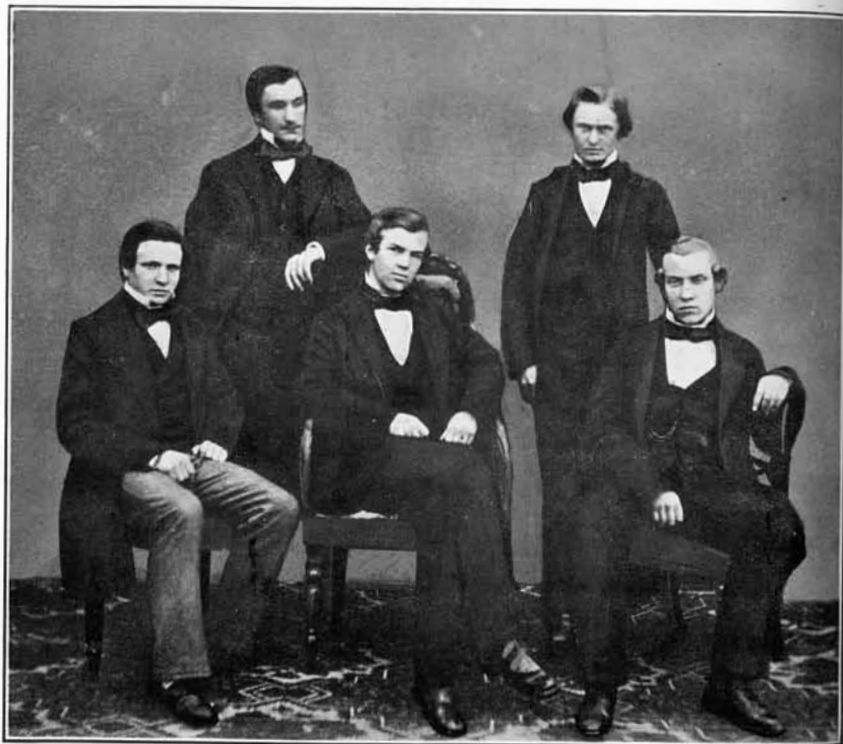


The Founders of *The Eagle*, 1858.



W. G. ADAMS.

T. ASHE.

T. H. BUSH.

J. M. WILSON.

W. E. MULLINS.



Lent Term 1908.

### OUR JUBILEE.

**W**ITH the issue of the present number *The Eagle* enters on the fifty-first year of its career. The story of its "First Flight" was given by Canon J. M. Wilson in our fifteenth volume (pp. 325—327). From this we learn that *The Eagle* was founded by a certain Shakespeare Society consisting of five members, then all undergraduates of St. John's, namely: W. G. Adams, T. Ashe, T. H. Bush, W. E. Mullins and J. M. Wilson. These all took their degrees in the Mathematical Tripos of 1859, Wilson being Senior Wrangler.

The first prospectus closed with the words:

It is respectfully requested that those who are disposed to become subscribers, or to contribute articles for *The Eagle*, will communicate before the end of the month with the Secretary, Mr. W. H. Barlow, B.A., St. John's College. February 23, 1858.

We may assume then that the first number was issued at the end of the Lent Term of 1858. An enthusiastically accurate bibliographer has recently requested to be informed of the exact day of issue of the first number; of this there is no official record, though it may perchance be recorded in the pages of some private diary.

We give as the frontispiece of the present number a reproduction of a photograph of our founders. With the exception of T. Ashe, who died 18 December 1889, all are still living.

W. G. Adams was for many years Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in King's College, London, and has been President both of the Physical Society and of the Society of Electrical Engineers. T. H. Bush is Vicar of Christ Church, Hants. W. E. Mullins was a Master at Marlborough College from 1860 to 1898 and is now an Alderman of the London County Council. J. M. Wilson, Headmaster of Clifton College from 1879 to 1890, is now Canon of Worcester. W. H. Barlow is the Dean of Peterborough.

With these younger members of the College was associated Mr Joseph B. Mayor, to whose "influence and wisdom" we owe it "that *The Eagle* was born with so healthy a constitution as to have survived all the College vicissitudes and successive generations" for fifty years.

The printers of *The Eagle* have throughout been Messrs Metcalfe of Trinity Street; they have kindly inspected their books and from these we learn that of No. 3, issued in November 1858, four hundred copies were printed. By 1875 the number had risen to 600. During the eighties the numbers printed varied from 500 to 750. At the present time the number printed varies between 900 and 950. Of Nos. 114 and 129 one thousand copies were issued.

A glance back through the pages of past volumes reveals the fact that the editors have had two sources of anxiety: first the supply of literary matter, and secondly the more prosaic but not less urgent necessity for funds. The first difficulty is always with us, but of the various improvements in management which have been introduced from time to time none has been more successful than the change introduced by Dr D. MacAlister, when senior editor, whereby for the payment of one guinea a subscriber secures the Magazine for five

years. This has greatly simplified finance, relieving Editors from anxiety and the Subscribers from the worry of constant requests for small sums.

*Our Chronicle*, now perhaps the most popular feature of successive issues, was started in the number for the Michaelmas Term of 1860. *The Eagle* may justly pride itself on the fact that it has formed the model for the magazines of other Colleges: *The Caiian*, *The Christ's College Magazine*, and *The Emmanuel College Magazine* are flourishing contemporaries. We find in their pages the features, now familiar to our readers, of a literary section, notes from College history, an obituary and a chronicle. Other Colleges have from time to time started similar ventures, but unless they have adopted the characteristic feature of *The Eagle* of combining on the editorial staff a senior and more permanent element, with the more changing but perhaps more enthusiastic body of the junior members, these fade away with the departure of those who started them.

The editorial introduction to our first volume concludes with the words:

"Only let us all pull together in this concern, with a strong pull and a steady swing, that *The Eagle* may be a rallying point and a watchword among us; something to foster College spirit on when here; something by which we can carry it down with us when we go away; the spirit of Old Brookes\*; the spirit which cracks up its own as the best College in the best University in the best country in the world."

This is an ideal which we do not wish to alter; we adopt it for ourselves, and looking forward to the time when *The Eagle* will celebrate its centenary, we commend it to our successors.

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\* The reference is to *Tom Brown's School Days*.



TO THE EAGLE.

*The Eagle's* Fiftieth Birthday! Near and far,  
From every land where loyal Johnians are,  
The same enthusiastic note is heard,—  
“Congratulations to our noble bird!”

Yes, here at home, and yonder over sea,  
Let Johnians keep *The Eagle's* Jubilee;  
Let each take down a volume from the shelf  
And read some little record of himself  
(Perhaps the first that ever saw the light  
In the charmed guise of printer's black and white),  
Or of the friends who in those golden years  
Were his staunch comrades and his trusted peers,  
Recall their looks, their voices, and their ways,  
And all that happened in the good old days.

Upon the mind a thousand memories crowd,—  
How A was senior, and how B was ploughed,  
How well C rowed, how cunningly D steered,  
While E and F ran on the bank and cheered,  
How G brought off that most astounding catch,  
How by a place-kick H just saved the match,  
How I was lazy and how J was keen,  
How K had trouble with the Senior Dean,  
How many times L missed the Little Go,  
How M and N once ragged the rooms of O,  
How P was quite ‘the Rupert of Debate,’  
How Q's bad sliding spoilt the Second Eight,  
How R and S played tennis in the Long,  
How T would always sing one comic song,  
How U and V went racing on the sly,  
How W was picked instead of Y,  
How Z beat record on the cinder-track.  
Open *The Eagle*, and it all comes back.

Yes, it comes back, the glamour and the strife,  
And Johnian spirit leaps again to life.  
Once more we feel the magic of the chain  
Which draws our hearts back to St John's again:  
Once more the Gateway comes before our eyes;  
Once more in thought we cross the Bridge of Sighs;  
Once more we dream of things we used to do,  
And wake up wishing that the dream were true.

Fifty years old! What changes have been rung  
Since those far years in which our Bird was young!  
In youth he saw the College Chapel rise,  
And countless Dons have passed before his eyes,  
New Syndicates and Triposes galore,  
And sliding seats and the non-coxswain four.  
But still, though Senior Wranglers know their doom,  
Though dire constraint has scuttled Wordsworth's room,  
True to the promise of his opening page,  
*The Eagle* does not and he shall not age:  
“A rallying point and watchword” still we see  
For Johnians past and Johnians yet to be.

Congratulations to the Bird once more,  
And a bright future, which shall hold in store  
Centenaries, succeeding each to each,  
Till a huge pile of scarlet volumes reach  
High as the Chapel Tower, and the Hall  
Be far too little to contain them all!

Also our gratitude! For you have kept  
Alive a spirit which might else have slept.  
Your pages tell us that through good and ill  
The College claims us as its children still.  
Bonds of pure gold St. John's and us unite,  
But 'tis *The Eagle* keeps the gold so bright.

R. H. F.



## NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

*(Continued from page 33).*

The documents which follow are taken from the State Papers, Domestic, of the reign of King James I, preserved in the Record Office.

In reading these one is at once conscious of a change of attitude in the Sovereign and his advisers. During the long reign of Elizabeth, William Cecil, Lord Burghley, was for fifty years Chancellor of the University. The Earl of Essex was Chancellor from 1598 to 1601, and Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, from 1601 to 1612.

Lord Burghley, in his letters to the University and Colleges, spoke with the authority of the Sovereign, but that authority was treated as a power in reserve, one rather to be dreaded and avoided by those subject to it, and only to be directly exercised in the last resort.

The power of King James, and of the other Stuart Kings, was exercised in a much more direct and personal manner and that from a very early date. King James succeeded to the throne on the 24th March 1602-3; the letters which follow show that within four months he was intent on a scheme for restoring impropriate tithes to the parochial clergy. It seems doubtful whether his letters to the Chancellors of the Universities and to the Heads of Colleges were ever sent; the mere idea that such a scheme, as that foreshadowed in them, should be put forward clearly alarmed Whitgift, who perceived that the practical effect of the change would be far-reaching. His

experience as Master of Trinity College (much of whose revenues consist of impropriate tithe) and as Archbishop bringing the matter very near to him.

Right trusty etc. The zeale we have that Religion might be well planted in this Realme and in all other our domynions hathe caused us to enter into consideracion of all meanes that might best serve to the furtherance thereof. Wherein fynding that no one thing is a greater ympediment then want of competent lyving to maintaine learned men in suche places of our kingdome, where thordinarie benefit of the vicarages doth not suffice, and the parsonages are impropriate and in lay mens hands. We have found that there could not be a readyer way to supply that defect then yf these impropriacions of tythes might be converted again to the right use, for which they were first instituted. Wherein we have by God's grace a good purpose to do in such of them as are or shall be in our owne handes whatsoever our estate may well beare, by which example of ours we presume to induce all others possessed of the like to ymitate us as farr as with their abilities they may. In the mean tyme wee have considered that to give begynning of so good a work none were more fitted then the Colledges in our Universities, who being so eminent members of our estate and having divers of them many such Impropriacions and some of them also a desire, as we are informed, to provyde for suche parsonages owte of such livinges as they shall fall within their power to dispose, their example would have great efficacy with all good men in this sort to advance the glory of Christ his gossell. And because there may occur in the performance hereof some such particuler difficulties as are yet unknown unto us We have thought good, before we entered further into it, to recommend this matter to your consideracion, requiring you our Chancellor, and in your absence the Vice-Chancellor, and Heads of Houses to assemble yourselvés in congregation, and such other discreet men of all the Colledges as you shall thinke meet for such a consultacion, and to propose that matter amongst you, and to consider and sett downe some speedy courses how upon the expiration of the yeares in beinge of any lease of tythes or glebe impropriate the same may be after-

wards so demysed as Ecclesiastical persons bredde in the howses to whome the same belonge respectively may be maintained and enabled to execute their functions and yet the Colledge provided of such things as are necessary for maintaining the cause whereof we have no intention to wish any prejudice knowing well how fitt it is that they be supported by all good meanes whatsoever, of which your deliberation and resolution we do require you to advertize us with as convenient speede as you may, both by writing under your handes and by some discreet persons to be sent to us or our Councell to make report of your doinges therein.

*Endorsed* : Touching Impropracions, to the Universities 8 July, 1603.

*Note* : This a draft, very much erased and corrected, of a letter from King James to the Chancellors of the Universities.

Whereas there hath beene a petition exhibited unto us by suche as are well affected to relligion that we would be pleased to take order for the sufficient maintenance of the preaching ministers throughout our dominions. These are to give you to understand that tenderinge the safety of the soules of our subiects as also the advancement of learninge we are resolved, so often as the leases of the Impropracions within our gifte shall expire, to plant in them learned and painful preachers reserving unto us the accustomed rentes. This we thought good not to conceale from you, who beinge one of the lights of the lande, we rest assured will not fayle to goe before others by your example, so often as the lease of the same nature shall determine, by placing in them sufficient preachers of your owne Colledges. Herein shall you shew your forwardnes in discharging your duty which you owe unto the church of God and make us the more willinge to extend our favor towards you for the advancement of your forwarde students, the honor of your Academy. We expect your answer by the bearer hereof with the names of the students of every Colledge already fitted for the ministry that there may care be had for their placing accordinge to their merit.

*Endorsed* : A drawght of a lettre for the better maintenance of preachers.

*Note* : This letter of King James was intended for the Heads of Colleges.

It may please your Majesty, I am informed that Mr Gallawaye and some others altogether ignoraunt of this our State have procured from your Highnesse some kynde of warrant, or Lettres, to the Universities to forbear the lettinge of their Benefices Improprate to any other then to the Vicars or Curates, and that upon the old accustomed rentes. I humbly beseeche your Majesty that you will be pleased to make stave of any suche proceedinge untill opportunitie may serve mee to attend upon you and to make knowen the inconveniences that may ensue thereof, not onelye to the said Universities, but to other places also of lyke condition. For sure I am that it will be in time the overthrowe of the Universities and of learning, which I knowe is no part of your Majestie's meaninge. And so cravinge pardon for this my boldnesse, I beseeche Allmightie God long to preserve you to his glorie and to the good of his Church.

From Croyden the *ix*th of July 1603

Your Majesties most umble subject

JO. CANTUAR.

*Addressed* : To the Kinges most excellent Maiestie.

*Endorsed* : 9 July 1603. To the King's Majesty from the Archbishop of Canterbury, for stay of lettres about Impropracions.

With this is enclosed the following memorandum :

That Impropracions belonging to the Universities and other ecclesiasticall places and persons cannot be altered without great inconveniencies.

It appeareth by the reasons following.

1. All Cathedrall and Collegiate Churches, all or the most parte of Bishopricks in this land, all or the most of the Colledges in both Universities, and the state of many private

persons doth consist of Impropriations. And therefore to endeavoure any alteration tentment, as tendinge to such an innovation, as hath not been hearde of in this kingdome for long tyme.

2. Neither would it worke that effect which is presupposed but rather the contrarie, for diminish the mayntenance ordeyned for the studie of Divinitie, or take away the reward of the best learned and worthiest Divines in the land and then consequentlie both learninge and Religion cannot but decay. But the cheefest reward for learned Divines in this kingdome are Bishopricks and Cathedrall and Collegiat Churches, which specialie consist of Impropriations.

3. Impropriations belonging to Bishopricks, Cathedrall Churches and Colledges in the Universities are employed to their right and lawful use, and therefore ought not to be otherwise restored or altered.

For the originall use and end of Tithes was not onely to maynteyne everie particular Minister of a parish, but also to provide for the general necessities of the whole church; Whereunto everie particular is by the rule of nature to yeeld and give place.

The generall necessities of the church doe cerne.   
 1. The Government of the Church.   
 3. The supplie of Church Ministers.

1. For the better government of the Church there is reserved out of the tithes of everie parish, the first fruites, the tenths, and Subsidie to the King, the procuracion and other pencions, and the Impropriations of some parishes to the Bishoppe and other ecclesiasticall governors, wherein whatsoever benefite the particular Minister doth forgo is very necessarilie and profitablie employed for the good of the Church in generall.

2. For the better preservacion of Doctrine in the Church the greater Tithes of some parishes have been impropriated unto Cathedrall Churches, to the end there might bee alwayes men of learninge and wisdom about the Bishoppe, who might confute and suppress such heresies and schismes as might arise in the Diocesse. And that such men as deserved well might be well rewarded and others encouraged in their

studies. And therefore the Impropriations belonging to Cathedral Churches are rightlie and lawfullie employed in them would breed

3. For the better supplie of Church Ministers diverse Impropriations have been assigned to the Universities and to the Colledges therein for the education and mayntenance of students, who are to serve in the Church and in the Commonwealth, the benefite whereof is so great, both to the Church in generall and to everie severall parishe, as that the Impropriations and Church tithes cannot be better employed.

Now the taking away or diminishing any one priation belonging to the Universities, may help to maynteyne some one man, who is peradventure of no great desert, but in the mean time it decayth and hindreth manye (yea, ten for one), that are students of great hope, whom it nourisheth while the Colledge and Universitie enjoyth it.

No Colledge in either Universitie is able to maynteyne itself upon the olde rents in respect of the dearness of all things, which hath increased since the first foundacion, so as diverse Colledges at this present are growne to be very poore and indebted. In consideracion whereof the Parliament of late made an Act for the increase of their Revenues, by provision of Corne, leaving also the fines to their owne discretion. In what case should they then be if either their Impropriations should be taken from them, or the benefite thereof in any sorte diminished by restrayning them to their old and accustomed rent?

And where it is said, that Universities should begin to give good example, etc. It seemeth greater reason to begin with those Impropriations which are in the hands of meer lay men, which are not at all employed for the Government, Doctrine, or Seminarie of the Church, or any other ecclesiasticall use, then that Universities (who do rightlie use them and do the Church great service by them) should adventure or diminish their estates to give an example, not lykely to be followed by other men.

Where also it is alledged that some Colledges are willing of themselves, etc. It may be answered that the members of such Colledges are suche as seeke their owne particular and are forgetfull of their oathes, being sworne to be true to the Colledge, and by no meanes to consent, or to procure the

diminishing of the revenues thereof, or to any other thing that may indammage them.

Where also it is sayd that Impropriations do respectively belong to the Ecclesiasticall persons bredd in the same Colledge. It may be answered that they do not belong unto them *ut singulis sed ut universis*, for Colledges are Corporacions. and their possessions do not belong to any one particular person, but to a succession. And suerlie it seemeth a very unreasonable thinge that those who have had their breeding and bringing up in Colledges by the benefit of the Impropriations should after their going abroad take the Impropriation to belong to themselves or seeke to hinder the students that succeed them of that benefite which they themselves have reaped and so to drie up the nurse that hath given them, such that she shall never be able hereafter to nourish any other. A thing odious to God and man, and argueth a bad nature in such as seeke it.

This very letter, if it should be sent (what successe soever it hath) will have such an impression in the myndes of manye, that (having before an opinion, that his Majesty would rather increase their livinges in the University than diminish them, and seeing now an intencion to the contrarie) they would rather leave the Universitie and divert their studies from Divinitie, or not come to the Universities at all, where they cannot be maynteyned and where they see their state to depend upon such Universities.

I doubt not, but there are as many sufficient livinges not impropriated as are able to maynteyne a competent number of learned men, and as manye as the Universities can yeild if order might be taken that whensoever such livinges shall fall voyd they might be bestowed upon Universitie men according to their degrees and worthinesse, before any others. This would make the Universities to flourish, breed encouragement and contentment in the students, and drawe manye to the studie of Divinitie which nowe, for lack of sufficient reward and seeing others their inferiors preferred before them, followe other courses to live by.

Likewise if a generall order were taken that at the renewing of the leases of all Impropriations as well in the hands of lay men, as of others, some augmentation might be

yeilded to the mayntenance of the Vicar by the farmoure, where the Vicaradge is but small (for in diverse places the Vicaradge is of more value to the Vicar then the Parsonage is to the Proprietarie) and that the Tithes belonging to the Vicar might be duly answered without uniuert molestacion, it would satisfie any reasonable man and give contentment to manye.

JO. CANTUAR.

*Endorsed*: My Lord of Canterburyes reasons for continewance of Impropriations as they are.

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The letter of King James which follows is an example of the many efforts made during his reign to secure uniformity of doctrine in the Universities.

JAMES R.

Right trusty and right wellbeloved Councillor, we greet you well. The two Universities in this our Kingdome of England being the nurseries of good education and learning, it specially behoveth us in our Princely care for the Peace of the Church and consequently of our estate, to provide that they be kept in order and remayne freed from all faccions, novelties and schisms, the cankers and banes of all Christian unytie. For the eschewing of which evils and that the studentes in our saide Universities may be the better knitt and ioyned together in one profession of Christian Religion and true worship of God, we have thought it our best course, and (as the tymes are) most necessary, that we followe and put in practice the example of our worthye predecessor King Edward the sixt, who in the year 1553, when the Communion book had been carefully revewed and certain Articles of Religion agreed upon, the same year in a Synod at London, did by the aduyce of his Counsell and authoritie given to certain Commissioners assigned for such matters prescribe and appointe that the said Booke and Articles should by the Graduats in the saide Universityes be approved by an oath. Accordingly therefore to this resolution upon so good a President for as much as we have the like occasion uppon some froward opposition to the great preiudice of the Church

and of our very extraordinarie paynes taken for uniformitie as well in hearing and decydinge of certaine controversies, as also not only in our declaration and inlargement of some thinges in the saide Booke by way of explanation, pursuing therein the strength and power of our prerogative royall and supreme authoritie in causes ecclesiasticall, and the true direction and meaninge of certaine branches of some Statutes in that behalfe, but lykewise in our perusall and ratification of the Articles of Religion agreed upon in a Synod in the year 1562 differing nothing in effect from the said Articles that were framed and established in King Edward's tyme. We doe hereby straightly charge and command you the Chancellor of that University and every your successors in that office and, in your or their absence, the present Vice-chancellor and all others who shall succeed him here after in that office, and every deputie or deputies supplying at any tyme that place in the absence of the Vicechancellor, as you or they doe or shall tender our favour, or feare our displeasure, that neither you nor any of them suffer hereafter any person to be admitted to take any degree of schooles whatsoever except presently after he hath taken the oath of our supremacie, as by the lawes of the Realme is elsewhere prescribed, he shall likewise at the same time in the same place and in the same presence willingly take this oathe followinge the same being little discrepant from the forme of that oath which was set downe and appointed as is aforesaid and in King Edward's dayes was taken accordingly by every such graduate as herein is specified.

Ego N. N. promitto et spondeo primum me veram Christianam religionem iu Ecclesia Anglicana Legibus huius Regni iam stabilitam omni animo complexurum scriptura auctoritatem Hominum iudiciis prepositurum, Regulam vitae ac summam fidei ex vero Dei petiturum caetera quae ex verbo Dei non probantur pro humanis et non necessariis habiturum contrarias verbo Dei opiniones omni voluntate ac mente refutaturum vera consuetis scripta non scriptis ante habiturum deinde me credere ac tenere formam Ecclesiastici regiminis quae apud nos est per Archiepiscopos et Episcopos legitimam esse et sacris

scripturis consentaneam novamque illam ac popularem quae praesbyterii nomine usurpatur (vteinque alicubi approbatam) Monarchiae tamen recte instituae minime convenientiam Insuper iudicare me ac pro virili mea astructuram librum seu libros publicae Liturgiae ac Episcopos Presbyteros et Diaconos ordinandi et conservandi nihil in se continere quod verbo Dei sit contrarium formamque precum publicarum et administrationis sacramentorum in eodem prescriptam pie et licite posse et debere observare neque eandem vocatione mea id postulante et non aliam (quoties ita res feret) observaturum Postremo me articulos Religionis (qui triginta novem citra ratificationem numerantur) in quos consensus est ab Archiepiscopis et Episcopis vtriusque Provinciae ac reliquo omni libero in Synodo Londinensi Anno Domini 1562 ad tollendam omnem distensionem et consensus verae Religionis firmandum pro veris et certis habiturum et in omni loco tanquam consentientes cum verbo Dei defensurum et contrarios articulos in scholis et pulpitis vel alibi (pro vitae mea instituto) oppugnaturum Haec omnia in me recipio meque sedulo mitto ac spondeo ita me Deus adiuret per Christum Jesum.

This oath we require you to be registered in a Book and diligently kept by the Register of that our Universitie, and likewise that every one who shall take it do testifie his willing receiving of the same by subscribing his name with his owne hand in the said booke.

*Endorsed:* Lord Cranborn. A warrant given for Graduates to take their oath. King James.

*Note:* The above is copied from State Papers Domestic, King James I.; Vol. X., No. 68. The signature of the King at the beginning of the letter is autograph. The document is not dated, but in Vol. XIII., No. 63, there is another copy of the same document with the date, 8 April 1605. It appears to have been intended for the Chancellors of the Universities.

The documents which follow give us a glimpse of the wish of King James to have Scotch students admitted



to the full privileges of the English Universities. Sir Thomas Lake was Keeper of the records at Whitehall. It is somewhat singular that no reference occurs in these documents to the fact that at Sidney Sussex College a change had recently been made in the Statutes enabling that College to elect Scotchmen or Irishmen to fellowships. Not only was the power there, but it had been exercised in 1606, when John Young, son of Sir Peter Young, tutor to King James, was admitted a fellow of Sidney. Young was an M.A. of a Scotch University and had been admitted *ad eundem* at Cambridge. He has been claimed as "the first Scottish man who ever took a degree in the University." Mr Mullinger in his *History of the University of Cambridge* draws attention to the well-known fact that Nathanael and Eleazar Knox, the sons of John Knox, the Scottish Reformer, were both scholars and fellows of St John's. They both matriculated on the same day, 2 December 1572; with that pleasant variety of spelling in which our predecessors indulged, the one appears in the Praelector's matriculation list as Nathanael Knoks and the other as Eleazar Knokys. Nathanael was B.A. 1576, M.A. 1580; Eleazar, B.A. 1577, M.A. 1581, B.D. 1588. In the College Register of admissions to scholarships and fellowships they describe themselves as of "Richmondshire" and it is just possible that they owed their eligibility to the accident of their birth in England.

The Statutes of the Colleges at this time were full of County and other local restrictions, and for long after this period St John's was much hampered in its choice of Fellows.

King James, however, did his best for his fellow-countrymen. He tried ineffectually to get a Scotchman elected a Fellow of King's, that College appears to have been unloyally stubborn. He succeeded in March 1619-20 in getting George Seaton, *Scotus*, admitted a Fellow of St John's *mandato regio*. The fellowship was

a specially created one and for some years the College had a good working grievance, culminating in Seaton continuing to hold his fellowship after he was beneficed and married and then trying to pass it on to a friend. He is no doubt the George Seaton who compounded for First Fruits as Vicar of Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, 8 November 1626, ceding this on his institution as Rector of Bushey, Herts, 19 December 1631, being presented to the latter by King Charles I.; Seaton resigned Bushey in 1642.

My duty to your Lordship most humbly remembered. This morning it pleased his Majestie to signe the lettre to the Turke and the Commission for the ships, which I received from Mr Levinus and have sent back to him. At the same time his highness delivered me this lettre enclosed from the lord Hotham with this direction to your lordship, that of the matter he had not heard before from either syde, and was not to believe a single lettre against a Deputy and Councill, but did desire before he could give any direction in the case to know whether your lordship had heard anything from the lord Deputie or any of his Councill, or officers there, concerning this matter, and if you had his Majestie wold compare both informations together before he iudged of it. But if your lordship had not heard from them, or any of them, then his Majestie thought fitt your lordship should send this lettre to the lord Deputy, or to him and the Councill, and requyre their answeare to it for his Majesties satisfaction. And in the mean tyme his Majestie wold suspend his iudgement.

After his Majestie was returned from the Sermon, he gave me other commandments to writt to your lordship of these two points. The one that he had been informed from the lord Gerrard that his Majesties copier woods in Wichwood forest were now in leasing, which his Maiesty sayth he cannot beleave to be true and told my lord Gerrard so, for that your lordship had promised that woods lying in any his forests should not be leased, but that his highness should first be acquainted with the conditions of the lease and he doth assure himself it wilbe so, and the rather for that having pressed my lord to know whether he knew in his own know-

ledge that such leases were in making, his answeare was, that only he had received the advertisement from his Keepers. So that although his Majestie beleaves it is not so, yet he would have your lordship know the report.

Another direction was this. That his Majesty doth finde the Colledges here at Cambridge, and heareth the like of Oxford, to be backward in receaving of Scottishmen, which troubleth him much. And the rather for that they ground themselves uppon some auncient statutes made heretofore upon like occasions as the hostile lawes were made. And seeing the parlament howse (though otherwise backward in the Union) yet have thought it reasonable to retake those lawes His Majesty mervayleth why the Colledges, whose statutes in that point were made uppon like ground should not have so much discretion as to annull their private statutes founded upon the same reason and being as great a marke of hatred and hostility as the other. But because his Majesty thinketh they may for ther parts pretend that they have no power to vary from their statutes, to take that pretence away his highness wold have your Lordship as Chancellor of this University to conferre with my Lord of Canterburie as Chancellor of Oxford how some visitation may be heald of the University in which those locall statutes, where any be against those of that nation, may be taken away for it is so great a marke of indignity as his Majesty will not endure to remain. And hopeth that the Colledges in such a visitation shall be found tractable for their parts, his Majesty having been to them all so good and gracious a patron, but if it shall appeare otherwise by the visitation and that they shall show unwillingness, His Majesty shall have cause to make them see he can be otherwise then he hath been if they give him cause. This direction his Majesty was loth to troble your lordship with in the terme tyme, but that being past and your lordship having some more leasure, his Majesty wold have some spead to be had between my Lord of Canterbury and you before his coming that he may find you prepared against his returne how to proceed in it.

My Lord of Dunbar keepeth his chamber still troubled with a swelling in his face. His Majesties returne is yet unncertain.

And so I most humbly take my leave. From the Court at Newmarkett, this 10 December 1609.

your lordships most humbly to command

THO. LAKE.

*Endorsed*: December 10, 1609, Sir Thomas Lake to my Lord, from Newmarkett.

That the Colledges in Cambridge and Oxford be backward to receive Scottishmen.

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My duty to your Lordship most humbly remembered. This morning his Majesty commanded me to writt to your lordship to this effect. That seeinge it appeared that the sickness in the City was now so farre abated as it might be accompted in a manner overcome, it would be a shame to him and to your Lords of his Council, and to the City also, that by negligence or want of provision it should revive again, having especially so much shewed himselfe and so earnestly as he hath don. And therefore would desire your lordship either of yourselfe or by my lords of the Councell ioyntly to lett the lord Mayor understand what his Majesties conceipt thereof is. And that if now it revive again it cannot but be imputed to their imprudence and to require them to remember his Majesties instructions and employ their endeavors to the vtter extinguishinge of it. For seeing it appeareth now that wether and means may abate it and that it is no speciall visitation from heaven, which cannot be resisted when it cometh, it must needs be ascribed as a great fault to the state if it be not carefully kept down.

His Majesty asked me also if I had not received aunswears to such lettres as I had written to your lordship by his commandment. I told him that not and that I did not remember any thing that neded any present aunswers, but that his directions were such as your lordship wold speake of with him at his return, and that so I had written. I ghosse his meaninge is about the Colledges.

I thought it my duty to advertise your lordship that I purpose to morrow, or on Friday, to depart from hence homeward to wayt on your lordship, his Majesty removing on

Saturday. The match is ended yesterday and yielded by my lord of Dunbar and your lordship will shortly hear of a byll of charges about it.

And so I most humbly take my leave. From the Court at Newmarket this 13 December 1609.

your lordships most humbly to command

THO. LAKE.

*Addressed:* To the right honorable the Earle of Salisbury etc.

*Endorsed:* 1609 December 13. Sir Thomas Lake to my Lord. Concerning the sicknes.

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My duty to your lordship most humbly remembred. I have thought fitt to returne your lordship these byls which his Majesty signed this evening after supper, although I purpose to depart homeward to morow because my journey will not be with so much haste. His Majesty wold not give me leave untill he had received your lordships aunswere to such thinges as I had by his commandment written. He is very well satisfied with your lordships letre especially in that point touchinge the Colledges.

And so I most humbly take my leave. From the Court at Newmarket this 13 December 1609.

your lordships most humbly to command

THO. LAKE.

*Addressed:* To the right honorable The Earle of Salisbury etc.

*Endorsed:* 13 December 1609. Sir Thomas Lake to my Lord.

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My most humble duty premised. Ther having ben (as I understand) heertofore a motion made unto both the Univer-sities for the enterteining some sett number of Scottish young men to be trayned up in our Academicall studyes and inured to the discipline of this Church, the same being also now by Mr Deane of Westminster, in your lordships name, revived to be anew considered, and joyntly consulted by the

heads of Colledges in this University. I have according to my duty made already some entrance into that consultacion and entend (God willing), when I can gett a more full meeting of some heads now absent, to endeavor my best care and readynes for the returne of some satisfactory awnser (if it be in our power) to his highnes pleasure and your lordships mocion herein.

In the mean time I cannot omitt our due and humble thanks for your Lordships tender care of our Immunities upon the referring by his Majestie the request of the Towne of Cambridge for the enlardgment of their Priviledges to the Lord Chancellor and your Lordship, suspending your approbation of that suite untill it might appeare from our body whether it would not tend to our preiudice. We have heer-upon received from that body a breif of the titles onely of their desired augmentation of dignity and have been solicited to testify to your Lordship our consent thereunto. But we thinke it more safe for the indempnity of our body that our Counsaile may have the sight of their intended Charter, when it is drawne at lardge, well knowinge that the stile and words may possibly extend farther to our preiudice then the purport of their proposed articles pretendeth, we having also iust cause of important excepcion against some points already propounded tending (as we iudge) to some shortning our Priviledges.

We are in like manner to yeild our thanks for your Lordships late interposing for the maintenance of our Charter impeached by writts lately sent out of the King's Bench. If it be your Lordships pleasure the party heer imprisoned, upon accion of debt confessed, must and shalbe sent up, upon a new writt which we expect forthwith though wee have no precedent of any sent up in such case, but on the contrary that the awnser of the Vicechancellor hath ben that it is against his oath to send any up, though the cause and person be by that court remanded hether againe.

Which remaunding though perhaps the Judges of that Court will now vouchsafe, yet in other causes hereafter they may retaine them at their pleasure. And even now this intended breach of our Privilege hath begott another in another Court, namely in the Common Pleas, whither one of

our University is cyted to appeare in the beginning of this next Terme. My duty and oath to the University and the place I now (though unworthy) susteyne under your Lordship make me thus bould to your Lordships trouble in such matter of consequence for which I humbly crave pardon, and wishing to your Lordship, as I am most bound, all encrease of honour I take my leave. From the King's College in Cambridge this xvijth of January 1610.

Your Lordships in all duty to  
be commaunded.

FOGGE NEWTON, *Procan* :

*Addressed* : To the right honorable the Earle of Salisbury etc.

*Endorsed* : 17 January 1610, Mr Fogge Newton to my Lord.

Concerning Scottish students to be admitted into Cambridge.

The Heads of Houses have answered.

First that they cannot admit them into their Societies either as scollers or fellowes, because it is contrary to the local statutes of their severall houses, as appears by the special branches of the same statutes sent up in writing which forbid Eleccion to be made of any borne out of the Realme of England.

Again they say they cannot otherwayes mainteine them out of any allowance from their Colledges, both because their foundations are alreedyfull with fellowes and schollers, which makes their expenses equal with their revenues, als also for the distribution and ordering of such allowances and the disposing of al remainders, if any such be, is not in the power of the Maisters alone, but respectively referred by their statutes to the consent of the major part of fellowes also, who (they feare), wilbe adverse and backward to any such good purpose, because whatsoever is this way to be allowed must be of necessity defalked from them.

In some houses the woords are that none shalbe chosen *extra regnum Angliae*.

In some they are to be chosen *Infra limites Angliae*.

In other houses the woords are that they may be chosen *in quibuscunque comitalibus Angliae*.

*Endorsed* : University causes. Concerning the Admissions of Scottish Students.

*Note* : The last three sentences are added in the hand-writing of Lord Salisbury.

The letters of John Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton, which follow, give us some account of the Royal visits to Cambridge in the spring of 1615, and of the gaieties connected with the visits. Extracts from these letters, especially from the second, will be found printed in various authorities on University history. They are here printed in their entirety; they are sometimes unconsciously amusing and at least give an idea of the Court gossip of the day. Chamberlain was a Trinity man, but did not graduate.

The John "Dun," whose D.D. degree seems to have been granted by the University with so much reluctance, was John Donne afterwards Dean of St Paul's. Although the University authorities in the end submitted to Court pressure they appear to have (perhaps purposely) neglected to record the fact in the University Register.

My very good Lord, though I be nothing in tune to write or do anything els yet I will force so much upon my lasie and dull distemper as to geve you thanks for yours of the 18th of the last. The truth is I have kept my chamber now almost three weekes and dayly grow worse and weaker. I have been purged four or five times within this fortnight, and whereas when I entered into Phisick I complained only of want of appetite and a kinde of heaviness all over, my heade sounde, my sleepe goode. I am now come to that passe that my stomack is quite gone and can receive nothing but buthes, posset ale, or drinck. My head extremely distempered and my sleep vtterly lost, ever since Saturday (that I tooke a very vile purge) I have suncke very fast, and yesterday I tooke another to correct that, so that I am now come to mine old

opinion that phisick is a very casuall thing and doth ordinarilie more harme then goode, and yet I have the advise of a man well reputed of and one that studied five yeares at Padova, but sure he has mistaken his marke and missed the cuishion in my cure, so that now I am resolved to commit myselfe to good order and government and let phisick alone. and if I had done so from the beginning I make no doubt but I had been a sound man by this time. Sir William Barnes was with me on teusday and doth acknowledge your great favour and kindness towards him with much thanckfulness. Yesterday he delivered me a booke from you and then went to visit Sir Henry Savile and his lady, but could not have acces, for she had taken phisick and Sir Henry was in his fit, an ague having caught hold of him, as your sister Williams can tell you, who hath been with him twice or thrise, so that he must of necessitie be absent from the great funerall at Oxford on Monday next. Which is the last act of Sir Thomas Bodley's vanitie, which doth every day appeare so much that though I never had any excellent conceit of him, yet I did not thincke he had been so vainly ambitious as he discovers himself many wayes.

Sir James Cromer lies at Sir Matthew Carewe's dangerously sick and is thought will hardly escape. Mr Tollerbie after a long languishing sickness ever since before Michaelmas is lately dead and brought to towne from Canterburie two dayes since, his wife died some two or three moneths before him; he left Sir Richard Smith and the Lady Bois his executors and to his sonne a 100*li* a yeare, but yf the executors shall in truth and conscience find that he mends his manners and reforme himselfe then he is to have 400*li* a yeare, land and lease, otherwise yt is to be disposed to other children or other vses. Langley, our town clarke, is lately dead of the horne sicknes, for takeing his wife tardie with one of his men, yt drove him into such a distemper of melancholie and frensie that within foure or five daies made an end of him. He was a limmer of the late Lord Treasurer's and by him thrust upon the citie, and though he bore a high sayle yet he died a pore man and in debt. The Kinge came to towne on tuesday and by the way at Roiston drew his sword to make foure or five knights; young Smith was

sent for by his agents to Knebworth but by mischance he was out of the way. Yesterday was the great tilting at Court, where there was more gallantrie, both for number and braverie, then hath been since the King came in. There were five Earles, Lennox, Arundell, Rutland, Pembroke, Dorset and Montgomerie; five lords, Clifford, Walden, Chandos, North, Haye and Dingwall; sixe knights, Sir Thomas Somerset, Sir Thomas and Harry Howard, Sir Robert and Sir Henry Rich, and Sir John Harrington, besides the two Alexanders. They all performed their parts very well especially Sir Harry Rich with Sir Sigismund Alexander.

The King is very angrie and out of love with our Cambridge men for their questions at the Palsgrave's being there, specially whether *electio* or *successio* were to be preferred in kingdomes and is out of patience that it shold be so much as argued in scholes.

Here is a flieing report (but I dare not beleeve yt) that there is a Bull come from Rome against the King, and clapt upon the court gate and that the Pope prepares forces both in Italie and Spaine for Ireland, in the meantime we sleep securely. Here is a generall stay of all shipping that none may go fourth till the Lady Elizabeth be gon, which shewes a great penurie and decay of navigation, they cannot provide 2500 mariners to furnish eight or nine of the King's ships without all this ado and noise, theyre departure holds firme for thursday in Easter week. We heare the Duke of Savoy hath taken Easton, the notable pirat, into protection, as the news came there was one going to him with a pardon, which whether it proceed now or no I know not.

The Lord Chancellor and the Earle of Salisburie were in hand to make over there farmes (the one of currens and Venice gold, the other of silks) to the King, but the Master of the Rolls (being appointed, among others, a Commissioner in the business) firmly withstoode yt alleging that in the next parliament these wold be specially complained of as principall grievances, so that yt wold be neither for the Kings honor nor profit with redy monie to buy theyre envie and transfer yt upon himself. I heare that Sir Edward Cecill is to be

lieutenant of the ordinance, Sir Roger Dallison lieutenant of the Tower and Sir William Wade to be put to his pension. Here is whispering that the Count Henry of Nassau hath a moneth's mind to my Lord of Northumberland's daughter, which yf yt shold fall right might prove a great match for her.

Soe with all due remembrance to my lady and Mrs Carleton, I commend you all to the protection of the Almighty. From London this 25th of March 1613.

your Lordships to command

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

*Addressed*: To the right honorable Sir Dudley Carleton, Knight, Lord Ambassador for his Majestie at Venice.

*Endorsed*: 25 March 1613. Mr Chamberlain to my Lord. Farmes of Currens and Venice gold, grievances in parliament.

My very goode lorde

I am newly returned from Cambridge whether I went some two dayes after I wrote you my last. The King made his entrie there the 7th of this present with as much solemnitie and concourse of gallants and great men as the hard weather and extreme fowle wayes wold permit. The Princes came along with him, but not the Quene, by reason (as yt is saide) that she was not invited, which error is rather imputed to theyre Chancellor than to the schollers that understand not those courses. Another defect was that there was no ambassadors, which no doubt was upon the same reason, but the absence of women may be the better excused for default of language, there being few or none present, but of the Howards or that alliance, as the Countesse of Arundell with her sister the Lady Elizabeth Gray, the Countesse of Suffolk with her daughters of Salisburie and Somerset, the Lady Walden and Henry Howard's wife, which are all that I remember. The Lord Treasurer kept there a very great port and magnificent table with the expense of a thousand pound a day, as is saide, but that seemes too large an allowance, but sure his provisions were very great, besides plenty of presents,

and may be in some sort estimated by his proportion of wine, whereof he spent 26 tunne in five days. He lodged and kept his table at St John's College, but his lady and her retinue at Magdalen College, whereof his grandfather, Audley, was founder. The King and Prince lay at Trinitie College where the playes were represented and the Hall so well ordered for roome that above 2000 persons were conveniently placed, the first nights entertainment was a comedie made and acted by St John's men, the cheife part consisting of a counterfeit Sir Edward Ratcliffe, a foolish Doctor of Phisick, which proved but a leane argument and though yt were larded with pretty shewes at the beginning and end, and with somewhat too broade speach for such a presence, yet it was still drie. The second night was a comedie of Clare Hall, with the helpe of two or three good actors from the other houses wherein David Drummond in a hobby-horse and Brakin, the recorder of the town under the name of Ignoramus, a common-lawer bare great parts. The thing was full of mirth and varietie with many excellent actors (among whom the Lord Compton's sonne, though least, yet was not worst), but more than half marred with extreme length. The third night was an English comedie called Albumazer, of Trinitie College's action and invention, but there was no great matter in yt, more then one good clownes part. The last night was a Latin pastorall of the same house excellently written and as well acted, which gave great contentment, as well to the King as to all the rest. Now this being the state of theyre playes, theyre acts and disputations fall out much after the same manner. For the Divinitie Act was performed reasonable well, but not answerable to expectation; the lawe and phisick acts starke naught, but the philisophie act made amends and in deed was very excellent, in so much that the same day the Bishop of Ely sent the moderator, the awnserer, the varier or prevaricator, and one of the repliers, that were all of his house, twenty angells apeece. Now for orations and *concios ad clerum*, I heard not many, but those I did were extraordinarie good and the better for that they were short. The Universitie Orator, Nethersole, though he be a proper man and thincke well of himselfe, yet he is taxed for calling the Prince *Jacobissime Carolc*, and some will needs adde that he called him *Jacobulus*.

too, which neither pleased the King nor anybody els. But sure the King was exceedingly pleased many times, both at the playes and disputations, for I had the hap to be for the most part within hearing, and often at his meales he would expresse as much. He visited all the Colleges, save two or three, and commends them beyond Oxford, yet I am not so partiall, but therein I must crave pardon not to be of his opinion. Though I endured a great deal of pennance by the way for this little pleasure, I wold not have missed yt for that I see therby the partialite of both sides. The Cambridge men pleasing and applauding themselves in all, and the Oxford men as fast condemning and detracting all that was done. Wherein yet I commend Corbet's modestie while he was there, who being seriously dealt withall by some frends to say what he thought, awnsered that he had left his malice and iudgment at home and come thither only to commend.

Paul Tomson, the gold-clipper, hath his pardon and not only so, but is absolved *a poena et culpa* whereby he kepes his livings and never came to triall, and I heard he had the face to appeare in the towne while the Kinge was ther e

Sir Arthur Ingram is in a sort *desarcommé* for Sir Marmaduke Darrell is appointed to keep the table and discharge the business of the coferer, and he only to retaine the name till Michaelmas, that the accompt may be made up and in the mean time order taken that he may be reimbursed of such monies as he hath lawfully laid out or can challenge . . . this cause.

Old Sir John Cutts is lately dead, and here is such a speech of Lord Rosse, but there is no great credit given to yt, because it comes only out of the Low Countries. Your nephew Carleton is arrested by the small pockes, which hindered his journey to Cambridge. I had almost forgotten that almost all the courtiers went forth Masters of Art at the King's beeing there, but few or no Doctors, save only Younge, which was don by a mandat, being sonne to Sir Peter, the King's Schoolmaster. The Vicechauncelor and Universitie were exceeding strict in that point and refused many importunities of great men, among whom was Mr Secretarie, that

made great meanes for Mr Westfield, but yt wold not be, neither the King's intreatie for John Dun wold prevayle. Yet they are threatened with a mandat which yf yt come yt is like they will obey, but they are resolved to geve him such a blow withall that he were better be without yt. Indeed the Bishop of Chichester, Vicechauncellor, hath ben very stiffe and caried himselfe very peremptory that way, wherein he is not much to be blamed being a matter of more consequence then at first was ymaged; he did his part every way, as well in moderating the Divinitie Act as in taking great paines in all other things and keping exceedinge great cheere. I have here sent you the questions in brieve for otherwise they would beare to great a bulk. And so I commend you to the protection of the Almighty. From London this 16th March 1614

your Lordships to command

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

*Addressed* : To the right honourable Sir Dudley Carleton, Ambassador for his Majesty at Turin.

*Endorsed* : From Mr Chamberlain, the 16 of March 1614.

My very good lord

Here was litle or nothing to write the last weeke, neither have we much more now, for this world goes plodding on after the old sort without any sensible or remarkable alteration. The King came to town this day sevenight to the solemnisinge of his 24th of March, which passed in the ordinarie course of prayers, preaching, shooting of ordinance, ringing and running at tilt, which was but barely performed every way. The number not exceeding fowreteen which were the Lords Lennox, Arundell, Pembroke, Montgomerie, Dorset, Walden with his two brethren Thomas and Henry, Haye, Dingwell, Sir Thomas Somerset, Sir Robert Rich and the two Alexanders. He made no longer stay here then till Monday after dinner, for it seems the ayer or business of this town do not agree with his constitution, but his iourney was no further then Hampton Court, Oking, or some places there about, whence he returns upon Saturday. During his abode here he was troubled once or twice with Sir Arthur Ingram,

who is loth to dislodge, or leave his hold, being no doubt animated vnder hand to wrangle and struggle against the King's expresse wordes and meaninge, which were that he should only retain the name and the fee till Michaelmas, when, his monie being repayed, he should leave the place. In the meantime he should neither kepe the table, nor meddle with the accounts. Now having furnished his lodging at Court with rich hangings, bedding and silver vessels, on friday last he sent for his diet, which being refused him by the officers, complained and by the assistance of some great Lords prevayled thus far that yt was to be allowed him till this day, by the King's owne appointment, who saide he had deserved better of him then to be sent away vtterly discountenanced. The next week he is to go into Yorkshire about the allum business for the King, and at his returne he pretends to go to Span for his health, whither yt was saide likewise that the Lady of Suffolk had a meaning to make a iourney this summer, but I thincke yt will not holde. Yf this business of Ingram's had not been I knowe not how we should have entertained ourselves, for this whole moneth together yt hath filled both Court and Citie with dayly newes and discourses wherein some proceed so far as to make the successe thereof a matter of greater consequence and that concernes men of higher ranck, though for mine owne part I can yet discern no turninge of the tide, but that the water runs still the same way. Once Ingram himself is anatomised in every part and so canvassed too and fro, that he had been a hundred times better to have ben without this new honor, though they say he be in possibilitie to be a *Clarissimo*, yf (according to articles) he should marrie Mrs Clare, a faire gentle maide that hath a fine boy of her owne. And now in matter of boyes and wenches the Lord Cooke's eldest sonne's wife (sister to the younger Lord Barkley) brought him lately a sonne which lasted but a few dayes. The lady of Montgomerie, the Lady Haddington, and Sir Horace Vere's lady lie in all at once of daughters. Here be two proclamations come out this weeke, the one against sending of children or reliefe to seminaries abroad, the other against exportations of gold or silver plate or iewells. The Earl of Tomond, by the King's consent, hath compounded with the Lord Danvers for

the Presidentship of Mounster in giving him 3200 *li*, which comes yll to passe for Sir Richard Morrison who had long since geven earnest upon that bargain. Mayern or Turquet the french phisician is returned out of Fraunce and brought over Moulins the minister with him, but I thinke not to remaine here.

Dr. Smith the Provost of King's College in Cambridge is lately dead, and much canvassing for the place. Doctor Melbourn, deane of Rochester, hath his *congé deslire* for St. David's in Wales. John Dun and one Cheeke went out Doctors at Cambridge, with much ado after our coming away, by the Kinges expresse mandate; though the Vice-chancellor and some other of the Heades called them openly *filios noctis* and *tenebriones* that sought thus to come in at the window when there was a fayre gate open, but the worst is that Dun had gotten a reversion of the Deanerie of Canterburie, yf such graunts could be lawfull, whereby he hath purchased himselfe a great deale of envie, that a man of his sort should seeke *per saltum* to intercept such a place from so many more worthie and auncient divines. The Kinge hath a meaning and speakes much of yt to go againe privately to Cambrige to see two of the playes and hath appointed the time about the 27th of the next moneth, but yt is not likely he will continue in that mind, for of late he hath made a motion to have the actors come hither, which will be a difficult thing to perswade . . . [letter torn] . . . of them being preachers and bachelors of Divinity . . . to become players anywhere but in the University . . . which was incongruitie enough, and whereto the Oxford men took iust exception. They have offered . . . at two or three bold ballets which are such poore stuff that they be not worth the looking after, but I heare they have hit it better in a freshman's letter to his mother, wherein he relates somewhat handsomely all that passed; yf I can come by it . . . that yt be worth the sending, you shall heare of yt. And so I commend you to the protection of the Almighty,

1615

your Lordships to command

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

*Addressed* : To the right honorable Sir Dudley Carleton.

*Endorsed* : From Mr Chamberlain the 7 of April 1615.



My very good Lord

Upon notice of the present departure of a messenger towards Turin, I wrote yesterday to your sister upon very short warning, but vnderstandinge since that his despatch was prolonged till this day I wold not omit to advertise that litle we have here stirring, though I know you shall have a more ample and perfect relation of all things by Mr. Wake's letters and shortly by himselfe, he beinge to come towards you within five or six days at farthest. I doubt not but the post despatcht to you above a fortnight since is arrived before this time, by whose letters you may perceave we are so inclined to peace ourselves that we wish all our friends to be of the same minde and to refuse no conditions. And we are so credulous in this point, that let the other side do what they will, so they say they have a goode meaninge, we are redy to beleve them, for *facile credimus quod volumus*, and indeed as the case stands yt is the best way for *vana sine nimbus irae*, and yt were to no purpose to show our teeth unless we could bite. You may easilie ymagin how well we are provided to furnish our frends abroad when we have not meanes to discharge ordinarie and necessarie expenses at home and that continuall clamor and importunitie cannot procure Ambassadors entertainments that are so far in arrierges. Yet still there are promises that they shalbe supplied and dayes appointed from weeke to weeke yet no payments come, nor any appearance whence they should come, but you must not be discouraged for delays will have an end and when matters are at the worst they must amend. This terme draws to a conclusion and hitherto hath brought forth little noveltie, only young Owen, that I wrote of, was arraigned at the King's Bench on Wensday and condemned for divers most vile and traitorous speeches, confessed and subscribed with his owne hande. As, among others, that yt was as lawfull for any man to kill a King excommunicated as for the hangman to execute a condemned person. He could say litle for himselfe, or in maintenance of his desperat positions, but only that he meant it not by the king and that he holds him not excommunicate. He is not yet executed nor I heare not when he shall. There was one Ogilvie, a

Jesuite, lately executed at Glasgow in Scotland for the same, or such like, opinions.

On Monday our new Knights of the Garter, Lord Fenton and Lord Knollis, ride to Windsor with greate preparations to revie one upon the other who shall make the best show. And though I am of opinion that the latter will carrie yt by many degrees by reason of his alliance with the houses of the Howards, Somerset, Salisburie, Dorset, with many other great families that will bring him their frends and most part of the pensioners, yet most are perswaded that the other will beare away the bill, as having the best part of the Court, all the Bedchamber, all the Princes servants and followers, with an hundred of the guard that have new rich coates made of purpose, besides Sir George Villiers, the new favourite and Mr Secretarie, whose presence had been better forborn in my iudgment for many respects, but that every man abounds in his owne house. The place of Lord Warden of the cinq ports hath since the death of the Earl of Northampton remained in the Lord Chamberlain's hands as in *deposata*, of late there hath ben speech to bestow it on the Lord Zouch, or rather as the voyce goes now on the Lord of Montgomerie. But the Lord Chamberlain makes profession to hold yt still, and whersoever the stop was his patent was drawne above a moneth agon, and though perhaps he make no great vse, nor account of yt, yet he would not have yt seen that yt can be wrested from him, in which regard he makes more shew now the world thinks him in the maine than ever heretofore. His lady is geven out to be with child, but most men (upon what ground I know not) are of opinion yt will not prove so.

On Saturday last the King went again to Cambrige to see the play Ignoramus, which hath so nettled the lawers that they are almost out of all patience, and the Lord Cheife Justice, both openly at the King's Bench, and divers other places, hath galled and glounered at schollers with much bitterness. And there be divers Inns of Court men have made rimes and ballades against them, which they have awnspered sharply enough. And to say truth yt was a scandall rather taken than geven, for what profession is there wherein some particular person may not be iustly

taxed without imputation to the whole. But it is an old saying *consciens ipse sibi* and they are too partiall to thincke themselves *sacrosancti*, that they may not be touched. The King had a Latin sermon on Sunday and disputations on Monday, before comming away. Dr Nevile, Dean of Canterbury and Master of Trinitie College died three weekes since. The Deanerie is given to one Fotherbie that was Archdeacon there before. The mastership of Trinitie College is not yet bestowed but lies betweene Dr Richardson the Divinitie reader and Dr Pa . . . that was of the lower house.

The Bishop of Salisbury is lately dead and great meanes made that D . . . of Oxford should succeed him. Sir William Lowre died not long since in Wales, his lady after long absence was come to him litle more than a moneth before his decease. Sir Humfry May hath newly buried his lady that was Sir William Vdall's sister, and died here in childbed. I hear Sir Henry Savile and his lady and daughter are in town but I have not seene them. Young Sulley is gon into Fraunce where Christofer the frenchman that served Sir Thomas Bodley might have don him goode service, but he parted with him before his going upon what occasion I know not.

So with all due remembrance to my lady I commend you to God's holy protection. From London this 20th of May, 1615

your Lordships to command  
JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

*Addressed*: to the right honourable Sir Dudley Carleton.

The following letter from Henry Howard, first Earl of Northampton and Chancellor of the University, shews that the exercise of the Royal prerogative of nominating to the Headship of a College was not popular. The Prince, Northampton's young Master, was Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I. At this time he was not quite twelve years old, so that it would appear that he took quite a precocious interest in University promotions. The Dr Sharpe on whose

behalf the Prince was working was probably Dr Leonel Sharpe, of Eton and King's, who was at this time one of the Royal Chaplains. His suit was not successful, but, through the influence of King James, William Smythe, another King's man, was appointed Provost.

It will be observed that the Earl claims to have obtained for St. John's liberty of choice at their last election, that of Dr Owen Gwyn to be Master.

For purpose of comparison we give a letter from the State Papers, Domestic of Elizabeth, Vol. 261, No 72, shewing that at the election of Dr Clayton to be Master of St John's in 1595 a limited freedom of choice was granted to the College.

The time being now come, worthy Sir Charles Cornwalleys that the King's Colledge by vacancie is voide, accordinge to the Prince's request, which is more than a commandment to me, I have comended D. Sharpe to the King for the sufficiency of his partes. If it please the Kinge to make choice of him, this is all that I can doo and somewhat more for the Prince's sake then I should doo, for though the Doctor for his quality maye take his turn with other competitors, yet I knowe that the King must break a statute before he thrust him in. For the statute of the founder gives libertie of election, so long as the fellowes are free they will die before they will elect him, and I for my part fearinge nowe in the twilight of my age an eternal iudgment for a temporary tricke dare go no furdre then to say that Doctor Sharpe is worthy in my knowledge for his learning and good conversation and other worthy parts. To the last point which he requires that I should presse the Kinge to put him in against the voices of the Colledge, beside the bonde of conscience I dare not for fear of damnation.

Beside I had my first enstruction in that Colledge, I holde myself as much bounde to the Statute as if I wear sworne. I am Chauncellor of the University. My example wold make an entery upon all the howses of the towne and I was the man that at the last election in St John's Colledge prevailed with the Kinge so farre as that against the violence of many importuninge suitors it pleased him at the laste to stand for

the statute against many precedents, and leave their election at liberty. I conclude with the last instance besid those before that in case I should oppose against the freedom of electione in recompence of all their love and favour I should returne ingratitude and make myself among them the most hateful man ever was brought up in that body.

I denie not that Kinges have placed Provostes not *de jure* but *de facto*, and so have they granted many pardons for wilful murder. But that awnser made to the Pharisees by Christ, *ab initio non fuit sic*, or, *ab initio sic esse non debuit*, gives a quick despatch to all that maie be saide for the *facto* out of precedent against the right out of originall. And therefore let me crave of you, worthy Sir Charles Cornwallleys, out of my confidence and love, that you will make good this moderation to my gracious younge Master, for my conscience at this present, and he perhaps hereafter wold call me knave in case I should speak or write otherwise.

Thus putting my trust in you for improving what I doo and excusinge what I dare not doo I leave you to the gracious protection of our Lord, and ever rest.

your affectionate and faythfull  
frend till death

NORTHAMPTON.

*Addressed* : To my dear and worthye freind Sir Charles Cornwallleys, Thresorer to his highness.

*Endorsed* : 1612, 10 August. The Lord Privy Seale,

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The course that was helde in the last election of the Mastership of St Jhon's Colledge in Cambridge.

1. The Statute of that Colledge appointeth the twelfth daye after the vacation to be the daye of their election, and noe other.

2. The greater part of the fellowes of that Colledge weare made for Mr Alvey, a Senior fellowe of that house.

3. The Lord Treasurer, beyng informed that Alvey was an unfitte man, sent down an inhibition in the Queene's name to deferre the election, which inhibition was obeyed.

4. The twelfth day beyng past and no further poure left the fellowes to chuse, the Lorde Treasurer sent letters the seconth time in the Queene's name, nominating Dr Clayton and Dr Stanton and commandinge the fellowes to chuse one of them twoe, and noe other.

5. Bye authoritie of those letters they did chuse Dr Clayton, who continueth nowe Master of that Colledge.

*Endorsed* : (This is torn) M . . . M . . . the Dr Clayton, the Mr of St John's Colledge, 22nd December 1595.

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NOTE.

Professor G. D. Liveing writes as follows :

In the last number of the *Eagle* in the account of the diversion of the overflow from the conduit into the King's ditch, you have, I think, made a mistake about the position of the "Spitalhouse." This house was standing until after I had taken my M.A. degree, and was an isolated block in Trumpington Street, nearly opposite to the gate of Scroope House, where Mr J. W. Clark lives.

You may still see some houses set back there from the general building line. That was where the roadway passed on the east side of the Spitalhouse. Two new houses were built over part of that roadway up to the general building line of the street when the old hospital was pulled down, so that the fact that the roadway east of the hospital passed there is not so conspicuous as it used to be.

I think the houses which stood there before these two new houses were built are still in the rear of the new houses.

In Brown's specification, p. 17, the spittle house is said to be 400 yards from the King's ditch, which shews that it could not have been near the Chemical Laboratory, of which the wall next Pembroke Street is actually in the ditch. The brick vault was probably to carry the water under Lensfield Road ; for the water used to flow in an open channel behind the houses.

R. F. S.

(To be continued).



## THE ART OF POETRY.

*With apologies to the Heavy Dragoon.*

WHO is athirst to become Poet-Laureate,  
Shine in the land as its mightiest bard?  
It is a post you get honour and glory at,  
Yet to acquire it is easy, not hard.  
Take a few facts which are semi-historical,  
Mix them all up in a haphazard way,  
Add a few legends and tales allegorical,  
They'll form a base for your poem or play.  
Strew in some scraps from the poets preceding you,  
Jumble them up till their meaning they lose;  
Never mind whither the language is leading you,  
If you're obscure, 'tis the fault of the muse.  
Mingle in snippets of phrase Tennysonian,  
Season with classics (from rendering Bohnian)  
Stir in some Burns, the unparalleled song-fellow,  
Add Hiawatha, as treated by Longfellow;  
Finally pepper with Stephen and Praed,  
This is the way my productions are made.  
It is a miracle,  
Yea it is magical,  
Satires satirical,  
Tragedies tragical,  
All that is reckoned a blessing by men  
Floweth with ease from my wonderful pen.

Pour in some Calderon, writer Iberian,  
Seize from the dramas of Marlowe some sheets,  
Add some old English—some ante-Chaucerian,  
Cut out some lines from the poems of Keats.

Borrow from Browning (a man philanthropical),  
Add some of Calverley's wonderful wit,  
Make some sarcastic remarks that are topical,  
Tickle the taste of the men in the pit.

Take from the writings of Shakespere a particle,  
Season it down with a flavour Bret-Hartical  
Lyrics from Gilbert, with jolly old jingle, o,  
Congreve and Coleridge and Pope and Jean Ingelow,  
Homer, Pinero, Ben Jonson and Poe,  
That is the way that my versicles grow.

It is a miracle,  
Yea, it is magical,  
Satires satirical,  
Tragedies tragical,

All that is reckoned a blessing by men  
Floweth with ease from my wonderful pen.

R. F. P.



## AFTER SEVENTY YEARS.

**W**E have pleasure in printing short accounts of the boat races in the year 1837 between the University and Leander, on the Thames, and between the Lady Margaret and Queen's College, Oxford, at Henley. These are from the pen of Mr. Richard Hale Budd, a member of both crews, and now resident near Melbourne, Australia.

The book to which Mr. Budd refers is *The History of the Lady Margaret Boat Club*, by Messrs. Forster and Harris.

### *Recollections of the Boat Races.*

"In the year before I went to Cambridge the races between Oxford and Cambridge were revived and in 1836 Cambridge won.

In the next year Cambridge challenged Oxford to row on the London river. Oxford refused, so Cambridge challenged the Leander, then the crack gentlemen's club of England. The crew of the Cambridge boat were: *Stroke*, Grenville of Corpus; 7. Fletcher of St John's; 6. Penrose of Trinity (an old Rugby school-fellow); 5. Brett of Caius; 4. Keane, also a Rugby boy; 3. Budd of St John's; 2. Green; 1. Nicholson. We went to London for the previous two or three weeks and used to row the course, there and back six miles, every day. The race was from Westminster Bridge to Putney.

We took our place on the Middlesex side of the middle of the river, and at a pistol shot we started. I simply went to work without looking. When we got

to Battersea Bridge I looked up for the first time (no man would dare to look behind him, my eyes would be fixed on the shoulders of the man in front of me), and then I saw the bow of the Leander boat just about on a level with my oar. The betting before the race was all against the Cambridge crew. We were considered a set of bumptious young fellows for daring to challenge a London boat. We were told that if once we got ahead of them that we should win, as they would not have the grit in them to stick to it. After that we had it all our own way. When we got to Putney Bridge we eased off after the race was won. The first thing I remember was having an orange, ready peeled, stuffed into my mouth. A Cambridge boat was waiting for us; we were taken to an inn, stripped, groomed and dressed. We were very glad to get in I can tell you.

The crews dined together afterwards, and of course there were speeches. I do not remember, but suppose that the Captain of the Leander boat proposed the health of the Cambridge crew. He said we must remember that there were several bald heads in his crew. They were men not past their prime. Our Captain replied in his speech, 'That if they had bald heads we had beardless chins.'

We went up from Cambridge to London in a coach and four, in grand style, dining at Ware on the way."

### *The Race at Henley.*

"In the book you have sent it is stated, 'As the two Universities were not able to meet this year.' There was nothing to prevent their meeting. Cambridge challenged Oxford to row on the London river. Oxford declined, but would have rowed at Henley, which Cambridge would not do. Then the Lady Margaret crew challenged Oxford. Oxford said they could not row against a single College, but would send their head boat to row against them.

Again it is stated that two members did not practise with the crew, 'as they had promised.' We made no such promise, we could not have practised with them, as we were practising in London with the crew which was to row against the Leander.

Mr Cooper not only lent his garden to keep the Lady Margaret ship in, during her stay, but also his game-keeper and dog to watch the ship all night lest any tricks should be played with her.

The betting ran very high on this occasion."

Mr. Budd has also kindly sent the following outline of his career in life:—

"Richard Hale Budd was born on March 6th, 1816. Was educated partly at home, partly at Rugby under Dr Arnold. Graduated in honours at Cambridge in 1838. He rowed in the St John's crew, which was head of the Cambridge river, against the head crew of the Oxford river at Henley in 1837, and in the Cambridge crew against the Leander Club on the Thames in the same year.

He arrived in Victoria in 1840, and engaged in sheep-farming, and for many years had interest in pastoral pursuits. In 1843 he went to Tasmania and opened a school at Campbelltown. He returned to Victoria in 1845, and opened a school in Melbourne. On the arrival of Bishop Perry this school became the Melbourne Diocesan Grammar School, the first Public School established in Victoria. In 1854 he resigned this and joined the Denominational School Board as Inspector. Became Secretary in 1856, then Chief Inspector. In 1859 he joined the two offices in his own person. In 1862 he was appointed Inspector-General of Schools under Mr Heales' Education Act and retained this office until the passing of the Education Act, now in force, in 1872. Having retired on his pension in 1874, he opened a Classical School for Girls on the principles of the English public schools for boys, the first of its kind in Victoria.

He carried on this school until 1899, when advancing years compelled him to close it. He still lives at 'Rooding,' Brighton, Victoria, in the enjoyment of all his faculties except his hearing."

Mr R. H. Budd holds a double record; he is not only the oldest of living Boating Blues, but also the Blue of greatest length of years. The next to him is an Oxonian, Frederick Luttrell Moysey, of Christ Church, Oxford, who rowed in 1836; born 9 November 1815, he died 13 August 1906, thus reaching 90 years and 9 months.

Mr R. H. Budd is the son of a Johnian, the Rev Henry Budd, who entered the College, from Winchester, as a pensioner 27 July 1793; he was afterwards Rector of White Rooding (or Roothing), Essex, where he died 27 June 1853. His father (the grandfather of R. H. Budd), Richard Budd, son of Richard Budd, of Newbury, Berks, matriculated at Oxford, from Balliol College, 30 October 1764, aged 18; migrating to Cambridge, he entered at Jesus College as a pensioner 7 October 1768 and took the degrees of M.B. 1770, and M.D. 1775. He became physician to Christ's Hospital, where he introduced potatoes as part of the school diet; he died 2 September 1821. It is worth noting as a link with the past that Dr Richard Budd, whose life overlaps that of Mr R. H. Budd, entered Jesus College in the year in which Thomas Gray, the poet, was appointed Regius Professor of History, and probably saw him in the streets of Cambridge one hundred and forty years ago.

R. F. S.



### A WARNING.

WHEN boon companions throng around  
The board, and wine flows free:  
When toasts begin, we see no sin  
If maidens toasted be.  
But while they drain the cup to Joan,  
Belinda—Belle—Marie,  
I drink in silence and alone,  
For there's no one girl for me.

The bee, they say, must through her day  
To one flower constant be:  
The butterfly loves where he may,  
A roving gallant he.  
Then why can't I, like butterfly,  
From galling chains be free,  
And flit from pink and rose, and cry,  
"Ah! that's the flower for me!"

For here's a lass with cheeks like pinks,  
And *here* the rose we see,  
And *this* complexion blends, methinks,  
The cream and strawberry.  
From violet eyes I sip my fill  
Of Cupid's honey-tea,  
Then 'witching hazel gilds the pill  
That waits on gluttony.

But goodly store of sweets put by  
Rewards the drudging bee,  
While butterfly lies down to die  
In starving misery.  
So, when you find "The fair, the chaste,  
The inexpressive She"—  
Don't waver, but proclaim in haste,  
"Ah! *you're* the girl for me!"

G. V. Y.



## A ROWING NIGHTMARE.

**I** DON'T know whether it was the lobster mayonnaise or over-work, possibly it was a combination of both. I had been grappling all the evening with that elusive foe Mechanics for the General. I rose from my littered desk in an incorporeal condition. My head was teeming with dancing formulae, but my feet had gone fast to sleep. My fire had gone out, and being the middle of May, it was naturally bitterly cold. I experienced the pleasurable feeling of having been a martyr to duty for at least one evening. In an ecstasy of self-pity I lit my spirit stove, and soon my jolly little brass kettle was purring in a manner "grateful and comforting." Fumbling about for the cocoa tin, I put my fingers into something cold and juicy. It was the remains of the lobster mayonnaise over which Robertson-Jones and I, had made merry some hours ago. With a smile of recognition I placed it on my table, being suddenly stricken with the fact that I was famished. The chimes were tumbling over each other in their anxiety to be first out with the news that it was half-an-hour past mid-night as I sat down to business. By ten minutes to one the mayonnaise had gone the way of all such perishable goods, together with two cups of cocoa, a dozen chocolate biscuits, and half a preserved pine-apple.

Then I went to bed.

Dreams are like bad oarsmen. They have no beginning worth mentioning, and their finish is often jerky to a degree. They are like bad dramas, paying no attention to the Unities.

I don't know who was responsible for placing me on the steps of St Paul's Cathedral in the scantiest attire. It seemed to me to be a sorry sort of job without prologue or apology. At any rate, there I was, and before me stood one whom I instinctively loathed. I recognised in him the embodiment of everything offensive I had ever found in the personalities of everyone I had ever met. His laugh was the most hideous thing imaginable. It was as if someone were whistling the "Cock o' the North," while a dentist's drill played on an exposed nerve in my tooth, and someone else made a piece of chalk squeak on a blackboard. I cannot say more. His face was never clearly defined. I only knew it was very hideous and I longed to put my fist through it, but my arms hung powerless at my side.

"Go away," I groaned.

"Ha! ha!" he snarled, "I am a better man than thou."

"You are loathsome," I shrieked; "I would not touch you."

"Nevertheless," he replied, "I am a better man than thou."

"It isn't possible," I murmured faintly, as an awful dread came over me lest it should be so.

"We shall see," he said.

I felt my heart sink (I suppose it was the mayonnaise). I knew there was a Titanic struggle in front of us and I dreaded it.

"I will bump you before you get round Grassy," he said.

An icy hand clutched at my heart. (This, I presume, was the preserved pine-apple).

"Your style will damn you," he chortled. "You will never see the Glass Houses."

"I can't help my style," I groaned, "but I will row till my muscles burst."

"Its no use doing that with a swing like yours. Furthermore you will dig."



"No, No," I gurgled, burying my face in my hands.

"Not that! Not that!! I have cured myself of it with bitter toil and sweat of my brow."

"There will be a return of the malady."

"Give me an oar," I shouted, with arms uplifted.

By this time I was seated in an eight—a wretched decrepit thing with distorted riggers and gaping seams.

The water oozed up through the floor boards and my stretcher consisted of a piece of brown paper pasted on to a frame.

St Paul's Cathedral had disappeared, there being no further use for it.

The fiend handed me an oar.

"This is a stroke-side oar," I said; "I am a bow-side man."

"You must row bow-side with it."

"Where is the rest of the crew?"

"You must row the boat yourself."

"Impossible," I gasped.

Someone started to play "La Matchiche" on a harmonium.

"That's the gun," said he who was my enemy; "shove her out."

I found myself in mid-stream; someone on the bank was counting.

"Louder! Louder!" I yelled.

" $S = ut + \frac{1}{2} ft^2$ " droned the voice.

"What's the use of that bally idiot," I roared, in a frenzy.

"Find the cube root and you will know when this gun is likely to go off," the voice replied.

Crash! (I discovered next morning that the wind had got up and overturned my looking-glass).

I gathered myself up for a mighty shove and drove against the stretchers with all my might. My feet shot through the brown paper and I sat down heavily in the bottom of the boat.

I cannot write what I said.

I only hope that, if I were talking in my sleep, nobody heard me.

I could see the one whom I hated coming up on me in a "funny." He had a beautiful start and I could see his back swinging like a pendulum.

In agony I shoved my feet through the bottom of the boat, which was filling rapidly, and I rowed and rowed. Every other stroke my blade curled underneath the keel, and I knew that I was digging.

I could see Grassy out of the corner of my eye. It never altered. I was eternally rounding it, but never getting round it, and he whom I hated was hard on me.

"It's on a pivot," shouted someone from the bank. "It's going round against you. You're rowing on the tread wheel principle. You can't get round."

"I will, I will," I yelled, for already he whom I hated was overlapping me.

I saw his bows one inch away from me; with a yell I stood up and leapt from the boat.

Then I woke up.

I met Robertson-Jones in the Courts that morning. "I say old man," he said, as he took my arm, "I vote we sign off lobster mayonnaise in future. I had a rotten night."

"A rotten night?"

"Yes. I dream't my tutor vowed he would send me down if I refused to take Oriental Languages Trip. in a week. It was no use telling him it would interfere with my Labs."

"We mealed at six-thirty, didn't we?" I asked.

"Yes," he said.

"Jones, old man," I whispered, "I had some more of that mayonnaise at twelve-thirty last night. I'm off to see if I can't go down for the week end."

"Poor old chap," said Robertson-Jones.

C. R. A.



### GHOST-BALLAD.

“WHO are you standing there so white  
Beside this drunken head of mine?”

“I am your ghost here in your sight:  
I am come to you for a sign”—

“I will not speak with you this night:  
Go to some other bed than mine.  
Your body is all cold and white,  
Your finger-tips with sulphur shine.

“I will not speak with you this night:  
I’ve been where gay companions dine  
With toping in the gaudy light  
And the high clamours of the wine.”

“I am your ghost here in your sight:  
I am come to you for a sign  
That there shall never from this night  
Be spoken any speech of thine.”

“What will I do after this night?”  
“Sleep in the mould that has been mine:  
Your body shall be cold and white,  
Your finger-tips with sulphur shine.”

“What will you do after this night?”  
“Sit in your place when you should dine:  
Sit moping in the gaudy light,  
Mute in the clamours of the wine.”

A. Y. CAMPBELL.



### ALLEGORY.

**L**IKE much else of the more delicate and artificial enjoyments of civilized life, the use of allegory has perhaps its origin in the mental habits of primitive man; habits transformed and developed almost beyond recognition, but still containing an element of permanence. Collective man can no more escape his history than the individual his. This relish for speaking of things by similitudes, this desire to look at facts aside, perhaps arose from a want of power to describe them objectively. Men spoke and thought of external things in terms of man. It was that same extreme anthropomorphism, which has produced the mythologies of the world. In a more advanced stage of thought the sense of the difference between man and his surroundings becomes more acute, and the would-be description becomes a similitude. Lastly it is the conscious use of similitude which has given rise to allegory and metaphor, that is, the sustained and the momentary figurative expression.

Like the rest of European culture, as distinct from material civilization, the Allegory of the West draws its source from Homer; and it there appears in an incidental form which has lasted down to our own day. One may quote the passage (Iliad IX. 502-7)—

καὶ γὰρ τε Λιταὶ εἰσι Διὸς κοῦραι μέγαλοιο,  
χωλαὶ τε ῥυσαὶ τε παραβλώπες τ' ὄφθαλμῶ,  
αἱ ῥά τε καὶ μετόπισθ' Ἄτης ἀλέγουσι κιοῦσαι.  
ἢ δ' Ἄτη σθεναρὴ τε καὶ ἀρτίπος, οὐνεκα πάσας  
πολλὸν ὑπεκπροθέει, φθάνει δέ τε πᾶσαν ἐπ' αἶαν  
βλάπτουσ' ἀνθρώπους· αἱ δ' ἐξακέονται ὀπίσσω.

Here the characteristic merits and charm of Allegory are already well-marked. The vivid picture called up by the personification of Mischief and Prayer adds to the stately melancholy of the thought. It is Western too. Would an Oriental have personified Prayers?

True it is not easy to distinguish very accurately from metaphor this incidental usage of Allegory in an otherwise direct narrative. But in later Latin literature the sustained form is in full vigour. Vergil, as one might expect, goes far beyond mere outline in his description of Fame—(Aen. IV. 173-98).

“Monstrum horrendum, ingens, cui, quot sunt corpore  
plumae,  
Tot vigiles oculi subter (mirabile dictu),  
Tot linguae, totidem ora sonant, tot surrigit aures.”

and the well-known lines that follow these.

Still the allegory here has a decorative value and is not so much a chosen vehicle of thought as a sally of the fancy. It gives variety more than it aids expression. At the entrance of Hades, on the other hand, the similitudes, so brief as to be almost metaphors, have an essential place. The poet's meaning could hardly come home to us without them. Nor are they simply personifications: their dwelling makes them allegoric. (Aen. VI. 273-81)—

“Vestibulum ante ipsum primis in faucibus Orci  
Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae;  
Pallentesque habitant Morbi, tristisque Senectus,  
Et Metus, et malesuada Fames, ac turpis Egestas,  
Terribiles visu formae, Letumque Labosque;  
Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor, et mala mentis  
Gaudia, mortiferumque adverso in limine Bellum,  
Ferreique Eumenidum thalami et Discordia demens,  
Vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis.”

The whole effect of the passage depends on the allegoric form. A kind of awe is aroused by these ghostly figures who possess a dreadful reality.

“Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor, et mala mentis  
Gaudia.”

Vergil no longer uses the personification to attract the eye by vivacious colouring, but to rouse the imagination and put in words an otherwise ineffable emotion.

The classical civilization of the West, however, cannot be said to have greatly tended to Allegory. Even the Vestibule of Hell is an incident, though a great one, in a direct narrative. The independent Allegory, forming itself the main theme of a work, reached its height in a non-classical literature of antiquity. What in Greek or Latin can compare with the allegories of Ezekiel, that of Assyria as the Cedar in Lebanon, or that of the dry bones? or with Israel the vine in the 80th Psalm? The literary form was more congenial, perhaps, to a trope-loving Oriental. In these passages it is dominant, it is in the main current of the thought, and we are not far from the point where the whole structure of the composition depends on allegory. In plastic art this last stage seems already reached with “the oiled and curled Assyrian bulls.” In those composite figures, we have the bull's horns and lions of strength, the eagle's wings of swiftness, the mitred human head of wisdom and dominion. The genii of Babylonia were in form allegorical. In literature the same stage seems first apparent in the fable or parable, where the Allegory is short and has one definite moral. There can be no question that perfection here too was attained in the East, though it appears to us in the Greek of the Gospels. Turning aside from their sacred aspect, the literary merit of the parables is hard to overpraise. Their vividness, their simple outline, their congruity, their unity, have never been equalled; and they fulfil the main purpose of Allegory by their emotional and imaginative appeal.

There is a vast descent to the distant Western kindred of the Parables, the fables of Esop, with their bare and skinny narrative, uncoloured and unreal, and

their humdrum morals. Satiric humour is their best quality, as in the fable of the dog and his reflection, or in that of the fox who lost his tail. But after all it is a barren kind of wit, which could be as well attained by a simpler artifice, and it tends to degenerate into a mere trick of hand. Animals replace men in some simplified situation, and primeval beast-stories are forced into moral apologues.

In contrast to these pedestrian compositions there blossoms under the Antonines a poetic tale, which we may either call the latest of the myths or the first complete Allegory of the West. A peculiar charm dwells around Psyche,

"Latest born and loveliest vision far  
Of all Olympus' faded hierarchy."

Few creations of such delicacy have like it an universal appeal. And the invention is most happy. Love, first the unrecognized beloved, then the unseen sustainer, and last the eternal possession, answers to something in the human heart in any century. Like the classics in general, the tale of Apuleius is curiously near to us; for it is the work of an adult civilization like our own; and it is also far apart, for our civilization has grown up from different beginnings.

There remains to notice another variety of Allegory in the Ancient World. It is not a true variety indeed, but a disease of taste and criticism, namely, the shadow or fictitious Allegory, sought in a great work by its less happy admirers. One may give it as a sign of a decadent culture or of the inappreciative efforts of an infant one, which has not depth enough to find satisfaction in the direct, profound meaning or the intelligible beauty of the objects of its admiration. As we know it, shadow-allegory, perhaps, is again of Eastern origin. In any case it received a great impetus in Western literature from the early Christian expositors, in particular from the great Origen with his pneumatic sense of the Scriptures. The far fetched and arbitrary

allegories in the interpretation of the Bible, in which he and some of the Fathers indulged, had their reaction on their rivals, the Neo-Platonists. By the latter, wonder-tales, like those of the Odyssey, were forced to bear an allegoric interpretation. Circe became a type of Vice, her enchantments its effects, even Hermes and the plant Moly were transmogrified under this strange light cast on them into the unwelcome guise of moral Virtues. It is true that these interpretations did little or no harm to the masterpieces they attacked: they only gave bad reasons for liking them. But they did injure contemporary and later literature, by proffering a false model of excellence under a prestige not its own. The East went sooner thus astray. It required an infusion of barbarism to infect the soberer West.

The true path of Allegory lay in its appeal to the imagination, in bringing home to the mind the reality, the inwardness of the things figured, and in recalling their true proportion and beauty rather than investing them with any outside and alien attraction. Thus, besides happy invention and the common graces of art, there is an especial need of congruity in incident and kinship in form to the ideas and actions symbolized. Peace must be placid, Modesty feminine. Then the figures and personifications employed must be such as to make the thought symbolized more real, more impressive than would the bare literal statement, should attempt to bring out their full value. And the incidents of the tale should be congruous with the nobility or baseness they represent. But the belief in these shadow-allegories led and leads in exactly the opposite direction. Arbitrary personification takes the place of natural symbolism, and the better part will be seen victorious in some sneaking or cruel action.

Scarcely less dangerous to good literature and even duller intrinsically, is the straightforward statement masquerading with a few properties of Allegory, as if the figure were a mere adornment to be stuck here and

there about a reasoned argument. Such is the tale of Melibee which Chaucer included in the *Canterbury Tales*. Both perversions carry a partial antidote with them. They tend to be intolerably lifeless and insipid.

Every one of the possible virtues and vices of Allegory was exemplified in medieval literature, in the most abundant and perhaps the Golden Age of symbolical composition. It was natural that the new races, which were reconstructing Europe after the downfall of the ancient civilization, should be specially inclined to the type of expression, which they utilized both in literature and plastic art. The recent development of the Teutonic invaders from barbarism made figurative expression the easiest in which to word and embody the new ideas crowding in on them. They were still in a mythopoeic and metaphoric stage of thought. The nine nights of their week could become in their tales the eight times multiplied ring of Odin. It was while they were still under a quasi-Homeric dispensation, that they were indoctrinated by the Christian Church with Allegory in its full-blown form. The perfected instrument was placed in hands whose delight it was to use it. No doubts assailed the medieval writer of the great, almost the supreme, beauty of his comparison.

As may be seen in the theories of the time, there was an assumption of an easy symmetry in the created world: its component parts all proceeded from the thought of God, and must be in concinnity. In consequence allegory and metaphor were handled as conclusive arguments in religion and philosophy. Was not the Pope, or occasionally the Emperor, the head of the Body Christian, and therefore sometimes its sovran guide, sometimes but one of its members? "Caput meum doleo" could be employed as a text to recommend a king's deposition. That money was a metal and barren was held to prove that the taking of interest was unnatural. Life itself almost had become an allegory of the life to come.

The naive intellect of the new European nations thus had matter to its hand. Its passion for allegorizing was mingled with a belief in its essential truth. In Allegory we have the medieval reading of the Universe. It is a reading of the Universe more than of man, for man takes part in these figures, but is scarcely their hero. He has, if he can, to move in unison with the Sun and other stars. The passions and accidents of life appear as greater than he. He enters their domain: he does not contain it. The Dance of Death enchants and mocks him; Avarice, Lust and Pride meet him by the way: but Sin came into being with the fall of Lucifer, and Death was its wages. Even Fame, the most purely human of abstractions, takes in Chaucer's poem the role of an extra-human queen within whose palace the mass of mankind come and go.

It is largely to its whole-heartedness that medieval Allegory owes its remarkable beauty. Paradoxical as the phrase is, it is real: it does in deed represent the thoughts and feelings of the Middle Age. And it is through the quality of genuineness that it contains the charm and the highest aspirations of the time. The inimitable freshness of the Middle Ages, that freshness which is the prevailing note of Chaucer and of the ballad-writers and sonneteers of Italy, is associated in medieval Allegory with all the profundity of thought and artistry of construction of which the then Europe was capable.

The English Chaucer's House of Fame is an example of the style. He is borne in vision to an aery castle with fitly symbolic appurtenances. Within surrounded by heralds sits allegoric Fame (how different from Vergil's Titaness!), many-eyed and eared and tongued. Round the hall stand the great poets and historians. And to her foot-stool come the desirous and undesirous of Fame, false or true, to whom she gives her capricious awards.

Hence the poet is conducted by a bystander out of

the castle, to where in a valley stands, or rather revolves, the labyrinth. This is the Home of Rumour, made appropriately of wicker-work, "ful of rouninges and of jangles" and of a whispering, conjecturing throng, messengers, pilgrims, *hoc genus omne*. Here—and it is not unfitting perhaps—the poem breaks off abruptly; and we are left uncertain of what Chaucer learnt from Rumour and what he begged of Fame.

Allied in conception to Chaucer's poem are the allegoric pictures of Lorenzetti, displaying good and bad government. Here too men are the vassals of the Personification of their deeds; serving it with its attendant Virtues, or Vices, as the case may be. There is a further medieval characteristic in the painter's preoccupation with the community, not the individual. It would be an anachronism to say he treats of the State, but he does of the Body Politic. Similarly the superb allegories of Giotto on the Franciscan virtues depict St Francis espousing them almost as the representative of his Order.

Yet the medieval genius touched its highest point not in direct and pure Allegory, but in the sidelong and incidental Allegory of the Divine Comedy. That quintessence of the Middle Age needed to have Allegory as one of its more potent elements: but symbolism could not be the sole or the most important one; it shared its dominion with reality. All through the Comedy bears a double interpretation: it is a Vision of the World to come; it is an Allegory of this life. Thus the punishments of the damned are the physical representatives of the mental pangs, the soul-gony of the sinner in this world. They are both literal and symbolic. The rushing blasts of the First Circle are a fitting accompanying torment for the wild bursts of passion they requite. And if the physical pain is superadded after death, the spiritual commences with and is identical with the sin in this flesh. How fearfully that Allegory and expressive embodying are

carried out needs no dwelling on. The leaden cope of the hypocrites, the slow bubbles that exhale from the sullen in the marsh, the frozen pain of the deepest pit of hate and treachery congealed in immutable agony, crowd upon the memory.

Allegory of a purer kind runs through other parts of the poem. The opening canto is mainly of this type when it describe the *selva selvaggia* of life and the three opponents to Dante's ascent towards the *diletto monte* of holiness. He meets the panther of Luxury, the lion of Pride, and the lean wolf of Avarice. In this light Vergil, too, plays the part of Human Philosophy, as Beatrice that of Heavenly Wisdom, St Lucy of Illuminating Grace, and the Madonna of Divine Mercy. Then a wholly figurative interpretation is needed for the last Cantos of the Purgatorio, such as the Triumph of the Church with its symbolic details and the Allegoric history of Church and Empire.

Thus in the crown of medieval literature Allegory is the chosen vehicle to express generalized and systematic thought. But it is more than that. We are constantly met with the difficulty of distinguishing the literal and the allegoric interpretation. The Allegory of the Rose of the Blessed was not a mere figure to Dante in the way it is to us. It was rather the material, visible side of the relation of the Elect to God. Allegory was an aspect of the world, not only a figure for it. Extremes had met. The imagination and the fact had a certain inner identity.

At the close of the Middle Age we find ourselves at the dawn of the Renaissance, and if it is, so far as Allegory goes, a fall to a rise, in some respects it is a fall indeed. Perhaps it is unfair to take Boccaccio's *Ameto* as a typical instance. It belongs to the borderland, neither modern nor medieval, combining renaissance pedantry with the elder lack of perspective. One would say its tasteless Allegory belonged solely to the decline of a literature, were there not signs of a new

outlook on life. No longer have we the universe and its workings symbolized: it is the growth of the human spirit, of the individual mind of which Boccaccio treats. The change is unconscious, perhaps, but it is there.

In his half-pastoral romance, prototype of so many Pastorals and Allegories, the principal theme is the conversion of the rustic Ameto, its hero, into a perfect human being by the power of love. But his mistress is also the quality of Faith. Now it is hard to think seriously of a symbolism, where the operations of the Seven Theological and Cardinal Virtues are represented with unsparing detail as the intrigues of married women, as *cicisbeism* in fact, a strange notion surely of combining edification and amusement. Possibly some reality has crept into the tales and some of the Virtues had earthly forerunners. All seven, it should be said, Prudence, Justice, Temperance, Fortitude, Charity, Hope, and Faith or Lia, recount their ancestry, lives, and amours to Ameto on a summer-noon at Fiesole, precluded by a contest, also allegoric, between the good and bad pastor, and wound up by the completed regeneration of Ameto by Venus Urania, who here practically signifies with unintentional irreverence the Holy Trinity or at least the Divine Love. It is easy to laugh at this quaint medley, which revels in all the faults of Allegory, the incongruity of the personages and the qualities they are forced to represent, and the still greater incongruity of their actions and what they are meant to typify. Nevertheless, it belongs to something quite other than mere decay. Such a barren nomenclature as that of the tale of Melibee or the wearisome metaphors of the Boke of the Duchess in Chaucer may show the decline of the Middle Age. Boccaccio, though he much recalls it, yet in the main heralds a new era and a new destiny for Allegory. He begins the Renaissance and some idea of the Reformation is apparent. Man the individual now dominates his world, and it only remains for him to attain a new

reading of life and an organized system of ideas to express it.

Towards this new development Italy continued to progress during the Renaissance. Painting was as important as literature for the new movement, and by its necessary reduction of ideas to visible form was naturally susceptible to allegoric influence. Boiardo, in his fantastic epopee, tends towards a distinctly conservative allegory at times, though he gives no consistent fable even by the way. Ariosto, with his accustomed irony, employs it at least once in the episode of Alcina and Logistilla, Desire and Reason, who sway one after another his quasi-hero Ruggier. The human interest keeps increasing. In painting the new tendencies appear markedly in the cinquecento. We have Titian's Sacred and Profane Love, which, whatever its literal meaning, contains surely an Allegory of solely human significance. In Raphael's Vision of a Knight, also, we see the individual between the two alternatives of Toil and Pleasure:

"Choose well; your choice is  
Brief and yet endless."

Then, as we go further North, the note is struck more severely. Dürer's Knight, with Death at his side and the bestial Devil dogging his horse's steps, already journeys on a kind of Pilgrim's Progress in the Valley of the Shadow. The joyous world of Raphael has disappeared.

But the acme of the new intent of Allegory was reached in England. More akin to the Renaissance than Germany, more earnest than Italy, and in the full current of the Reformation, freer than either, if we take the whole period, in its individualism, England was the very country to employ Allegory to express the contending forces of the mind and the experiences of a complete life. The new religious views—Justification by Faith—supplied the necessary system; national

patriotism and what one might call the individual cult of virtue, the necessary fire.

The first great exemplar of this English Allegory is the poet Spenser. The Faerie Queene lacks indeed its final scene, which was to unify and link together the rest. Magnanimity, the sum of the other virtues, makes in the person of Arthur but sporadic appearances, which have not always a very clear interpretation. But the constituent Virtues, which form the subjects of the several books left complete, are allegorized in a manner surpassing praise. Godliness or piety holds the first place, and the adventures of its patron, St George, typify in most happy unison both the history of Christianity and that of the individual Christian from the Protestant point of view. The separate episodes have both colour and interest. The characters and their adventures show the typified qualities in action with exquisite congruity. What descriptive scene is better than that of the Cave of Despair? And Despair's own utterance is a living voice:

"What if some little payne the passage have,  
That makes frayle flesh to feare the bitter wave,  
Is not short payne well borne that brings long ease,  
And layes the soule to sleepe in quiet grave?  
Sleepe after toyle, port after stormie seas,  
Ease after warre, death after life, does greatly please."

And the palace of Lucifera, the Pride of the Eyes, the castle of Orgoglio, the Pride of the Spirit, with its gaoler Ignorance, are not far behind in merit.

Sir Guyon follows as patron of Temperance. Here we have the wonderful cave of Mammon, the confused glories of this world, the siege of the Soul by its rebel Passions, fleeting, routed, but immortal, and the gardens of Voluptuousness, best of all translations, where Tasso's fancies take a wider meaning. If of Britomart's, Chaste Love's, emprises, we dwell more on the glorious masque of Cupid:

"Be bolde, be bolde, and everywhere, Be bold;"  
"Be not too bold:"

than on the rest; and if the cantos of Friendship are confused and those of Justice rather barren, the idyll of courteous Calidore makes amends by its consistent plan, and the fragment of Mutability shows the poet at his best. Not that it is all beauty and excellence even in the finest books. The disciplining of the Red-cross Knight under Faith and Hope and Charity, and the unimaginative, unhumorous body-home of Alma, the soul, in the book of Sir Guyon, are lapses not easy to pardon. But they are at worst small deductions from the greatness of the whole work.

One may note that this individualizing of man himself was accompanied by the individualizing of nations, of historic groups of men. Thus English patriotism takes an apt and natural place in the Faerie Queene, and we feel the same force even when it rather inspires than forms the theme of the Allegory. Milton's Comus, the next illustrious work on an allegoric plan, breathes a spirit peculiarly English and Puritan. The wild rout of Comus, deformed by what they are, the curious rapture of their surroundings, where Nature seems an accomplice and a partner in the trial of the Lady, are a fit symbol of the intellectualized riot of playhouse and court, through which the Puritan poet made his way without contamination. It is the epic of self-reliance and of single communion with God:

"And, if Virtue feeble were,  
Heaven itself would stoop to her."

It is difficult to praise the greatest writers. So much is contained in a personality hard to define. Style, adventures, setting, all but the shadowy, unemotional characters, are perfect.

Milton led the way to the greatest of English Allegories, the Pilgrim's Progress, next to the Divine Comedy, perhaps, the greatest achievement in allegoric literature. Bunyan, indeed, by native genius, obeyed the conditions, and perceived the true aims of Allegory. And he was preserved from some pitfalls at least by



the deficiencies of his education. He could hardly be pedantic or inappropriately learned. But he was a born story-teller. Descriptive talent and a pithy style were his. His fable is interesting throughout. Its events are dramatically arranged. Its characters have the rare merit of typifying qualities and yet being complete persons. Their actions, battles, and failings are congruent with the virtues and vices they represent: they are not mere arbitrary acrostics to spell out some word, like Boccaccio's and even Spenser's in his weak moments. For all the inner meaning and the allegoric veil, there is a real generalization of life in the incidents as they stand, in *Vanity Fair* for instance, and the colloquies of the *City of Destruction*. The plan, again, of each part is sustained, and has no break in it. Bunyan's power of delineating character in the briefest speeches, a power worthy of the *Decameron*, his humour and his grip of fact, enable him to give a true picture of life in a continual similitude. Humour and effective Allegory seem at first sight inconsistent qualities: but Bunyan's plain-dealing simplicity surmount that Hill of Difficulty and frees him from the suspicion of irony. His defect of overmuch preaching of a rather narrow kind is actually a help in this respect, though otherwise a drawback. There is nothing, too, really recondite in him, as there is in Dante. All his little congregation could have followed every syllable. And one cannot help believing some of them are in his book. Faithful and By-ends and Ready-to-Halt, Mercy and Christiana, seem too alive to be purely fictitious: but perhaps this is an unimagi-native view. In any case they are living now and old acquaintances, a strange fate for the figments of an Allegory.

Thus by the vivid impression that it leaves, the *Pilgrim's Progress* fulfils its purpose. Its allegory is more effective in its appeal to the imagination than a matter-of-fact tale would have been, the only adequate

defence for any artistic contrivance. One may wonder whether its morality is the highest conceivable. Christian is very preoccupied with his own salvation; but who would blame a fiction of no interest? The *Valley of the Shadow of Death* and *Doubting Castle* become real in his pages. We have before us the Puritan version of Man's life.

Allegory, as an independent form of literature, continued to enjoy its vogue for the next century. Dryden used it in the *Hind* and the *Panther* to describe a religious controversy. But on the whole there was a marked decline in excellence. Arbitrariness appeared, as before, in the personification and the symbolism. Addison's *Allegory of the Public Credit* in the *Spectator* is a good example. The charm of imagination and appropriateness was abandoned for facility of invention. There is the steady tendency to a barren play of names, to copious detail and an insipid fable. Johnson's *Voyage of Life* is perhaps as good as any: yet there is a fatal coldness in it. Too often there is the belief that Allegory has purely decorative uses, and thus the heart is taken out of it. Allegory, too, was in need of the Revolution which was to revivify Europe.

The French Revolution took for its motto the words, "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," and the last of these at any rate implied Internationalism. Though it would be impossible to regard the nations of Europe as leading an isolated existence in preceding times, nevertheless for the three hundred years since the Renaissance they had formed as much as possible self-sufficing units. There was little or no comity of nations. Now the new spirit, though by its enmity to mere dynastic interests and class divisions it fostered national feeling and solidarity, was cosmopolitan in its essence and in its effects. It preached the brotherhood of nations; and the same doctrine is to be seen inspiring the literature which accompanied it, and which its evolution intensified. While the Middle Age had regarded the world

and man as the symbol of the divine idea and the post-Renaissance had been intent on the spiritual life of the individual, it is the universal destiny of man which now engrosses thought. Diverse indeed are the schemes and systems in which this preoccupation shows itself; but it is always to the fore even in materialism. It is the Riddle of Life on which men have become absorbed.

"Into this Universe and *Why* not knowing,  
Nor *Whence*, like Water willy-nilly flowing,  
And out of it like Wind along the Waste,  
I know not *Whither*, willy-nilly blowing."

No longer is it the special qualities of men, or their special paths of life, which seem of the highest import: it is the general destiny of the thinking species and even of their unthinking "companions and fellow-mortals."

To this new development Allegory lent itself with singular power; and thence it took a new lease of life as a supreme form of literature. Already in the years just preceding the Revolution it appears in the First Part of Faust, somewhat, it is true, as a side-issue in a work which, though symbolic, is too direct in meaning to be completely allegorical. Faust is rather an ideal instance of a soul in its temptation and fall, accompanied by an interpretation of evil:

"The active spirit of man soon sleeps, and soon  
He seeks unbroken quiet: therefore I  
Have given him the Devil for a companion  
Who may provoke him to some sort of work  
And must create for ever."

The same prologue contains the summary of Goethe's optimism. The Lord again addresses Mephistopheles:

"And stand ashamed, when failure teaches thee  
That a good man, even in his darkest longings,  
Is well aware of the right way."

Evil then is vanquished, because Good, because real

Life, is indestructible. Negation cannot touch the eternal Positive.

But though Faust may be a symbol of the Human Spirit, and Mephistopheles der Geist der stets verneint, the tale is a tale for all that. Margaret is no type of beauty or such like. We touch pure Allegory only in the Walpurgisnacht, that wonderful witches' frolic, the riot and tumult of the world, into which Faust plunges in the vain hope to satisfy the spirit by the passions of the flesh.

The Second Part of Faust is much more allegoric than the First, and there it is the macrocosm of all the society of men that fills the scene. The actors in human life come forward and declare the import of their being. The marriage of Faust and Helena, it is said, actually symbolizes "the union of the classical and romantic schools" of literature: their child Euphorion is Byron. We may well ask—

"Is this the face that launched a thousand ships,  
And burnt the topless towers of Ilium?"

Faust's regeneration is accomplished by his engaging in "beneficent activity," thus fulfilling man's better destiny. At the last he is blessed with fore-knowledge of the continuance of his work. He has not lived in vain. This interpretation has, to be sure, an incomplete appearance. But Goethe is hard to fathom: we yet see only an arc of his circle.

Faust is the great exemplar, and even in the First Part, the prototype of modern Allegory. Shelley faces like problems of humanity in the Prometheus Unbound and in his maturest work, The Triumph of Life, where the Allegory, which Dante and his two successors framed from the festival-processions of their time, is turned to describe existence and to ask its unanswered questions.

"Struck to the heart by this sad pageantry,  
Half to myself I said, 'And what is this?  
Whose shape is that within the car? And why—'  
I would have added—'is all here amiss?'"

Later in the century, one of Tennyson's master-pieces, *The Palace of Art*, deals also with the true purposes of Life.

"I send you here a sort of Allegory  
(For you will understand it) of a soul,  
A sinful soul possess'd of many gifts,  
A spacious garden full of flowering weeds,  
A glorious Devil, large in heart and brain,  
That did love Beauty only,—  
—or if Good,  
Good only for its beauty."

The case, be it noted, is a general one. Any real play of individual character disappears. It is the sacrifice of the heart to the intellect. All the achievements of Europe are stored in the Palace, Poetry and Art and Thought. All the memories, all the dreams, the freedom, the insight and the imagination of the Past, are there enjoyed by the Soul and enjoyed alone.

"Yet not the less held she her solemn mirth,  
And intellectual throne."

She does not realize her loss and cuts herself willingly adrift from mankind. But, as time drives on, her very possessions, her knowledge and understanding, having no object, slip from her. Isolation becomes an Inaction which is torment. The unused thoughts turn on the thinker.

Generalized as this Allegory of Tennyson's is, it concerns a particular destiny, compared to some of those in contemporary pictures of Watts. The famous painting of "Love and Death" describes an universal fate, and blinded "Hope" with her broken lyre is peculiar to no walk of Life or special person. If one may pass a criticism on many of Watts' pictures, it is that the meaning is hard to read. But this is not the fault of "Love and Death." He who runs may read; and the two protagonists speak to us the primal forces they figure.

Universal life, also, appears in Hilton's painting "Nature blowing bubbles for her children," though the thought is shallow compared to Watts'. Even in the re-use of medieval legends universal cases predominate. Is Tennyson's Holy Grail solely and distinctively Christian in meaning? And the curse of the Gold, to which William Morris gives new meaning in the *Nibelungen Lied*, belongs to no one community or character.

A wholly modern character, however, belongs to a modern Italian Allegory of Leopardi's. It is an instance of the new solidarity of European literature that his chef d'oeuvre in prose, the *History of the Human Race*, should display much the same features as the Palace of Art, should deal with the same universal humanity as Goethe's *Faust*. The play of character, indeed, wholly disappears. Individual destiny is lost in that of all. Its power lies in the truth of its psychology, one-sided truth to be sure, in its extraordinary beauty of style and its profound irony. The last of these is almost a new departure in serious Allegory, happily compelled, it may be, by the strictures of the Tuscan censorship. Contrived as it is with a melancholy that never jeers, it redoubles the pessimism of the thought. The classic beauty of the style is unsurpassed. The melody of the sentences, the clean-cut, simple phrase with no word too much, the absence of strain after effect, the Greek harmony and proportion, and the exact expression of the thought, all go to make it a masterpiece of prose. And Leopardi's imaginative power gives it a vivid, unlavish colouring which brings the implied thought home.

The faults of his theory are obvious on the surface. It is a jaundiced view of life he takes. But the faults of his Allegory are few. Poignant in phrase, drawn with a sure touch, his scenes of human existence are draped and blent with the history of the species. The allegoric form is used by an artist of the highest

rank. And one may doubt whether he will soon be surpassed or even equalled. The typical Allegory of an age, perhaps, cannot be reproduced indefinitely. And the French Revolution is already a century old. When and whence will the new inspiration come? The history of Allegory, like that, with wider scope, of Literature, is the history of a department of human thought. And real novelty, real originality come but rarely. Doubtless there lies on the knees of the Gods some new outlook on Life and the World, which will seek its new expression: but to all appearance we are descending into the trough of the wave. Perhaps the predominantly critical character of the present time, the very excellence of its judgments, is a symptom of this. It is to the closing centuries of a dispensation that the text belongs, "Let us now praise famous men."

C. W. PREVITÉ ORTON.



### THE HILL-ALTAR.

O YE who pass in rushing cars,  
 Wild-whirling over sounding ways,  
 Who seek beyond the outer stars  
 Honour and wealth and length of days,  
 It profits much to muse alone  
 Upon an ancient altar-stone.

Though lost the race which wrought and reared  
 Trilithons 'gainst the summer moon,  
 With all they loved, and all they feared,  
 With their weird worship, rhyme and rune,  
 Sun-temples on the misty downs,  
 Long-laboured, hollow, earthen towns.

Grey granite boulders in the grass  
 Brought with vast labour from afar,  
 Strange hillocks crowned with herbage sparse,  
 The tombs of long-dead tribal war,  
 Primeval temples in decay,  
 Cold ashes of an ancient day.

Yet lives in these a spirit still,  
 Nor mean of mind are those who hold  
 The Shape expression of the Will,  
 And Matter but its form and mould,  
 That Thought in kind is constant ever,  
 The Works of Thought unchanging never.

Ere man had lured from underground,  
 In pride of strength and lust of gain,  
 The coal-black devil iron-crowned—  
 Lay in this land no happier plain  
 Than where, enriched by far-off showers,  
 The Trent its shining water pours.

A pleasant vale of summer leaves  
 And misty far-off hills of shade,  
 Rosy with fruit and crown'd with sheaves,  
 The many-curved river made,  
 And fretting ever southward wore  
 Incessantly its yielding shore.

No alien rock that crag which towers  
 Enormous o'er the dusty way,  
 Deep-rooted where dissolving powers  
 Of rain and tempest ground to clay,  
 Less stedfast stone from which its form  
 Sprang in a million years of storm.

Its barren clefts are dry and brown,  
 There lives nor herb nor moss save where,  
 Ill-nourished, round its naked crown,  
 The bramble clings like hoary hair,  
 Unchanging, savage, stark, and lone,  
 Called from of old the Himlack Stone.

In high Midsummer's fragrant nights,  
 Beneath the mild slow-mounting moon,  
 The clinging ghosts of nameless rites  
 Man's spirit to themselves attune,  
 Which, standing in a charmed place,  
 Meets the Time-Spirit face to face.

Lo! oft upon this crag a bird  
 Descending, lights, none knoweth whence;  
 Though scarce relaxed, her wings are stirred  
 None knoweth whither, parting hence;  
 Some say the soul of man sublime  
 Thus pauseth on the crags of time.

Ten thousand times a thousand years  
 Erase, and still the world is old;  
 Not in her records e'er appears  
 Effortless time, an age of gold,  
 Perfection, and the soul's desire,  
 Like her, is born in fervent fire.

Far-gleaming wastes of shining sand  
 The moon-drawn waters overspread,  
 And, gliding o'er the forming land,  
 The warring currents strew their bed  
 With waste of cliffs which endlessly  
 Pay tribute to the unresting sea.

Of shapeless sand the stone is born,  
 Compacted by the rolling years  
 To a rock-nature, but the worn  
 Storm-wasted covering disappears;  
 Strong in repose it standeth still  
 Gigantic, watching from its hill.

The ever-shifting scene reveals  
 Long ridges by a silent shore,  
 No print it bears of grounding keels,  
 It knows nor sail nor sound of oar;  
 But the voice of the sea in a dumb creation  
 Moans for a mightier generation.

Spirit of man! Elusive flame!  
 Bright meteor of the eternal dark!  
 Thou knowest not the source whence came  
 Thine own divine Promethean spark;  
 Should Earth ignited rend in twain,  
 To thee 'twere neither loss nor gain.

There floats a dream of baleful light  
 Round the hill-altar—many-scarred,  
 Strange figures hover robed in white,  
 Fantastic priests who straitly guard  
 The savage worship of their race,  
 Murmuring round their holy place.

One lies upon the altar-stone  
 Fast bound upon a fearful bed,  
 Falls on the ear a shuddering groan;  
 The knife descends and rises red,  
 A ghastly dew the altar dyes  
 From the completed sacrifice.

The gods have closed his sum of days.  
He saw with wide and wistful eyes  
Woods whispering in a silver haze,  
Soft lustre of the midnight skies,  
Then the last moment's awesome life,—  
Darkness descending with the knife.

His ancient race was ground to dust  
By armèd years of ceaseless strife.  
The warring nations which were thrust,  
In wave on wave of surging life,  
Over the land toward the west,  
Have sunk like wandering fires to rest.

In curvèd mirrors as one views  
His natural face in curious wise,  
E'en so the mind of man construes  
Eternal truth in varying guise,  
A mocking image! None the less  
Beyond the glass is loveliness.

P. A. I.

## Obituary.

REV FRANK DYSON M.A.

The Rev F. Dyson, Fellow and for some time Dean of the College, died on the 30th September 1907 at 30 Devonshire Place, Eastbourne. We take the following notice of him from *The Cambridge Review* of October 24:

Frank Dyson was born at Chesterton in 1855, and in due course became a pupil of the Perse Grammar School, Cambridge, where he was one of the ablest among the band of earnest students whom the then Headmaster, Frederic Heppenstall, inspired with his love for the classics, and his passion for accuracy. From school he went up to St John's as Senior Classical Scholar, and, after three years of steady work, varied by long walks with intimate friends, volunteering, music, and studies in German, he graduated in 1877, as third in the First Class of the Classical Tripos. He had early made up his mind that he would be a schoolmaster, and a schoolmaster he became, almost immediately after taking his Degree. In 1879, he was elected to a Fellowship, and in the same year he took Holy Orders as chaplain and classical master at Kelly College, Tavistock. Among his fellow-ordinands was Canon J. M. Wilson, then Headmaster of Clifton, who subsequently offered him a post under him. After three years at Clifton, he was appointed to the Headmastership of the Godolphin School, Hammersmith, from which he went to Liverpool in 1888, as Principal of the College. His predecessors, Howson, Butler, and E. C. Selwyn, had done great things for the College, and Dyson worthily maintained its reputation; under him the numbers steadily increased, and, in spite of difficulties and keen competition, progress was made in all directions. In many respects, Dyson was an ideal schoolmaster. He was inflexibly just: he had a commanding presence, great teaching powers,

and a knowledge of, and a sympathy with, boy nature, which, accompanied as it was by a keen sense of humour, made him loved and respected by his boys. Many of his friends anticipated for him a still more important post in the world of school; and it is an open secret that he was one of the two finally selected for the Headmastership of Tonbridge in 1898; but he himself was beginning to feel the strain of school work, and he gladly welcomed the opportunity of a return to Cambridge, when in 1900 the authorities of his old College re-elected him to a Fellowship, and appointed him Junior Dean. The years of Cambridge work were probably the happiest of his life. His duties were comparatively light. He had leisure for Theological study and for Music, and he had a pleasant circle of congenial friends. He found time to become a University representative on the Town Council, and did valuable work on the Education Committee, where his sound judgment and conspicuous fairness were specially useful. In 1904, he was pro-Proctor, and in October, 1905, was admitted to the office of Senior Proctor, but the mysterious malady, from which he was beginning to suffer, grew suddenly worse. He was compelled to resign, and a few months later to leave Cambridge,—for a time, as he and his friends then hoped. But he was never to return to the college he loved so well. It soon became plain that he could not recover, though at first a partial restoration to health was predicted by the specialist he consulted. After a time even that hope was abandoned. He bore, with wonderful patience and sweetness, the long illness with its pitiful weakness and helplessness, which must have been peculiarly trying to an active man who had scarcely known illness before. The end came almost suddenly, just before the beginning of the October Term. He passed from unconsciousness to death without suffering. Thus Cambridge has lost a loyal and devoted son. If his death seems premature, those who loved him have the consolation of knowing that he had lived a full life of usefulness and service to his fellows. Of him it may be most truly said: 'After he had served his own generation by the will of God, he fell asleep.'

## SIR DENZIL CHARLES JELF IBBETSON K.C.S.I.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson, for a short time Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, died in London on the 21st February 1908. We take the following account of him from *The Times* of February 22:—

We regret to announce the death, which occurred yesterday, in his 61st year, in pathetic circumstances, of Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., who less than a year ago (March, 1907) succeeded to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab. After stemming the tide of "unrest" which arose in that province last spring, Sir Denzil was stricken with cancer, and, in spite of an operation performed in London in the summer, was compelled by the development of the malady to resign his post in January last. So recently as February 14 we recorded that Sir Denzil's departure from Lahore was the occasion of general expressions of deep regret that severe bodily affliction should necessitate his premature relinquishment of the high office which was the fitting consummation of his career, uniformly meritorious and successful, in the Indian Civil Service. The earnest hopes then expressed that return to this country might be followed by recovery of health have been doomed to disappointment. The few friends who saw Sir Denzil on his arrival were distressed to notice the marked change for the worse since he returned to India in the autumn. It was evident that the malignant disease held him in its grasp, and that his end must be near.

Born at Gainsborough in 1847, the son of a clergyman, Sir Denzil Ibbetson passed his early years in South Australia, and studied at St Peter's College, Adelaide. Subsequently entering at St John's, Cambridge, he sat in the Indian Civil Service examination of 1868 and took first place. Going out to India after the customary two years' probation, he was posted to the Punjab. He first came into notice for the painstaking thoroughness with which he carried out the revenue settlement of the Karnal district. His graphic and comprehensive report gave evidence of the keen interest he maintained to the last in the ethnology, customs, and folklore of his province; and it earned for him selection to compile



the Punjab census report for 1881. His official chiefs hinted to him that he was too voluminous and detailed in his collection of *dala*, and unnecessarily precise in his verification of facts. But all competent observers acknowledged his census report to be an admirable and trustworthy account of the origin, religion, and customs of the many interesting races inhabiting the land of the Five Rivers. Though a census has since been twice taken, the report has not been superseded; it remains, in conjunction with his separate "Handbook of Punjab Ethnography," the standard authority on the subject. In the editorship of the *Punjab Gazetteer*, which followed, Ibbetson was hampered by the severe limitations of space and treatment imposed; but it goes without the saying that the work was well done. After serving for a brief period as Director of Public Instruction, he went back to ordinary revenue work. If at times his subordinates thought him a hard taskmaster, they knew him to be a just one, and acknowledged that, though the standard of duty he enjoined was high, he led the way in its observance.

By this time Mr Ibbetson, as he then was, had more than a provincial reputation. He was president of a commission which in 1893 investigated the vexed subject of cantonment regulations regarding contagious diseases. His first important work of this order, however, was a year or so earlier, when he sat on the Commission to inquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The knowledge thereby gained of the problems connected with agricultural indebtedness was of value to him when, in 1894, he succeeded Sir Edward Buck as Secretary to the Government of India in the Agricultural and Revenue department. Here he had much to do with shaping the policy and working out the details of the epoch-marking Punjab Land Alienation Act, the first far-reaching measure to stem the evil of peasant expropriation and serfdom at the hands of the professional moneylender. In July, 1898, he followed Sir Charles J. Lyall, in the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces, but before the end of the following year he was in Calcutta acting for six months as a Member of the Executive Council. Service on the important Irrigation Commission over which Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff presided was followed in March, 1902, by his

substantive nomination to the Executive Council, where he held the Revenue and Agriculture portfolio. In the following January he received his knighthood in the Order of the Star of India. At this time Lord Curzon's reforming activity was in full operation, and in Sir Denzil Ibbetson, with his well-deserved reputation for solid worth and steadfast application, the Viceroy found a colleague thoroughly to his liking, and one on whose judgment and discretion he placed high value. To the devoted co-operation of the Revenue Member Lord Curzon owed no small measure of his success in effecting many of the far-reaching agrarian reforms which are to be placed to the credit of his Administration, including the new and enlarged organization of agricultural education, experiment, and research, and the measures to develop co-operative credit for agrarian purposes.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson had acted as Lieutenant-Governor of his old province for six months in 1905, and his selection to succeed to the post when Sir Charles Rivaz retired in March, 1907, accorded with general expectation. The times were critical. The Colonization Bill, passed by the local Legislature, just before Sir Charles Rivaz left, was being grossly misrepresented to the ignorant cultivators by seditious agitators, who also turned to political account the plague epidemic afflicting the province. Sir Denzil, with his intimate knowledge of the Punjab and its people, was soon able to appraise the situation. It was too late to avert the storm which broke almost immediately after his arrival in Lahore, serious rioting occurring there and at Rawalpindi; but he dealt with the crisis decisively and firmly yet temperately. It is probable that disastrous results would have ensued if weakness or indecision had been shown by the new Lieutenant-Governor. The measures he proposed and effected had a prompt and salutary effect, and met with the full, if reluctant, approval of Lord Minto and Mr Morley, the latter subsequently informing the House of Commons that, notwithstanding bitter criticism from a small section of Labour and Radical members, he intended to offer no apology for sanctioning the temporary deportation of two of the agitators. Unhappily at the very moment when the dangers of the situation had been resolutely faced

and averted, Sir Denzil was compelled to take leave, and come to this country to undergo an operation for cancer on the lip. The operation was much more serious than was publicly known at the time, and it was only under a characteristic sense of duty that Sir Denzil returned to his important charge in the autumn. There had been base insinuations against him of timidity in the least reputable section of the vernacular Press when illness compelled him to come home, and it is quite possible that his resignation before the expiry of his leave would have been wilfully misconstrued as an indication that he had lost the confidence of his official chiefs. So he returned to Lahore, and, in spite of grave physical disability, laboured for a few months longer with fortitude and zeal, making the impress of his strong personality felt on all branches of the Administration. From the same sense of duty he resigned his charge when no longer able to fulfil its obligations efficiently, and he came home to certain early death, calm and courageous to the last.

Though Sir Denzil Ibbetson's disposition was retiring, his intimates knew him to be a brilliant and entertaining conversationalist, and he was a pianist of exceptional merit. Lady Ibbetson, whom he married before going out to India in 1870, was a daughter of the late Mr Samuel Coulden. There are two daughters, one of whom is married to a Bombay civilian.

Sir Denzil was the recipient of many public and private expressions of regret at the premature termination of his high office. The Punjab Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution expressing profound sympathy with Sir Denzil and Lady Ibbetson "in the circumstances which have thus interrupted a brilliant, useful, and honourable career," and an earnest hope that Sir Denzil's departure from India might prove "the first step towards a complete recovery to his wonted health and activity." At a great gathering of Mahomedans at the Royal Mosque, Lahore, the Hon. Main Shah Din made a short speech in which he expressed the profound regret felt by the Mahomedan community at the unfortunate circumstances which had compelled Sir Denzil to resign. At his suggestion prayers were offered by the

assembly for the speedy recovery of the retiring Lieutenant-Governor and for the stability of the British Raj. At a special meeting of the executive committee of the Punjab Anjuman-i-Islam, with Nawab Fateh Ali Khan in the chair, a resolution was passed of concern and sincere regret that Sir Denzil had been compelled by ill-health to retire, "at a time when his long experience of the Punjab and its people would have enabled him to do much for their welfare."

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REV WILLIAM TAYLOR NEWBOLD, M.A.

Mr Newbold, who died at Aldridge Rectory, Staffordshire, on the 7th of January 1908, was a son of Mr Joseph Newbold, of Springs, Bury, Lancashire. He was born 20 May 1850 and was educated at Brewood School, Staffordshire, under the Rev Richard Wall, a member of St John's. Newbold was admitted a pensioner 7 June 1869, his College Tutor being the late Dr Parkinson; he was admitted a foundation scholar 13 June 1871; he took his degree as fifth in the Classical Tripos of 1873; he was admitted a Fellow of the College 9 November 1875, remaining a Fellow until his marriage. He entered on School work immediately after taking his degree. He was presented by the College to Aldridge Rectory 22 June 1903, and was instituted 6 September following. We take the following notice of him from *The Guardian* of January 15:—

On Saturday, at the Cemetery, Bury, Lancashire, were laid to rest the mortal remains of the Rev. W. T. Newbold, M.A., Rector of Aldridge, Staffordshire, formerly Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, second master of Lancaster Grammar School, and for about twenty-four years Head Master of St Bees. He was only fifty-seven years of age. The Rev C. J. Woodhouse, Vicar of St Peter's, took the first part of the service in church. The Lesson was read by the Rev E. W. Newmarch, curate of Aldridge. The committal was taken by myself. To Aldridge he was presented by his College in 1903, but in a short time his health broke down, and he had to undergo hospital treatment for a severe internal trouble. Soon his friends realised sadly, and only

too surely, that even his robust health and undaunted courage were no match for so insidious and malignant a foe. Alas! his parish folk were never able, much to their loss, to see and know him at his best. Knowing him and loving him as I did and do, he would not be in his proper sphere and setting unless he, the picture of strength and vigour and freshness and Englishness, was framed with a golden frame—of dutiful masters, and well-disciplined, busy, and withal respectful and affectionate boys.

His eager, almost brusque, manner at times seemed best to suit us of the ways and temper of the sturdy North. St Bees was his real mission and life work, and for it he did much and hoped to do more. At Aldridge he did what he could, and was thoroughly

had time to get to know him.

those who shared the privilege of meeting there in September and at his interment had clear eyes for a brave and patient, a sterling and straightforward man when they saw him, and that they meant not to give him up till the grave received him. His young wife had nursed him for months, almost night and day, with unceasing love and devotion.

two extra nurses had

At St Bees Mr Newbold saw the Head Master's house built, the swimming-bath built and chapel was built and opened after his departure, but the building had been one of the dreams of his life. He started the idea, fanned it, and probably raised half the cost painfully and patiently. He took a deep and real interest in matters parochial—Priory Church, School Board, and Parish Council. He served as Chairman of the Canon Knowles and the Rev J. Smallpeice Testimonial Committee. About 1,200*l.* were raised in a few weeks for these veteran educationists. He did well for the Organ Fund from the beginning, and a most successful bazaar was held at the school for it. Old masters, old boys, and old friends found in him a charming host.

Mr Newbold was a great buyer of books a lender. He was most liberal, too, with his knowledge, and he had great supplies over and above what would be taken for granted in a Fifth Classic in a strong year. He once told me that the greatest rest and recreation to him when played

out would be for me or some one else he knew and liked to come and read Homer with him. How fond, twenty years ago, was he of a walk to Cleaton, or Sandwith, or Whitehaven with a friend and his old setter, "Rab." Busy as he was, and not likely to leave the school for many hours at a stretch, he would always help a sick clergyman, preach a harvest or Easter sermon, and walk three miles there and back to do it. And the country people at Sandwith, as well as his boys, heard him gladly. His were no merely narrow views, and he could look at things from a layman's point of view. In short, I never met any one yet who brought nearer home to me, in the best and truest way, the gist and value of Terence's words :—

"Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto."

Few of the large numbers present from all parts will ever forget what was, perhaps, one of his greatest achievements at St Bees—the starting and the splendid carrying through of the Tercentenary of Archbishop Grindall's famous foundation in 1888, when William Thomson, Archbishop of York—himself a Whitehaven man—was the preacher in the Priory Church. Canon Rawnsley, of Crosthwaite, Keswick, then in an inaugural ode happily described him. One trait of his character was a wonderful gift of writing letters in a delightful style of English. We who knew him well and who loved him dearly and now mourn him greatly shall miss him sorely in advice, direction, help, encouragement. It breaks in upon us that we need early to "repair our friendship" if we can. His like will not soon again cross or rather join our way. And yet he is not lost to his boys. For friendship is secured and deepened by death, and the pleasant and holy memories of old and fast friendships help to keep us always growing in heart. We, who have the blessing of kindred and friends increased so richly by that spiritual oneness of heart which flows from a common faith and a common aim heavenwards, can surely enter into the deep, sweet words of St Augustine :—"He alone cannot lose any that are dear to him, to whom they are all dear in Him Who cannot be lost."

REES KEENE.

## REV EDWARD WOODLEY BOWLING.

Edward Woodley Bowling, who died last December, was born at Nice on Christmas Day, 1837. His father, Mr Thomas R. Bowling, was an English medical man who was in practice at Nice. The Bowling family, as I understand, originally came from Yorkshire. Mr Thomas Bowling had married a young French lady, the daughter of Captain le Jeune, who had been an officer in Napoleon's army and a friend, it is said, of Marshal Ney. Captain le Jeune's wife was a Miss Masterson, a member of an Irish family.

Five sons, of whom Edward was the third, were the issue of the marriage; and soon after the birth of the youngest the father died. Happily Mrs Bowling was not unequal to the charge thus laid upon her. Never were boys more fortunate in their mother. She was a woman of sound clear sense and very deep religious feeling. She had an unusual charm of manner, a simple winning grace, which came from a singularly refined and unselfish nature.

On her husband's death the widow with her five children came to England; and they made their first home at Hammer-smith, where Edward was sent to a lady's school at Turnham Green. Then the family went to Chester, where most of the brothers went to the school of Mr Jonathan Elwell; and when Mr Elwell moved with part of his school to Weston-super-Mare the boys and their mother followed him. From Weston Mrs Bowling with

she was fortunate in obtaining nominations for all her sons to King Edward the Sixth's Grammar School, of which at that time Dr Gifford, afterwards Archdeacon of London, was Headmaster. With him Edward Bowling remained on terms of intimate friendship till the time of Dr Gifford's death. Bowling rose to be captain of the school and gained the first Exhibition on leaving in 1856. Meanwhile Mrs Bowling had married Mr George Whateley, a member of an eminent and well-known firm of Birmingham solicitors; and her home was in Birmingham, or Edgbaston, till Mr Whateley's death in 1878.

Bowling came into residence at St John's in October

1856, and showed at once that he was a scholar of power and promise. In those days the Port Latin Exhibition, of the value of £50, was awarded annually to the best Classic among the freshmen. Bowling divided this distinction with R. W. Taylor, afterwards a Fellow of our College, and subsequently Master of Kelly College, Tavistock. He was also elected to a Foundation Scholarship; and, from his unusual facility and brilliance in Greek and Latin composition, was generally looked on as the Johnian champion of his year. He was essentially a good all-round man, good at cricket, at rowing, and especially at racquets; while his sociability, his genial manners, his unfailing humour and ready wit made him an universal favourite. In 1860 he took his B.A. degree, obtaining a First-Class in the Classical Tripos, though owing to a breakdown in health in the examination his place was not so high as he might have fairly expected. Then he accepted a mastership at Bromsgrove school, under Dr Collis, and was away from Cambridge till 1862; when he came again into residence in October, having been elected to a Fellowship in the preceding May. For the next eleven years he resided in College. He took pupils, and repeatedly acted as College examiner, besides holding successively the posts of Steward and Junior Bursar. But, though a College officer, he was far removed from the typical don. He kept up most cordial relations with the undergraduate world, taking a keen interest in all manly sports and games; he won the Newbery Challenge Racquet Cup on several occasions; he was President of the L.M.B.C. from 1862 to 1873; he was always to the fore on the occasion of the annual cricket match with the college servants.

In 1867 Bowling was ordained by the Bishop of Ely. He was appointed curate of Newton, some six miles from Cambridge, and also gave assistance for some time to the vicar of the neighbouring parish of Thriplow.

In 1873 he was presented by the College to the Rectory of Houghton Conquest, near Bedford, and the consequent resignation of his Fellowship at Cambridge to an end. Succeeding in his Rectory an eminent Johnian, Archdeacon Henry John Rose, himself henceforward to the duties of a country parson.

I can testify to the manly, conscientious, and unsparing way in which he threw himself into parish work. A sound churchman, though not holding extreme views, he greeted all his parishioners, churchmen or nonconformists, with a frank and ready courtesy which disarmed rudeness or opposition and made him everywhere welcome as a friend.

It was not that he shrunk from reproof when needed, or winked at wrong-doing; on the contrary, he spoke out fearlessly and plainly alike on matters of faith or conduct. He was in truth a faithful steward; and so, in a parish where many looked on the Church with suspicion or dislike, he won respect and regard, increasing year by year; so much so that, when there seemed a prospect of his exchanging the living for one in another county, there came an almost universally signed petition to beg him to remain. Country life suited him in many ways, for he was fond of exercise; he loved horses and dogs; nor did he scruple to appear at times in the hunting field. Unfortunately the climate of Houghton, or the soil, did not suit him; and asthma, which had been a long-standing enemy, became so severe that, after a struggle of many years, he felt constrained to resign his incumbency. This was in 1897, and Bowling then went to live in Bedford, where he joined his only surviving brother.

Freed from the anxiety of parish work, and on a more congenial soil, he seemed for a while to gain re-established health. Though relieved from the daily pressure of routine duty, he led no idle life at Bedford, nor was he satisfied with literary leisure. There were constant demands on his counsels or his pen; and he was ever ready to serve a good cause on the platform or in the pulpit. Witness the following paragraph from a notice in the *Bedford Standard*, which appeared after his death.

"Since leaving Houghton Conquest Mr Bowling had resided in Bedford with his brother, where he took the greatest interest in all good works. Mr Bowling was one of those clergymen whom the Church can ill afford to lose. Although for some years past he had been obliged to limit his clerical work to occasional duty, he had, even during this period of his life, afforded to all those whose privilege it

was to know him personally, or hear him preach, a bright example of quiet Christian goodness. His earnestness was perhaps made more impressive by the delicacy of his health. With a singular charm of manner, slow to take offence, always kind, cheery, and with a keen sense of humour, no wonder is it that he had a host of friends, and probably not an unfriendly critic in the world. A keen supporter of all manly games, he was often wont to look to the achievements of the athletes of old for a simile on which to base his reasoning in the pulpit. As a contributor to this journal we shall miss him greatly, for our files for many years past contain contributions—mostly in verse—from his able pen. In a letter received within the last month he wrote, 'I read the *Beds. Standard* every week, and wish it and its staff and the good cause all good things.'

Though he derived some benefit from the change of place, it became increasingly evident that he was not the man he had been. Asthma and bronchial and rheumatic troubles came at shorter and shorter intervals; his still vigorous frame was gradually bent, and his walk grew slower. An annual summer holiday at his favourite Capel Curig seemed indeed to give fresh strength, but it was only for a time; it could not restore him to permanent health.

In the spring of last year the brothers left Bedford and took a house at Ealing. There they found a more invigorating air and bright surroundings, which gave promise of a fresh lease of life. But it was not to be. In December there came an attack of more than usual severity, complicated by heart weakness, from which Bowling had not the strength to rally. He was prepared to go and fully conscious to the last. He died on Wednesday, December the 18th. On Christmas Day he would have completed seventy years.

In accordance with his own earnest wish he was buried at Houghton Conquest, on the north side of the church which he loved so much, on Monday, December 23rd. The main part of the funeral service was conducted by the Rev P. S. P. Jones, now vicar of Scruptoft, who was for many years curate of Houghton. This is Mr Jones' testimony to his friend. "He was never forgotten by his old friends and parishioners. He was a good, faithful, generous, and liberal-

minded pastor and friend, and the world is all the better for his having lived—God bless his memory.”

It always seemed to me that the principle of Bowling's life was an abiding sense of duty. It was an Englishman's duty, he believed, to interest himself in public matters; he was not content to be a mere critic or a cynical spectator. He had studied history, and he studied the questions of the day, and spoke out his convictions. Thus he earnestly supported, alike in the pulpit and in the local papers, the efforts of Lord Roberts to enforce the obligation of national defence. And any movement in Bedford which seemed to him right found in him not merely a well-wisher, but an active helper. In his parish too he had always at heart the material as well as the spiritual welfare of his people. Whether they agreed with him or not—and there were many who were ready to cavil and suspect—they learned to know that they had an honest and impartial friend, whose advice would be sensible and well-considered, who would speak without fear or favour.

He had the same sense of duty in his social life. The ties of kinship and the claims of friendship were in his eyes a sacred bond. There was no caprice in his affection, no clanger of misunderstanding or offence, but a frank and hearty comradeship, wherein one felt secure. He had indeed a wonderful gift of friendship. Warm-hearted and out-spoken—anything rather than reserved—he loved a man or woman with whom he might talk at leisure and with freedom. “Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend,” was a text which he realized in his life. So he had friends everywhere—in England, with high and low; in Welsh homesteads; amongst Swiss landlords and Swiss guides. And he never forgot or failed his friends, but “kept his friendships in repair.” He seemed never to lose a discriminating sympathetic interest in their likings and in their lives. Some appropriate token, a special message, a photograph, a set of verses, something always came to show that former days might be gone, but their memory lived still.

My own debt to Bowling is indeed great. For more than forty years he has been our intimate friend. He was my

guide in many ways. On literature, classical or modern, his talk was stimulating and suggestive, mostly original and independent; so was his outlook on public men and matters. He led me to take an interest in athletics; and was the first to introduce me to the rocks and ice-world of Switzerland, and the winter delights of Snowdon and the Glyders. Many pleasant tours were due to his craft in planning routes and finding little-known places of sojourn away from the beaten track. Here often came in his quick linguistic aptitude; he could make folks understand him who talked no language which we knew, and one often said that it made little difference whether he knew their tongue or not.

He had a great delight in natural scenery, and a better eye than most men for mountain contours and the topography of districts. On the other hand, he cared little, so far as I could judge, for architecture or pictures, except in a general sort of way. He had a good ear, and appreciated music. He was an enthusiastic member of the Alpine Club, and a successful climber. Muscularly strong and active as he was, I cannot but think that he drew too much on his capital of vitality by long and arduous “courses.” The glorious air of a glacier, the animating light and the splendour of mountain scenery, make a man feel capable of anything at the moment, but over-taxed nature bides her time and must be reckoned with in the end.

Readers of the *Eagle* need not be reminded of Bowling's literary gifts. From his first contribution, on “Valentines and Album Verses,” which is in Vol. I., p. 159, he has brightened our pages with verses grave and gay, all instinct with his peculiar nimbleness of wit, and dexterity in the use of words. He made fun of us all, but there was no malice in his laugh, and nothing which sins against reverence or purity. Boating, Alpine climbing, and girl graduates were among his favourite themes. His lines often appeared in *Punch*, *The Globe*, and other papers; and many are collected in the little volume entitled *Sagittulæ*, published by Metcalfe in 1885. It would be difficult to award the meed of excellence; but certainly the translation of “Don Fernando Gomersalez” (*Eagle*, vi. 57) into Greek hexameters is deserving of special

mention. Nor was he less successful in serious poetry ; he was four times awarded the Seatonian Prize.

One and the same year has deprived us of two loyal sons of Margareta, Bowling and Stanwell. They were nearly contemporaries, and they were alike in many ways ; in their love of literature, and especially of poetry ; in their classical enthusiasm, and in their attachment to Cambridge and St John's. Both served their College during residence for a considerable time, and then both undertook the duties of a country parish. Both leave behind them a memory which "smells sweet and blossoms in the dust."

C. E. GRAVES.

It was in 1857 that I first made the acquaintance of Edward Woodley Bowling. I found in him a man of very definite ideals, possessing also a wholesome sense of humour, and an exceptional facility in Composition, more especially verse. For Mathematics and for Science he cared nothing. I remember that in his examination for the Little-go two simultaneous equations were propounded ; these he solved separately, and independently of one another, to his entire content ; nor could he be persuaded afterwards that the examiners were blameless for not giving him a clearer indication of their wishes. For Greek and Latin however he had a very different aptitude, though even there his ideal was strictly limited to scholarship. The geography of Greece or the details of the Athenian constitution had but little charm for him. It was in translation that he excelled ; there he displayed a refined and delicate touch which placed him very near to Stanwell, Arthur Holmes, and other eminent composers of his day. His place however in the Tripos, equal eighth, was no slight disappointment to us all, and certainly did not fulfil his earlier promise ; he was however far from well while sitting for his degree, and it was only at the advice of his friends that he agreed to persevere in the examination.

And the refinement he evinced in the domain of letters found expression also in his social estimates. Conservative by nature, it was the country gentleman of the older school, the

servant and the protector of the poor, unostentatious, self-respecting, simple in his ways and dress, who most appealed to his imagination. And amongst the men of our own time his hero was George Paley, than whom possibly no member of the College ever represented better that straightforward manliness and wholesomeness of living, which we desire at all times to associate with our public schools and Universities. Designed himself for Holy Orders, he had also little love for the modern type of seminary priest ; a clergyman, to meet with his approval, needed to be first of all an English gentleman, and then a cleric. For all vulgarity and push he had the greatest detestation. Not a rich man, he was but little troubled by his somewhat scanty means ; what he most cared for was the maintenance of all those little courtesies and self-restraints which characterized for him the English gentleman.

Perhaps an anecdote may illustrate this trait, which was a very marked one in his character. The College hospitality at Christmas-tide was, as we all know, somewhat lavish in the olden time ; so, in a speech which he was called upon to make as Junior Fellow on the last night of the feast, he took occasion to remind us of the true idea of hospitality, by quoting Denham's invocation of the Thames :

"Oh ! could I flow like thee and make thy stream  
My great example, as it is my theme !  
Though deep, yet clear ; though gentle, yet not dull ;  
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full."

But no appreciation of our friend would for a moment be complete without full recognition of that sense of humour which has found from time to time for the last forty years such frequent and such admirable illustration in those Arrows of a Bowling, *Arculi Sagittæ*, which have adorned the pages of our College Magazine. This characteristic, however, I leave to others to deal with in detail.

The favourite weapons of our friend were four ; the oar, the pen, the alpenstock, the racquet. Of these, although he rowed in the second boat, he was, perhaps, least skilful with the first ; yet, as is often the case, he loved it best. For my own part however, when I look back upon our undergraduate days, it pleases me to picture him not on the river or in the

racquet court, but rather on some Alpine slope, or on the frozen sides of Snowdon. To the latter happy hunting ground he loved to take me in the winter time, and from our base of operations at Beddgelert or Pen-y-gwryd lead me to the conquest of the giants of the Snowdon range, clothed in their winter garb of white. Of an ascent of Monte Rosa also in 1863 I have a singularly happy memory, my companions being three Johnian Fellows—all of whom however are now behind the veil—George Richardson, R. W. Taylor, and Edward Woodley Bowling.

Such are my memories of early days. Of Bowling's later life it will be given to others to write. Yet I am glad to think that it was also mine to be with him, last of his College friends, the day before he died, and so to be present at the close of a life, not very widely known perhaps, yet characterized by a fidelity to duty and by a religious spirit, unobtrusive but sincere, which places him among the faithful who were never famous, but who have done their Master's work and done it well.

W. D. B.

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I have been asked to write a few words about my old friend, Edward Woodley Bowling. One difficulty presents itself on the threshold. My relations with him were purely personal. I was never able to accept his often-repeated invitation to visit him in his Bedfordshire parish, and I know nothing of his previous work as a schoolmaster except at second-hand. He was my senior by four years, and I think I did not even make his acquaintance until after I was elected a Fellow of the College. But we were soon drawn together by similarity of tastes and because we had several common friends, and our friendship grew stronger, as time went on. Now and then we arranged to be together, in Switzerland or Wales or in the English Lake-district, and our excursions and conversations are among my most pleasant recollections. He was always so kindly, so genial and so good-humoured, so shrewd in his observations on men and things, and possessed with such a genuine enthusiasm for literature, especially in its

poetical form. He often spoke to me of the inspiration which he drew as a school-boy from the teaching of a distinguished old Salopian and old Johnian, the late Dr Gifford, and, no doubt, it was to Dr Gifford's fine scholarship and stimulating teaching that he owed his love (no weaker word is strong enough) for the Greek and Latin languages. In his Greek and, even more, I think, in his Latin verses he showed how wide and exact was his acquaintance with ancient authors. English verses flowed with equal facility from his pen. The Seatonian Prize was awarded to him four times. The readers of *The Eagle* for many years enjoyed the graceful, and often humorous, lines in which under the *nom de plume* of "Arculus" he commemorated current events. And, if a suitable occasion of a more private character prompted his Muse, it was a delight to him to dash off a few appropriate stanzas for the perusal of his friends. He was fond of little children. A little girl of my acquaintance, whom he came to know, while staying in her father's house, received from him from time to time a succession of poetical greetings, which she, now no longer a little girl, treasures carefully. Strong and active in his younger days, he suffered much from ill health in the later stages of his life. But his cheerfulness never deserted him. When we were staying together at Montana a few years ago, he was confined to his bed from the day of our arrival almost until the day of our departure. He always revelled in the beautiful scenery of the Alps, and his disappointment must have been keen, but I do not recall a single word of complaint from his lips. On the contrary he was full of gratitude for every attention which was paid to him by those who were staying in the hotel, among them the present Bishop of Lincoln, whose kindness to him was great. Many Johnians have exhibited more commanding powers and have filled a larger space in the public eye. I doubt whether St John's has ever had a more loyal son than E. W. Bowling. The College was always one of his favourite topics of conversation. He was always deeply interested in everything that concerned its welfare. When he was a candidate for a College Fellowship, it is said, instead of giving proof of high mathematical attainments, which for obvious reasons was impossible, he showed up some moving verses,



in which he craved the privilege of becoming "a Johnian Fellow."\* He was elected,—whether because of his poem or in spite of it, I do not know. Probably there was no event in his life to which he looked back in after years with greater satisfaction.

H. W. Moss.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1907; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

Rev Canon Charles Isaac Atherton (1863); died 1 October at The Close, Exeter, aged 68. See p. 65.

Robert Adeane Barlow; admitted pensioner 28 October 1844, commenced residence October 1845, resided till the end of 1846; his name removed from the boards 4 March 1847. Mr Barlow had a very singular career; he was born at Canterbury 12 February 1827, and was admitted to Rugby School in 1840, at first in the School House under Dr Arnold, then in Mayor's. His father, the Rev William Barlow, was some time vicar of St Mary Bredin, Canterbury, afterwards Rector of Coddington, Cheshire, and Canon of Chester. His mother, Louisa, was a daughter of Robert Jones Adeane, esq., of Babraham. Mr R. A. Barlow died 29 September in the Enfield Poor Law Infirmary, aged 80; he had lived in and about Enfield for some years. After his death a number of paragraphs appeared in the newspapers purporting to give an account of his career, these seem to have been compiled from recollections of his conversation embellished from the fancy of the reporter. He claimed to have been an officer in the English Army, to have been a Brigadier-General in Burma in 1864, defeating dacoits in an attack on a treasure-boat 10 June 1864, to have been Commissary of Transport in Abyssinia in 1868, and Captain-General of Abyssinia in 1877. The War Office curtly state that his name does not appear in the Army Lists, nor in the Abyssinia Medal Rolls. He appears, after leaving College, to have visited Pernambuco, Bahia, Ria Janeiro, and the mining district of St John del Rey, and to have been connected in 1857 with the house of W. H. Hornby and Co. Later he visited Upper Burma in search of concessions, and appears to have served the King at Mandalay. In his later years he had first family troubles and then monetary ones, and for the last twelve years of his life was an inmate of the Workhouse Infirmary. He stated that he was the father of the Princess Clovis Bonaparte, daughter-in-law of Prince Jerome Bonaparte.

Edward Baron (1864), eldest son of Edward George Baron, surgeon, of Ulceby, Lincolnshire, baptised there 12 January 1842. Admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn 1 June 1869, called to the Bar 7 June 1873. He was for some time Professor of Mathematics in the Education Department of the North West Provinces, India. Died 30 April at his residence, Sackville House, Hove.

\* The verses may be found in Vol. iv., p. 37, of the *Eagle*.

Rev. John Fitzherbert Bateman (1851), died 2 April at 119, Fordwych Road, N.W. (see vol. xxviii., 334). Mr Bateman married, first 21 November 1861, at Aston-on-Trent, Susan Elizabeth, eldest daughter of E. A. Holden, esq., of Aston Hall; secondly 23 January 1878, at Christ Church, Cheltenham, Georgina Caroline, youngest daughter of the late William Ambrose Morehead, of the Madras Civil Service. His only child, Susan Margaret, died 21 June, 1886, at Lopham Rectory, aged 21.

Philip Baylis (1872), only son of Philip Baylis, of Homeend, Ledbury; baptised in the parish of Ledbury, co. Hereford, 21 June 1848; educated at Hereford Cathedral School. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 15 November 1872, called to the Bar 7 June 1875; a member of the Oxford Circuit. He was appointed Deputy Surveyor, under the Crown, of the Forest of Dean about 1895. He died suddenly near his residence, Parkend, 7 June, while walking up from the Station. By his will, after certain specific legacies, he left the residue of his real and personal estate to his sisters for life, and, after the decease of the survivor, the whole of his estate is to go to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of St John's College, Cambridge, to found a Mathematical Scholarship to be called the Philip Baylis Scholarship, of the value of £100 per annum, to be held by the best mathematical scholar of the year, and to be held for three years. During that term the holder must reside in the rooms in the Third Court (occupied by Mr Baylis while an undergraduate. Certain carved and antique furniture is left to the College, to be placed in the Library and Combination Room. His estate was valued for probate at £11,179 gross, and £9,339 net.

Rev Thomas Wall Beckett (1874), son of Thomas Beckett, of Wellington, Salop, baptised at Wellington, 25 December 1836. Second Master of Burton-on-Trent Grammar School 1874--84; Headmaster 1884-1900; Lecturer of Burton-on-Trent 1877-78; Curate of Tattenhill 1879-80; of Rolleston, Staffordshire, 1880-84. Vicar of Anslow, near Burton-on-Trent, 1900-1907. Died 19 March.

Joseph Bell (1846), son of Joseph Bell, of Nottingham, born 4 January 1824; educated at Nottingham School. Sometime of Bishop Stortford, Herts. Died 23 July at 29, Forest Road, East Nottingham, aged 83. Mr Bell married 26 July 1856, at St Paul's, Deptford, Mary Anne, second daughter of T. Marchant, esq., of Deptford.

Rev John Blanch (1865), son of William Blanch, born at English Bicknor Gloucestershire, baptised 15 January 1843; educated at Monmouth Grammar School. Mr Bland was ninth wrangler in 1865, and was elected a Fellow of the College. He was appointed an assistant master at the King's School, Sherborne, in 1869, and remained there until his death. He suffered latterly from ill-health and nervous prostration; he committed suicide 8 January. Throughout his career he was most popular both with masters and boys at Sherborne. In the Sherborne Pageant he played a prominent part, his rôle being that of second master, or usher, in the scene in which was depicted the presentation of the Charter to the School. With the public life of Sherborne Mr Blanch was closely associated. He was a member of the Council of the Sherborne Ladies College, and Governor of Foster's and Digby's Schools. He was also on the Committee of the Sherborne Technical School, and was one of the masters of St John's Almshouses. Though bluff in outward manner, John Blanch was known to Sherborne boys of many generations for the kindness of his heart. Naturally most reticent, he did not often reveal to others the depth of his own feeling, but sometimes it was shown in

unmistakable force. Mr Blanch married 13 August 1879, at St Mark's, Bishopwearmouth, Mary, second daughter of T. S. Turnbull, of High Barns, Sunderland.

Rev Edward Woodley Bowling (1860), son of Thomas Robinson Bowling, born at Nice, Italy, 25 December 1837; educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham. Fellow of the College 1862-73; Curate of Newton, near Cambridge, 1867-73; Rector of Houghton Conquest, Beds., 1873-97, when he retired. Died 17 December at his residence, Amherst Avenue, Ealing.

Right Rev Charles Henry Bromby (1837), son of the Rev John Healey Bromby, vicar of Trinity, Hull; born in Hull 11 July 1814, educated at Uppingham School. Curate of Chesterfield from 1838 to 1839, vicar of St Paul's, Cheltenham, and joint founder of Cheltenham Training College, from 1843 to 1864. He accepted the See of Tasmania in 1864, being the last colonial Bishop nominated by the Crown, and was consecrated in Canterbury Cathedral, together with Bishop Jeune and Bishop Crowther, the three prelates representing respectively the home, colonial, and missionary spheres of the Church's work. Dr Bromby's episcopate was marked by the consecration of St David's Cathedral, Hobart, in 1874. He resigned in 1883, and, returning to England, was appointed by the late Lord Powis Rector of Shrawardine with Montford, Salop, in 1882, where he remained till 1887. Assistant Bishop to the Bishop of Lichfield (Dr Maclagan) from 1882 to 1891; and warden of St John's Hospital, Lichfield, from 1887 to 1891. In 1891 he was appointed Assistant Bishop to the Bishop of Bath and Wells (Lord Arthur Herve), and his commission was continued by Bishop Kennion, but he resigned in 1900. The Bishop was one of those Churchmen who, while sympathising largely with the principles of the Liberal party, were unable to support it on account of its attitude towards the Church. He died 14 April at All Saints' Vicarage, Clifton, the residence of his son, the Rev H. B. Bromby. Another son, Charles Henry Bromby, called to the bar at the Inner Temple 18 November 1867, was a well known barrister in Tasmania, and was Attorney-General of the Colony for a short time during his father's episcopate. Dr Bromby married in 1839 Mary Anne, daughter of Dr Bodley, of Brighton. He published: *Wordsworth's Excursion with Notes*; *Pupil Teachers' History and Grammar of the English Language*; *Church Students' Manual*.

Dr Edward Calvert (1852), son of Edward Calvert, baptised at All Saints', Derby, 11 October 1829; educated at Southwell Grammar School. Mr Calvert became an assistant master at Shrewsbury School in August 1852, under the late Dr Kennedy; in the year 1858 he went to the West Indies to be Headmaster of the Government School at Trinidad, but did not hold this post long. Returning to England he was again appointed a master at Shrewsbury in 1860, resigning in 1863. For some time he had charge of a preparatory institution at Coton Hill for Shrewsbury School. In 1886 he became School Bailiff and Treasurer of Shrewsbury School, an office he held until 1897. As an antiquary he attained considerable distinction, and was a valuable member of the Shropshire Archaeological Society. He edited the ancient registers of Shrewsbury School, and, with the assistance of others, he arranged and catalogued the Borough Records, dating back to the reign of Henry I. He also laboured unweariedly in arranging the School library. As a justice of the peace and in other departments he did good public service, being one of the Governors of Allnatt's School. He died at his residence,

Kingsland, Shrewsbury, 27 May, aged 77. Mr Calvert married 17 February 1859, at St John's, Paddington, Emily Wissett, widow of A. Middleton, esq., Surveyor, R.N.

Isaac Whiteley Clay (1886), son of Isaac Clay, born at Soothill, Hanging Heaton, Yorks, in 1865; educated at Batley Grammar School. Admitted a Solicitor in December 1889. Mr Clay was accidentally killed by falling from an express train, at Sileby, near Leicester, 17 April. It appears that he left Leeds by the midnight express for London, being alone in the compartment of a corridor train, and that, opening the wrong door, he fell on to the line. He practiced at Batley and Dewsbury; he left a widow and two children.

Rev Edward Farrington Clayton (1853), son of William Clayton, banker, baptised at Preston, Lancashire, 11 September 1830; educated at Sedbergh School. Curate of Stapleton 1854-56; of Stoke with Walsgrave, near Coventry 1856-58; of Winwick, Lancashire 1858-61; of Sonning 1861-65; of Putney 1865-66; Rector of Ludlow, Salop 1867-1907; Rural Dean of Ludlow 1873-97; Prebendary of Putson Major in Hereford Cathedral and Proctor for the diocese of Hereford 1880-1907. Died at Ludlow Rectory 24 November, aged 77. Mr Clayton married 9 April 1874 the Hon. Victoria Alexandrina Clive, daughter of the Hon. Robert Henry Clive and the Baroness Windsor, she was a godchild of Queen Victoria.

Dr Edwin John Crow (Mus. Bac. 1872, Mus. Doc. 1882), son of Richard Crow of Sittingbourne, where he was baptised 17 October 1841. Early in life Mr Crow displayed musical ability and was articled to Dr J. L. Hopkins, organist at Rochester Cathedral. In 1874 he was appointed organist of Ripon Cathedral; there he was commissioned by the Dean and Chapter to inspect the best English organs before the construction of the present instrument was undertaken at the cost of £4000. Dr Crow was a member of the Society of Musicians and Organist of the Grand Lodge of Mark Masons of England. He died at Harrogate 6 December, aged 66.

Rev Frank Dyson (1877), son of James Dyson, of Chesterton, born 17 February 1855; educated at the Perse School. Fellow of the College. Chaplain and Assistant Master Kelly College, Tavistock 1879-81; Assistant Master at Clifton College 1881-84; Headmaster of Godolphin School, Hammersmith 1884-88; Principal of Liverpool College 1888-1900; Junior Dean of the College 1900-1903; Senior Dean and Lecturer 1903-1907. Died, after a long illness, at 30 Devonshire Place, Eastbourne. Mr Dyson married 1 August 1882 at St Paul's Church, Cambridge, Sophia, only daughter of the late B. Caulton Leeson, esq., formerly of St Catharine's College.

Thomas Wilson Dougan (1879); died 3 July at Salernum, Holywood, co Down. See p. 64.

Frank Stratton Ellen (1873), son of Frederick Ellen of Andover, born at Andover 4 October 1850; educated at Shrewsbury School. Mr Ellen's father was the founder of the firm of Ellen and Son, auctioneers to the Crown for the New Forest. He served his articles with Mr Thomas Lamb, Clerk to the County Magistrates for the Division of Andover; he was admitted a Solicitor in 1876, and in 1879 was elected as assistant solicitor to the Metropolitan Board of Works. This he resigned in 1883, and entered into partnership with Mr Holt, solicitor, of Great Yarmouth. In 1885 he was appointed Clerk to the Magistrates of the Borough of Lowestoft, and of the Mutford and Lothingland Petty Sessional Division; this he held for 21 years, when, owing to failing health, he resigned in August 1906. On his resignation the magistrates presented him with a massive silver

- salver. He was a prominent member of the Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club, honorary solicitor to the Gorleston Cottage Hospital and a prominent Freemason. He died 6 March at St Anne's, Oulton Broad, Lowestoft. Mr Ellen married about 1890 a daughter of Mr Thomas Palgrave of North Wales, who, with two children, survives him.
- Rev Richard Francis Follett (1854), son of the Rev Richard Francis Follett, of Bishops Hull, Somerset, baptised at Bishops Hull 17 August 1828. Curate of East Pennard, Somerset 1857-60; of Hemycok 1860-63; Vicar of Winscombe, Somerset 1863-95. Latterly resided at Winscombe Court, Weston-super-Mare, died there 13 June, aged 79.
- Rev James Francis (1863), Curate of St Mary, Leeds 1863-4; of Arncliffe 1864-5; Assistant Chaplain of Wakefield Prison 1865-6; of Milbank Prison 1866-7; Chaplain to Dartmoor Prison 1867-72; Curate of Ross, Herefordshire 1872-3; of Neenton, Salop 1873-4; of St George's Hulme 1874-5; Vicar of St Anne, Lancaster 1874-83; Vicar of Dunham on Trent 1883-1906; Rector of Hawerby with Beesby 1906-7. Died 5 October at Grimsby, aged 72. Mr Francis married 2 July 1890 at St Mary's, Stanton, Emily, younger daughter of the Rev John Mickeburgh, Vicar of St Mary's Platt, Wrotham, Kent.
- Rev George Frewer (1844), son of Isaac Frewer, born in London 23 April 1822; educated at the Mercers School, London. Assistant Mathematical Master at Eton College 1844-73; Divinity Lecturer at St George's, Windsor 1854-70; Rector of Hitcham, Bucks 1873-1905. Latterly resided at Hillside, Brede, Sussex; died there 26 May, aged 85.
- Rev Andrew Hollingworth Frost (1842), third son of Charles Frost, solicitor of Hull, born there 26 April 1819; educated at Oakham School. Mr A. H. Frost was a brother of the Rev Percival Frost, Fellow first of St John's, afterwards of King's College, who died 5 June 1898. Their father, Mr Charles Frost, who died at Hull 5 September 1862, aged 81, was for 33 years Solicitor to the Hull Dock Company. He was at one time Vice-President of the British Association and several times President of the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society. He was author of "Notices relative to the early history of the Town and Port of Hull, 4to 1827"; there is a portrait of him in the Hull Subscription Library. Mr A. H. Frost was Curate of Holy Trinity, Burton on Trent 1848-50; Perpetual Curate of Meltham Mills, Huddersfield 1850-53; Church Missionary Society's missionary at Nasik, Bombay 1853-69; Secretary to the Church Missionary Society 1869-70; Principal of the Church Missionary Society's College, Islington, 1870-74; Rector of Thistleton, Rutland 1875-78; Curate of Croxton, Lincolnshire 1878-82. Mr Frost latterly resided at 203 Chesterton Road, Cambridge, and was lecturer on Marathi and Gujarati in the University; he died at Cambridge 24 February, aged 87. He contributed papers to the *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics* on "Nasik Cubes" and other subjects.
- Rev Charles Christopher Frost (1884). Curate of St Andrew the Less, Cambridge 1884-87; of Farington, Lancashire 1887-89; Rector of St George's, Manchester 1889-1904; Rector of Marcham-le-Fen, near Boston, Lincolnshire 1904-7; died at the Rectory 1 June, aged 60.
- Rev William Jones (1862), seventh son of Jonas Jones, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, and afterwards Chief Justice, Toronto. Born in Toronto 13 October 1838, educated at Upper Canada College, and matriculating in 1855 at Trinity College, Toronto. He entered St John's in 1859, and was 20th wrangler in 1869. He was popularly

- known during his undergraduate career as "Choctaw Jones." He was an assistant master at Sedbergh School 1862-3; in 1863 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics at Trinity College Toronto, and Dean of the College. In 1891 he was appointed Dean of the University, having also acted as Registrar since 1875. He died at his residence in Trinity College, Toronto, 7 October. By his will he left legacies of £20 to each of ten couples at whose marriage he had officiated or assisted, and to one couple at whose marriage he was prevented from so acting by illness.
- Rev Canon Charles Nevill Keeling (1865). Died 10 March aged 64 (see Vol. xxviii, 331).
- Rev Edwin Alfred Kempson (1852), son of the Rev Edwin Kempson, incumbent of Castle Bromwich, baptised in the Chapelry of Castle Bromwich, Aston juxta Birmingham 18 May 1830. Curate of Send, Surrey 1853-56; of Hales Owen 1856-62; Vicar of Claverdon with Norton Lindsey, Warwickshire 1862-87; Vicar of Merton, Surrey 1887-99. Latterly resided at The Briers, St Leonards on Sea; died there 11 January, aged 76. Mr Kempson married 3 January 1860, at Hove Church, Ellen, daughter of C. Eley, esq., of Hove, Sussex; she died 16 January 1886, at Claverdon Vicarage.
- Frederic Francis Leighton (1899), son of Robert Leighton Leighton, Headmaster of Bristol Grammar School; born 12 February 1877, at Wakefield, Yorks. Studied medicine at Bristol; admitted B.C. 1906. Sometime assistant House Physician at the Leicester Infirmary. Resident Pathologist at the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool. Died 1 July at that Hospital of typhoid fever.
- Edward Delanoy Little (1859), son of John Little of Eldernell, Whittlesey, co Cambridge, baptised at Whittlesey 1 November 1837; educated at Uppingham, where he was captain of the School. He became an Assistant Master at Uppingham in 1867; leaving Uppingham he became Headmaster of a Preparatory School at Northallerton. Died 3 April at his residence, Rother Cottage, Midhurst, aged 69.
- Richard Norman Lucas (1884), son of Robert Lucas, born 16 March 1861, at Ardrihaig, Argyllshire. Engaged in journalism in London; committed suicide 9 April in the Kingsway Station of the Piccadilly Tube Railway while temporarily insane.
- Rev William Lutener (1847), son of William Lutener, of Severnside, born at Severnside, co Montgomery 22 March 1825; educated at Shrewsbury School. Curate of Harthill, Cheshire 1849-50; Rector of Harthill 1850-98. Latterly resided at 8 Curzon Park, Chester; died there 9 December, aged 82.
- Rev Felix Augustus Marsh (1846), son of Richard Marsh, of Stratford, surgeon, born 22 August 1820; educated at the Forest School, Walthamstow. Curate of Gravesend 1846-55; Acting Chaplain to the Forces at Milton Barracks 1855-1903; Vicar of Christ's Church, Milton, next Gravesend 1855-1907. In 1906 he was present at a double jubilee—that of his vicariate and of the dedication of the church of which he alone had had sole charge. Mr Marsh's brother, his eldest son, and two of his brothers-in-law have all been members of the College. Died 17 July, aged 86.
- Dr Joseph Marsh (1855), son of George Marsh, born at Stannington in the parish of Bradfield, Yorks 12 July 1837. Dr Marsh had a somewhat unusual career. About 50 years ago he went out to India and engaged in educational work in the Independent States, not under the Indian Government proper. He worked first at Kumbakonam, and

was afterwards Principal of St Peter's College, Tanjore, from 1866 to 1870; his work there is, we believe, commemorated by the "Marsh Memorial Hall." Of late years he had been in the service of the State of Jeypore and in the Northern Circars. In early youth he formed the ambition of being a Doctor of Laws of Cambridge, and, greatly to his satisfaction, he was able to carry out his intention. He kept terms as an ordinary undergraduate during the years 1870-71 and 1884-5, utilising his leaves for the purpose. He lived, as far as possible, the usual life of the place, a life he confessed to be somewhat trying to a man of his years and experience. He made no complaint, but used, with a sigh, to refer to the time "when I was Mr Bultitude." He was admitted B.A. 16 December 1885; M.A. and LL.M. 14 February 1889. In 1898 he submitted a thesis on "The Laws of Ryotwari and Zemindari," and was admitted to the LL.D. degree 8 December 1898. He died at sea, 7 October, on board the *Golconda*, Calcutta to London.

Rev Henry Mitchell (1852), son of the Rev John Mitchell, born at Langton Maltravers, Dorset, 26 June 1829; educated at St Paul's School, Southsea. Curate of Silverton, Devon 1855-58; of Winteringham, Lincolnshire 1861-63; of Beaconsfield 1863-4; of Chessington 1864-66; of Longparish, Hants 1866-67; of Ampthill 1867-71; of Westbury on Trym 1872-75; Vicar of Leighland, Somerset 1875-76; Rector of Loxbeare, Devon 1876-92; Vicar of Stinsford, Dorset 1892-1902. Latterly resided at Wilby, Wellington Road, Bournemouth; died there 22 May, aged 77.

Frank Everitt Murray (1897), son of Walter Everitt Murray, of Roode Bloem, Cape Colony; born at Graaf Reinet, Cape Colony 27 March, 1873. After taking his degree in the Natural Sciences Tripos he entered at St Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1901 he qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and in the same year took his M.B. and B.C. degrees. During 1902 he acted as House Surgeon at St Bartholomew's Hospital, and in the following year became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Returning to South Africa he practised for a short time at Cape Town, but settled down to practice at Graaf Reinet, where his abilities were soon recognised. About August 1906 he had an accident in the hunting field, sustaining a severe fracture of the thigh. This accident kept him in bed for four months, and seriously weakened his constitution. Within a month of returning to work he was attacked with a virulent form of enteric fever, which proved fatal in ten days; he died 1 February at Graaf Reinet. He leaves a widow and two young children.

Thomas Henry Goodwin Newton (1858), eldest son of William Newton, of Whately Hall, Warwickshire, born in Birmingham 29 March 1836. Admitted a student of the Middle Temple 3 May 1858, called to the Bar 26 January 1861, but never practised. He was a County Magistrate, High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1887, and also one of the original members of the Warwickshire County Council. Mr Newton was one of the largest owners of freehold property in Birmingham, deriving a large income from ground-rents. He was Lord of the Manors of Ullenhall and Aspleigh in Warwickshire and Oldberrow in Worcestershire. He also owned Barrell's Park, Henley in Arden, where, in conjunction with his brothers, he erected a church as a memorial to their parents. He was also the owner of Bryn Bras Castle, Carnarvonshire, and the adjoining estate, which includes the slate quarry at Llanberis, worked by a company, of which he was the largest shareholder. He also owned estates at Glencripesdale and Landale in Argyllshire, and the island of Carna, an estate of 25,000 acres, which afforded plenty of shooting and deer-

stalking. He died 22 March at Barrell's Park. The gross value of his estate was sworn at £279,321. Mr Newton was three times married: (i) 9 May 1861 to Mary Jane, daughter of William Berrowes, of Milverton, co Warwick, she died in 1862; (ii) 3 October 1865 Matilda, second daughter of the late William Thomas Mackrell, esq, of Wandsworth, she died in 1894; (iii) in 1898 Alice Maude, eldest daughter of the late John Eyre, esq, of Eyre Court, Galway, and widow of Captain Blair Miller, of the 8th Hussars.

Rev William Herring Poulton (1856), eldest son of the Rev William Poulton, of Highgate, afterwards Rector of Aylsham, Norfolk, baptised at St Michael's, Highgate 6 October 1834; educated at Fauconbergh School, Beccles. In 1857 he was appointed Mathematical Tutor and Chaplain to Queen's College, Birmingham. Two years later he became Senior Tutor, and continued in that office until the passing of the Queens' College Act in 1867, when he was appointed Sub-Warden and Chaplain of the College. In 1874 he became Warden of the College, combining with that office the office of Head of the Theological Faculty. On the theological side he was instrumental in making it compulsory that the students should pass the Cambridge Preliminary Examination for Candidates for Holy Orders before obtaining the College certificate, and he also obtained for the College the privilege of sending students who had obtained the College certificates to Durham University for one year, at the end of which they were permitted to sit for the B.A. examination. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Birmingham School Board, and with one brief interval he was associated with the public educational work of the town until 1888, when he retired from the Board. In 1901 he was presented to the Rectory of Arley, near Coventry, which he held until his death on 20 July, aged 73. Mr Poulton married: (i) 9 September 1861 at St James', Weybridge, Surrey, Harriett Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Harcourt, esq, of Weybridge; (ii) 25 April 1889 at All Saints', King's Heath, Louisa, widow of W. Whitehouse, esq, late of Handsworth.

Rev William Lowe Pownall (1840). Curate of Littlehampton 1842-44; Vicar of Barnham, Sussex 1844-50; Curate of Swansea 1850-51; Second Master of Derby Grammar School 1851-53; Curate of Painestown, co Carlow 1853-60; Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Leinster 1860-69; Curate of Shankhill, co Kilkenny, 1869-74; Incumbent of Shankhill 1874-1905. Latterly resided at Shankhill, Gowran, co Kilkenny; died at Kilkenny 1 June, aged 89. He had lived in the reigns of five sovereigns; there is a portrait of him in *Black and White* 22 June 1907.

Rev John Prowde (1864, as Proud), died 3 January. See Vol. xxviii, 328.

Rev Walter James Scarlin (1867), son of James Matthew Scarling (the name was afterwards altered to Scarlin), born at Horringer, Suffolk 26 November 1843; educated at Bury St Edmunds School. Curate of Long Sutton 1867-73; of St Hilda, Leeds 1873-75; of Wilmslow 1875-78; of St John Baptist, Tue Brook, Liverpool 1878-80; of West Derby, Liverpool 1880-86; Vicar of Stanley, Liverpool 1886-1907. Died in October, aged 63.

George Henry Shepley (1900), eldest son of George Shepley, of Mytham Bridge, Derbyshire, born at Sheffield 22 September 1878. Mr Shepley served as an officer in the South African War; died 18 January at St Moritz, Switzerland, aged 28.

Rev David Simpson (1850), son of David Simpson, born 16 July 1826 at Nelson Terrace, Stoke Newington, Middlesex. Curate of St Bartholomew's, Grays Inn Road 1852-55; Chaplain to the Military

Orphan Asylum, Madras 1855-65; Chaplain at Lyons 1862-82; Summer Chaplain at Cannes 1882-1904; Chaplain at Antibes, France 1884-1900; and at Golfe Juan 1900-1906. Died at Antibes 2 April, aged 79.

Rev Charles Stanwell (1859), died at Ipsden Vicarage 20 March, aged 70. See Vol. xxviii, 317.

Rev Henry Vyvyan (1845, as Henry Vyvyan Robinson), third son of Philip Vyvyan Robinson, of the 69th and 88th Regiments; born at Roundwood, Feock, Cornwall 12 December 1821; educated at Helston Grammar School. Curate of Street, Devon 1847-50; of Stokenham, Devon 1850-51; of Poughill, Cornwall 1851-56; Vicar of St Giles' in the Wood 1856-59; of Seaton with Beer 1869-82; of Chertsey 1882-87; of Dawlish 1887-95. Latterly resided at 44 Polsloe Road, Exeter; died there 24 March, aged 85.

Sir Arthur Townley Watson, K.C. (1852), only son of Sir Thomas Watson, a President of the Royal College of Surgeons and one of Queen Victoria's Physicians in Ordinary, who was created a baronet in 1866. Born in Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square 13 September 1830; educated at Eton. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 2 March 1852, called to the Bar 26 January 1856; Q.C. 1885; Bencher of the Inn 1888. Died 15 March at his residence 39 Lowndes Square, aged 76. He married 3 October 1861, Rosamond, daughter of Charles Powlett Rushworth, of London. Sir Thomas Watson, the father, was B.A. 1815, and a Fellow of the College; he died 11 December 1882. See Vol. xii, 359.

Rev Austin West (1868), son of the Rev J. West; born at Sunbury, Middlesex, in 1838. Curate of Woodbridge 1869-70; of Hingham, Norfolk 1870-72; of Digswell 1872-74; Chaplain at Stockholm 1874; at Christiania 1875-80; Rector of St John, Buenos Ayres 1885-88; Vicar of Allestree 1889-1903. Died 25 May suddenly at Roslin, Shortlands.

Rev John William Young (1847), son of Captain Young, of Lee Park, Blackheath, born in Seymour Place, Marylebone, baptised 11 March 1825; educated at Harrow. Curate of Eltham 1853-55; of Christ Church, Lee 1855-56; Chaplain in Bengal 1857-80; Stationed at Tounghoo, Burma 1857-62; at Nowgong 1865; Chunar 1866, 1874, and 1877; Agra Cantonments 1866-68; Subathoo 1868; Nowshera 1870-72; Futteghur 1877; Moradabad 1878-80. Latterly resided at Glan Severn, 61 Burnt Ash Road, Lee, S.E.; died 4 May, after a severe operation, aged 85.

Richard Hodgson (1882), see Vol. xxvii, 272; died 20 December 1905. In memoriam notices of Mr Hodgson, by Mrs Henry Sidgwick, Mr J. G. Piddington, and Mr M. A. de Wolfe-Howe, appear in the *Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research*, Vol. xix, part 52; where a portrait of Mr Hodgson is also given.

George Darby Haviland (1880), M.B. 1886. Son of the Rev George Edward Haviland, Rector of Warbleton. Leave has been given by the Court of Probate to assume the death of Mr G. D. Haviland. He was living at Stievyre, Estcourt, Natal, and left at the beginning of July 1900, presumably on an expedition to the Hill District of Colenso. Nothing was ever afterward heard of him, though his bicycle was found. Mr Haviland had a very interesting scientific career, of which we hope to give an account in a future number.



## OUR CHRONICLE.

*Lent Term 1908.*

On the 10th of December last it was announced that the King had been pleased to approve of the appointment of Vice-Admiral Sir Wilmot Hawksworth Fawkes K.C.B., K.C.V.O., to be Commander-in-Chief at Devonport from March next. Sir Wilmot H. Fawkes, who is a former Fellow Commoner of the College, relinquishes the command on the Australian Station to which he was appointed in December 1905, having before that commanded the Cruiser Squadron. As a Captain he was chosen to act as Naval Adviser to the Inspector General of Fortifications. For many years he was Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty. He was an A.D.C. to Queen Victoria, was made K.C.V.O. in 1903 and K.C.B. in 1907.

The list of Indian Honours and Appointments, issued on January 1, 1908, contained the name of Mr Francis Alexander Slacke (B.A. 1875) I.C.S., Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making laws and regulations, who was appointed a Companion of Most Exalted Order of the Star of India (C.S.I.).

The Rev W. E. Pryke (B.A. 1866), Vicar of Ottery St Mary, Devon, has been appointed a residentiary Canon of Exeter Cathedral, the duties of which will include the continuance of the late Canon C. I. Atherton's work as Diocesan Missioner. *The Illustrated Western Weekly News* for 30 November 1907 has a portrait of Canon Pryke and some notes on his appointment, from which we extract the following:—

“The appointment by the Bishop of the Rev W. E. Pryke, one of his own diocesan clergy, will give great satisfaction throughout the diocese, and more especially to Churchmen of moderate views, for the new Canon is recognised as a man of broad and liberal mind, and of much earnestness. He did not come into the diocese until 1893, when he was presented by his old College (St John's, Cambridge) to the College

Living of Marwood, North Devon. Here he set on foot a plan for the restoration of the interesting parish Church, which has been completed by his two successors, the late Canon H. T. E. Barlow, and the present Rector, the Rev A. R. Johnson. He showed marked ability and organizing power, at the same time securing by his wise counsels, his scholarship, and the special facility which he showed in adjusting differences, a prominent position in the religious life of the community. He was transferred to the more important Living of Ottery St Mary in 1900, and his work was soon recognized by his brother clergy, and for some years he has held the position of Rural Dean. As a member of the Diocesan Council of Religious Education he showed a good grasp of educational matters, as might have been expected from his earlier work as Headmaster for 21 years (1872-93) of the important Grammar School at Lancaster. Like his church work, his educational work was marked by toleration and breadth of view, and on the passing of the Education Bill of 1902 he was co-opted a member of the Devon Education Committee, on which he still serves. He also represents the Diocesan Council on the Church Central Council of Secondary Education in London.

"As testimony to his ability and sound judgment, it may be mentioned that when the House of Convocation and House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury appointed a joint committee to consider the question of 'The moral witness of the Church in social and commercial matters,' Mr Pryke was one of the sub-committee selected to draw up the report, which he subsequently presented to the Lower House of Convocation, and afterwards to the Representative Church Council, and the manner in which he performed the important task produced considerable effect upon both assemblies, which recognized in him a powerful speaker and debater, and a man of active spirit in promoting the Christian side of social service. It was by reason of his having taken so prominent a part in the consideration of this subject in the House of Convocation, that he was selected to bring forward the question at the recent Diocesan Conference at Exeter.

On the 7th of February last Mr E. A. Goulding (B.A. 1885) was returned as (Unionist) M.P. for the city of Worcester. Mr Goulding has already had ten years' experience of Parliament, having set for the Devizes Division of Wiltshire from 1895 to 1906. At the General Election in 1906 he gave up what was then regarded as a safe seat to contest Central Finsbury, where he was defeated by 640 votes. Mr Goulding was a member of the London County Council from 1895 to

1901. He is Chairman of the Organization Committee of the Tariff Reform League, and Chairman of the Committee of the Constitutional Club.

Upon the occasion of the installation of Lord Avebury as Lord Rector of the University of St Andrew's, on the 16th of January last, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Dr Donald MacAlister, Principal of the University of Glasgow and Fellow of the College.

Mr W. Bateson (B.A. 1883) F.R.S. has been appointed University Reader in Zoology.

It is announced that the Rev Prebendary H. W. Moss will retire from the Headmastership of Shrewsbury School during the coming summer. Mr Moss was appointed Headmaster of Shrewsbury by the College 5 June 1866. He had previously been appointed a College Lecturer in Classics, in the place of the Rev Joseph B. Mayor, on 9 April 1864. The appointment of the new Headmaster no longer rests with the College, but with the Governors of the School. There have been but three Headmasters during the last 110 years. Samuel Butler, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield, was appointed by St John's 7 July 1798; to him succeeded Dr B. H. Kennedy, afterwards Regius Professor of Greek, appointed in 1836, and lastly Mr Moss.

At the anniversary meeting of the Geological Society of London held on February 21 the following members of the College were appointed officers of the Society for the ensuing year: President, Professor W. J. Sollas (B.A. 1874); Vice-Presidents, Dr Aubrey Strahan (B.A. 1875) and Mr J. J. H. Teall (B.A. 1873). The Murchison Medal was awarded to Professor A. C. Seward (B.A. 1886).

Mr G. T. Whiteley (B.A. 1895) has been appointed Clerk to the Justices of the Croydon Division of the County of Surrey, and Clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes for the Wallington Division of the same County.

Baron Kikuchi (B.A. 1877) was in England last spring and summer for the purpose of delivering a course of lectures in the University of London on Japanese Education. On his return to Japan he delivered a lecture, at a meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society on 13 December 1907, on "England and English Life." The lecture was printed in the *Japan Times*, and from this report we take the following passages:—

"Baron Kikuchi, who was given a very cordial welcome on rising to address the members, expressed the pleasure it

gave him to accede to the invitation of the Committee to lecture before the Yokohama Literary Society. As to the subject of the paper, it was suggested that his impressions of English life would be very interesting. While he was in England he was asked by the editor of a newspaper to write a brief article giving his impressions of England as a representative Japanese. He refused this offer, partly because he thought that his time would be better spent in getting those impressions rather than in writing them up. He had often felt very glad that the English papers did not, like the American and Japanese papers, send reporters to interview people, whether they liked it or not—to ask for their impressions of the country in which they had just landed, how they liked the country and the people, and what they were going to do, such interviews being very often reported not according to what the victims actually said, but rather according to what the reporters thought they ought to have said. One evening during his recent stay in San Francisco, when he returned from dinner with his Consul, and was preparing to rest after a rather tiring day, a reporter came in to ask what he thought of the exclusion of Japanese from the schools, and finally a man with a camera came into the room and took his photograph by means of the magnesium light, and in consequence of the fumes he was unable to sleep for some time. He must confess, however, that he preferred the English methods of journalism in such matters, and hoped the English papers would not take to imitating the American and Japanese journals.

“Another reason for his refusal to accede to the request was that his impressions of England could scarcely be called those of a representative Japanese, for without going back to his grandfather, father, and uncles, who were pioneers of the importation of Western knowledge into Japan, he himself received more than half his education in England. He went to England in the winter of 1866, when eleven years of age, in company with thirteen other young men, among whom were Count Hayashi, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the late Professor Toyama. They were sent by the Shogun's Government, and came back in the Spring of 1868, when the Shogunate was overthrown. He was sent to England again in 1870—this time by the Imperial Government—and entered the same school as before, namely, University College School in London, whence in 1873 he went to Cambridge, where, at the age of twenty-two, he graduated in the Mathematical Tripos in 1877. At the University College School there were one or two other Japanese boys, but during the nine out of ten terms he spent at Cambridge he was the only Japanese student. He thus had

to associate almost entirely with English boys and young men during seven years of his boyhood—at that period of life when one's mind was most open to impressions. Before he (the speaker) left Japan on this last visit, he felt almost as though he was returning to a home he had not visited for a long time—indeed, his friends here told him the same thing; and when he arrived in England not only was he welcomed by his old friends with a warmth beyond expectation, but wherever he went he met someone whom he knew at Cambridge in the olden days. He greatly enjoyed visiting old familiar scenes, or places whose names were at least familiar to him; he went to his old school, and there the boys of the school cheered him as only English schoolboys can cheer: he did not feel at all that he was a stranger in a foreign land. Such being the case, his impressions of England would certainly not be those of a representative Japanese.”

The list of Select Preachers before the University for the academical year 1907-8 contains the names of the following members of the College: 1907, December 1, the Rev J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893), Vicar of St Michael's Church, Coventry, Honorary Canon of Birmingham, Hulsean Lecturer; 1908, January 19, the same; February 23, the Very Rev W. Page Roberts (B.A. 1862), Dean of Salisbury; March 15, the Rev St J. B. Wynne Willson (B.A. 1890), Headmaster of Haileybury College.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel during the Term as follows: January 26, Dr T. G. Bonney; February 9, Mr A. R. Ingram, Senior Missioner at Walworth; February 16, Canon E. A. Stuart; and on February 23, the Dean of Salisbury (Mr Page Roberts).

Mr W. A. Houston (B.A. 1896), formerly Fellow of the College, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at Queen's College, Galway, in succession to Mr Bromwich. Mr Houston has been in the Egyptian Educational Service.

Mr W. A. D. Rudge (B.A. 1899) has been appointed Professor of Physics in the Gray University College, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.

Mr T. A. Lawrenson (B.A. 1889), who has been Headmaster of the Runcorn Institute County Secondary School, Cheshire, since July 1897, has been appointed Headmaster of the South Shields Municipal Secondary School.

Mr W. R. Lewis (B.A. 1893), of Dulwich College Preparatory School, has become one of the joint Headmasters of St John's House School, Rosslyn Hill, London, N.W.



Mr Manohar Lal (B.A. 1902) has been appointed Lecturer in Political Economy in the University of the Punjab; he has also been nominated by the Chancellor to a Fellowship in the University.

Mr R. F. Charles (B.A. 1873) was on the 25th of January last elected a Member of the Council of the College of Preceptors.

Mr T. F. R. MacDonnell (B.A. 1898), Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Government Advocate, Burma, has been appointed Secretary to the Burma Legislative Council, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of Burma, as a temporary appointment.

Mr R. Casson I.C.S. (B.A. 1900), Assistant Commissioner, Burma, was in the autumn transferred from Bassein to the charge of the Kyauktan subdivision, Hanthawaddy district; and early in January appointed to officiate as District Judge of Bassein and Henzada.

Ds M. V. Bhide (B.A. 1907), recently appointed to the Indian Civil Service, has been stationed at Amritsar in the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner.

At a meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of England held on 12 December 1907, H. Hardwick-Smith (B.A. 1899) M.B., L.R.C.P., of St Bartholomew's Hospital, having passed the required examinations and conformed to the bye-laws, was admitted a Fellow of that College.

Mr H. C. Cameron (B.A. 1901) M.A., M.B., L.R.C.P., of Guy's Hospital was on Thursday, January 30, admitted a Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Mr F. Worthington (B.A. 1901), B.C. 1906, obtained the 12th place in the list of successful candidates for Commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Dr C. F. Lillie (B.A. 1894) has been appointed House Surgeon at the Albany General Hospital, Grahamstown.

Mr B. L. T. Barnett (B.A. 1896) M.B. passed the Intermediate Examination of the Law Society held on January 15 and 16 last.

The Adjudicators for the Smith's Prizes state that they are of opinion that the essays sent in by Ds H. R. Hassé (B.A. 1906), "On some problems in the theory of metallic reflection," and by Ds H. T. H. Piaggio (B.A. 1906), on "Perpetuant syzygies of the *n*th kind," are deserving of honourable mention.

A. Y. Campbell, Scholar of the College and one of our Editors, received honourable mention in the examination for the Chancellor's Classical Medals.

The First Whewell Scholarship in International Law has been awarded to Ds D. W. Ward (B.A. 1907), Scholar of the College and one of our Editors.

On January 17 the following were elected to MacMahon Law Studentships in the College of £150 for four years:—

(1) Ds A. E. Brown (B.A. 1906), First Class in Parts I and II of the Historical Tripos and First Class in Part I of the Law Tripos.

(2) Ds D. W. Ward (B.A. 1907), First Class in Part I of the Historical Tripos and First Whewell International Law Scholar in 1907.

The Adams Memorial Prize for 1907 has been awarded to S. Lees, Scholar of the College. Mr Lees chose for the subject of his essay "Reciprocal Theorems in Physics."

Mr J. R. Hill (B.A. 1906), Hutchinson Student of the College, has been appointed to a research post at the Imperial Institute in London.

The Bishop of St Albans has appointed the Rev R. A. Squires (B.A. 1870), Vicar of St Peter's, St Albans, to be Rural Dean of St Albans, in the place of Canon O. W. Davys (B.A. 1851), resigned.

The Rev E. T. Burges (B.A. 1874), Superintendent of Native Missions and Canon of Maritzburg Cathedral, has been appointed Archdeacon of Maritzburg.

The Rev C. P. Cory (B.A. 1882), Chaplain at Maymyo, has been appointed Archdeacon of Rangoon, Burma.

The Rev W. R. Shepherd (B.A. 1883), Rector of Kirby Underdale, Yorkshire, has been appointed Rural Dean of Pocklington.

The Rev H. E. H. Coombes (B.A. 1889), Chaplain of the Mission to Seamen at Barry Docks, has been presented by the College to the Vicarage of North Stoke with Ipsden, in the County of Oxford, vacant by the death of the Rev C. Stanwell.

The Rev W. H. Harding (B.A. 1892), Diocesan Curate, Gloucester, has been appointed Vicar of Churcham with Bulley, Gloucestershire.

The Rev E. J. H. Benwell (B.A. 1895) has been appointed Rector of St Adamnan's, Duror, Argyllshire, by the Episcopal Synod of Argyle and the Isles.

The Rev S. N. Rostron (B.A. 1905), formerly Naden Divinity Student of the College, and Curate of St George's, Hulme, Manchester, has been appointed Lecturer at the Scholae Episcopii, Manchester.

The following ecclesiastical preferments are announced :

Name	Degree	From	To be
Bamber, J.	(1890)	V. Crowle and R. Broughton, Hackett.	R. West Didsbury, Manchester.
Butler, F. C. B.	(1880)	C. St Matthew, Croydon.	V. Bramford, Ipswich.
Ewbank, A.	(1892)	C. St Saviour, Islington.	V. St Peter's, Islington.
Coulthard, E. N.	(1881)	V. St James, Bermondsey.	V. St Paul's, Winchmore Hill.

The following Members of the College were ordained at the Advent Ordinations.

DEACONS.			
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
Macaulay, D.	(1906)	London	St John's, Notting Hill.
Gathorne, C.	(1905)	Lincoln	St Botolph, Lincoln.
Booker, E.	(1903)	Norwich	Great Yarmouth.
Johnstone, A. B.	(1906)	Southwark	St Anne, Bermondsey.
Green, E. W.	(1906)	Chichester	H. Trinity, Eastbourne.

PRIESTS.			
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	
Edmonds, H.	(1905)	Birmingham.	
Sleight, A. B.	(1903)	Chester.	
Rostron, S.	(1905)	Manchester.	
Clements, W. T.	(1897)	Newcastle.	
Cheese, W. G.	(1905)	Peterborough.	
Crole-Rees, H. S.	(1906)	Southwark.	
Clay, W. K.	(1902)	Worcester.	

The Ordinations at Birmingham, Norwich, Peterborough, and Worcester took place on December 21, in the other Dioceses named on December 22.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *The supreme literary gift*, by T. G. Tucker Litt.D. (Melbourne, Lothian); *Society versus Socialism, Three Fiscal Essays*, by G. E. Manisty I.C.S. (Exeter, Besley and Dalgleish); *The Christian Life here and hereafter, being a selection from the Sermons of the late Frederic Watson D.D.*, Edited by C. B. Drake, Rector of Leverington (Skeffington); *Indices to Dialectsarica, with a specimen of Research*, by E. A. Abbott (Black); *A Jacobite Admiral*, by R. H. Forster (Long); *The Theory of Light, a Treatise on Physical Optics*, by R. C. Maclaurin, sometime Professor of Mathematical Physics, Wellington, New Zealand, Professor of Mathematical Physics in Columbia University,

New York; *New Zealand revisited—recollections of the days of my Youth*, by the Right Hon Sir John Eldon Gorst (J. Pitman); *Before and after Waterloo, Letters from Edward Stanley, sometime Bishop of Norwich* (Fisher Unwin).

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number: Mr R. F. Scott to be one of the Sex Viri; Mr F. F. Blackman to be a member of the Botanic Garden Syndicate; Mr J. E. Purvis to be a member of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate; Professor A. C. Seward to be a member of the Museums and Lecture Rooms Syndicate; Mr H. F. Stewart to be a member of the Highest Grade Schools Examination Syndicate; Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox to be a member of the Proctorial Syndicate; Dr L. E. Shore to be a member of the State Medicine Syndicate; Mr G. T. Bennett to be a member of the Special Board for Music; Dr J. E. Marr to be a member of the Board of Geographical Studies; Dr P. Horton-Smith Hartley to be an examiner for Part II of the Third Examination for M.B. degree; Dr H. F. Baker to be Chairman of the Examiners for the Mathematical Tripos, Part II; Mr J. E. Purvis to be an Examiner in State Medicine; Mr E. E. Foxwell to be a Lecturer at Affiliated Local Lectures Centres; Mr R. F. Charles to be an Examiner at Affiliated Local Lectures Centres; Mr C. A. A. Scott to be a member of the Special Board for Divinity; Professor Seward and Mr T. H. Middleton to be members of a Syndicate for the erection of a building for the Department of Agriculture; Mr H. F. Stewart to be a member of the Special Board for Medieval and Modern Languages, and also to be a member of the Degree Committee of that Board; Dr D. MacAlister to be a member of the Board of Electors to the Professorship of Anatomy; Dr J. N. Langley to be a member of the Board of Electors to the Professorship of Botany; Mr W. H. Hudleston to be a member of the Board of Electors to the Woodwardian Professorship of Geology; Mr T. H. Middleton to be a member of the Board of Electors to the Drapers Professorship of Agriculture; Mr J. Gibson and G. F. Stout to be examiners for the Moral Science Tripos; Mr J. H. A. Hart to be an examiner for the Special Examinations in Theology; Mr J. Gibson to be an examiner for the Special Examination in Logic; Mr A. H. Peake to be an examiner for the Special Examinations in Mechanism and Applied Science; Mr H. L. Pass to be an examiner for the Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships; Mr T. R. Glover to be an Adjudicator of the Prince Consort Prize; Dr J. E. Marr to be an examiner for the Special Examinations in Agricultural Science, and for Part I of the examination for the Diploma in Agriculture; Dr L. E.

Shore to be an examiner in Part II of the examination for the Diploma in Agriculture; Mr W. E. Heitland to be an examiner for the Porson Prize.

Mr G. R. S. Mead (B.A. 1814) is delivering a course of six lectures in the lecture room of the Theosophical Society, in Albemarle Street, London, during the months of March and April. The lectures are on "The Cross of Light" and "The Gnosis of the Fire" (The Chaldean Oracles).

Mr H. F. Russell-Smith has been elected an Editor of the *Eagle* in the room of Mr Roy Meldrum, resigned.

The following letter from Christopher Hull appeared in *The Sedberghian* for July 1907. C. Hull was a son of John Hull of Marton, Lancashire; he was admitted to the College 22 January 1761. After serving some curacies he was nominated by the College to be Headmaster of Sedbergh, his old school. He died at Sedbergh 3 January 1799.

TO

Mr John Hull  
at Great Marton  
near Poulton in the File,  
By Caxton)

LANCASHIRE.

L.

St John's College Cambridge Jan 1st 1762.  
(a single sheet)

Dear father,

I have received Mr Abbots Bill which I send you enclosed in this together with an account of what I have laid out which (unless you consider the place I am in) you'll be apt to think is too much. Yet I can assure you there is scarce anyones Bill so moderate as mine and what I have expended has been either on customs that must be complied with or necessaries which I co'd not have done without. I have been put to some small expense by practices not very agreeable to the character of an honest & reasonable man. I mean by riott which are frequently made in or about my room for which reason I shall be obliged to change it. The first time they rioted my I was terrably frighted for I co'd not persuade myself that it was any of the College but that it was somebody come to rob my and accordingly hid my money in the Bedstraw another time they had broke my door to pieces before I co'd get hold of my trusty poker which I had got lay'd anew for a weapon of defence & after I had repuls'd them they rally'd again with great fury, & I took them upon the stairs which was the only time they were catch'd but if I had inform'd they had been rusticated as I prophecy some

of them will before winter be over but I am so fortify'd against 'em now that unless they unlock my Door they cannot get into my room. Hutton has suffer'd a good deal by 'em for they throw everything down as soon as they get in & make as big a noise as if all Bedlam was let lose. We are likewise often imposed on by people that do anything for us but if Mr Abbott know it and he's very careful about our Bills he immediately turns them of if they have any employment in Coll. My Laundress he turned away for charging me 2 shillings too much & my bedmaker I suspect of stealing my coals & the first time I catch him I'll send him a packing. I had a hare & a Barrel of Oysters given for making my opponent a declamation on the opposite side of the subject to my own which we read at Mr Cravens Lectures. The Oysters I gave Mr Hutton and the Hare cost my 7 shillings to get her eaten. The following is a full and particular account of what I've spent since I took leave with you at Kirkham:—

	£	s.	d.
Journey ... ..	01	05	04½
Spent at the Red Lion before I went into Coll.	00	02	04
A pair of shoes ... ..	00	05	00
A pair of buckles ... ..	00	02	00
A pair of stockings ... ..	00	04	00
Caution money to Mr. Abbott... ..	10	00	00
In the Hall to Butteryman Plate tablecloth knife & fork ... ..	00	04	10
Customs to Laundress bedmaker & barber...	00	04	02
Candle sticks snuffers & extinguisher ...	00	03	08
Inkstands ink wax & seal & paper ... ..	00	06	01
Saunderson & Euclid ... ..	00	07	06
Lexicon Greek Test. & Lockes Essays ...	00	08	06
Zenophon & pens in Mr. Abbots Bill ...	00	00	00
Minute Books scale & compasses & lined books	00	04	01
Ben Johnson & Hutchs Philosophy ... ..	09	03	08
Milk butter oysters cream apples nuts ...	00	07	10
China teaspoons & Kettle & pots &c. bel. ...	00	19	03
Bunch Bowl Ladle & strainer... ..	00	04	00
¼ & ½ oz. of tea & a lb. of sugar ... ..	00	04	06
Gotch Bason Statpot pint cup ... ..	00	03	10
Cap gown & surplice ... ..	01	08	06
8 bands ... ..	00	03	04
A Wig ... ..	01	01	00
3 Knives & forks comb & plate ... ..	00	03	00
Key Tinder box Lock poker fireplace & windows mending ... ..	00	03	03
Carriage of my box & saddle bridle whip &c.	00	18	00
Brushes soap & whitening ... ..	00	02	11½
4 dusters ... .. & a Key piecing ...	00	02	00
Wiggins needles & thread ... ..	00	00	05
Gown & door mending gave to Cask & Xmas Boxes ... ..	00	03	09
At Communion Table ... ..	00	01	00
2 Bottles of Rum 2 of wine ale lemons &c....	00	12	08½

21,, 00. 6½

Since I begun of writing this I received your Box which is a very acceptable New Years Gift and have turned a little of the mince pie over my tongue & have the work of Peggy's little hands about my legs. I expect a pair of stockings of her handywork by & by. I sought a good while for Nelly's sixpence & at last it came tumbling out of the garters to my agreeable surprise.

I have sent Mr Abbott two pots who returns you his compliments and thanks you for the favour and when I go to him he seldom forgets to ask after your health the following is his Bill which you'll please to return cash for or Bill.

Hull, Debt to Michaels.

1 month Detrement							
2 "	"	...	...	...	0	5	11
3 "	"	...	...	...	0	0	4
4 "	"	...	...	...	0	0	11
Admission ...	...	...	...	...	0	5	6
Tuition	...	...	...	...	0	15	0
5 m ...	...	...	...	...	0	0	4
6 m ...	...	...	...	...	0	0	4
Tuition	...	...	...	...	0	15	0
7 month	...	...	...	...	0	0	11
8 "	"	...	...	...	0	1	0
9 "	"	...	...	...	0	0	4
10 "	"	...	...	...	0	0	11
Tuition	...	...	...	...	0	15	0
				3	1	10	1/2

If you desire to see Mr. Abbotts printer Bill you shall have it if you mention it in your next I send ye copy of it least you should pay for a double letter.

The fourth month should have been placed after Tuition 1761. Hull, Debt at Christmas to W. Abbot.

Scholars	11m	...	...	...	6	2
Butter	12	...	...	...	12	
Taylor	13	...	...	...	13	3
Chandler	...	...	...	...	2	10
Coal merchant	...	...	...	...	12	0
Joyner	...	...	...	...	18	6
Bookseller	...	...	...	...	6	7
Bedmaker	...	...	...	...	6	6
Laundress	...	...	...	...	8	
Chamber	...	...	...	...	12	
Tuition	...	...	...	1	15	
Income	...	...	...	3	17	
Matriculation	...	...	...		2	7
Due at Michals	...	...	...	3	1	10
				13	13	3
Praet ...				1	4	
				12	9	3

P.S. Pray give my compliments to Mr. Soxham Mr. Tromblingson Mr. Field Uncle James Mr. Standing Mr. Foden Mr. Sanderson & all friends & my love to grandmother & Ruth my respects to brother & sisters & accept of my duty to yourselves & I wish you all a happy new year.

I dont doubt but you are surprised at what I have layd out for I thought that the money you gave me wo'd have been

sufficient for the 1st quarter at least but if you substract the income of my room i.e. the price of the furniture & what was due to Michaels together with what Ive laid on books, Journey &c which I shall not want for the future you'll find the necessary expense does not exceed eight pounds I hope you are persuaded I shall be as careful as I can without letting the world see I am over much so. I can live more genteely for 40 than many can in our Coll for 70 pounds a year & keep better Company out of all my care & Study I shall always be most careful to deserve your love & am dear Father your dutiful son

Chris. Hull.

JOHNIANA.

The following letter appears in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1797, Vol. i, 102-3.

Feb. 6 [1797]

Mr Urban,

From some authentic documents which I have lately seen, I am able to state that Anthony Wood was under a mistake when he supposed that Robert Herrick, the poet, was either at St John's or All Souls at Oxford. He speaks indeed with hesitation on the subject; which implies that he entertained some doubts.

There was a Robert Heyrick at St John's at Oxford, who was intended for the law, but quitting that study for a more active life, died at Wesel, a lieutenant in the army, in 1639.

Robert, the poet, was a fellow-commoner of St John's College, Cambridge, from 1615 to 1617, in which last year the following "note of hand" of his occurs, now transcribed to shew the forms of that age, and the absurdity of some which have lately been published.

Be it known to all, that I Robert Heyrick, fellow commoner of St John's Colledg in Cambridg, acknowledg myself to stand indebted unto my uncle, Sir William Hearick of London, knight, in the some of tenn poundes, for so much received of him; to be repayed unto him at all times. I saye received tenn poundes, by me

ROBERT HEARICK.

The early part of his personal history will also be illustrated by the two following, undated, letters to his uncle.

(1) After my abundant thanks for your last great loue (worthie Sir) proud of your fauoure and kindness shewne by my Ladie to my vnworthie selfe, thus I laye open myself; that, forasmuch as my continuance will not long consist inthe spcare where I nowe move, I make known my thought, and modestly crave your counsell whether it were better for me to direct my study towards the Lawe or not; which if I should (asit will not be impertinent), I can with facilitie labour myself into another Colledg appointed for the like end and studye, where I assure myself the charge will not be so great as where I now exist; I make bold freely to acquaint you with my thoughts; and I entreat you to answeare me; this being most which checks me, that my time (I trust) being short it may be to a lesser end and smaller purpose; but that shall be as you shall lend direction.

Nothing now remains but my perfect thankfulness and remembrance of your hopeful promises; which when Heaven, working with you, shall bring them to performance, I shall triumph in the victorie of my wishes; till then, my prayers shall inuocate Hevven to powre upon you and your posteritie the vtmost of all essentiall happiness. Yours ever servcieable,

Sir,

R. HEARICK.

Trinitie Hall, Cam.

(2) The confidence I have of your both virtuous and generous disposition makes me (though with some honest reluctance) the seldomer to sollicite you; for I have so incorporated belief into me, that I cannot chuse but perswade myself that (though absent) I stand imprinted in your memory and the remembrance of my last beeing at London served for an earnest motive (which I trust lives yet unperisht) to the effectuating of my desire, which is not but in modesty ambitious, and consequently virtuous; but, where freeness is evident, there needes no feere for forwardness; and I doubt not (because fayth gives boldness) but that Heaven, together with yourself will bring my ebbing estate to an indifferent tyde; meane while I hope I haue (as I presume you know) changed my Colledg for one where the quantitie of expence will be shortened, by reason of the priuacie of the house, where I purpose to liue recluse till time contract me to some other calling, striuing now with myself (retayning vpright thoughts) both sparingly to liue, thereby to shun the current of expence. This is my desire (which I entreat may be performed), that Mr Adrian Marius, bookseller, of the Blackfryers, may be payd ten pounds as heretofore, and to take his acquittance. Trusting wherto, Ile terminate your sight and end; hoping to see your dayes many and good, and prosperitie to crown yourself and issue: Euer Seruiceable to your virtues,

R. HEARICK.

May I request some Cambridge friend to state the dates of his admission and degrees at St John's, and at Trinity Hall; the first believed to be about 1614, the other 1617?

J. N.

So far as is known no direct answer was ever given to the request for information as to Herrick's entry at St John's; it would appear that the only answer which can be given is that there is no evidence in the College Records. Herrick appears in the list of graduates as Robert Hearick, of Trinity Hall, B.A. 1616-7, M.A. 1620. The general Register of Admissions at St John's does not begin until January 1629-30. Prior to that date we have a Register of the Admissions of Fellows and Scholars commencing in 1543, and this also contains occasional lists of persons admitted as Pensioners and Sizars, but not of Fellow Commoners. There is however one source from which the names of some Fellow Commoners can be gleaned. In the earlier volumes of Accounts we find the names of Fellow Commoners occurring under the heading *Recepta Forinseca*; a heading which seems to include all payments to the College from its members, and other receipts not derived from the rents of estates. Thus in the year 1559 we find the entries:

Imprimis of Mr Coortesse for th admission of Mr Higforthe and Mr Hennyage in to ye felowes commons	26s. 8d.
Item of Mr Wiborne for the admission of Mr Stafforde in to ye felowes commons.	13s. 4d.

That is to say, Coortesse and Wiborne, Fellows of the College and acting as Tutors, paid these sums on the admission of their pupils as Fellow Commoners. From the University Registers we find that Edward Stafford and John Hickforthe matriculated as Fellow Commoners of St John's on 10 November 1559; while Michael Henyage matriculated as a pensioner 17 May 1559 and took the degrees B.A. 1562, M.A. 1566. But after a time such entries disappear from the Accounts. Then about the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century the names of Fellow Commoners appear in the Accounts under the same heading of *Recepta Forinseca* for another reason. The College had built a Tennis Court for the use of its members and the names of Fellow Commoners appear as paying for the use of the Court. For example:

1621  
First Quarter  
Received for the tennis court  
pro Mro Lucio et Lorenzo  
Cary, pro singulis 5s.

10s.

And this appears to be the only entry in the College books of the name of Lucius Carey, afterwards Viscount Falkland, the famous cavalier; Lorenzo or Lawrence Carey was his younger brother.

Repeated search has failed to disclose the name of Robert Herrick as making any such payment; at the time when he entered St John's Fellow Commoners did not matriculate, so that his name does not appear in the University Register as of St John's. The documents printed above however make it quite clear that he was a Fellow Commoner of the College, but finding the expense too great migrated to Trinity Hall, where he entered as a Pensioner or Sizar.

There is just a trace of another man of the same name in the accounts for 1595, where in the third quarter we have the entry:

For the tennis court, of Mr Heigham,  
Mr Heyrick, Mr Wagstaffe, and  
Mr Carey

20s.

## ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES. 1907.

Year.	Subject.	Prizeman..
Third.	Autobiographies.	No Candidate.
Second.	Allegory.	C. W. Previté-Orton.
	<i>Proxime accessit</i>	R. P. Dodd.
First.	Charles Lamb.	W. G. Constable.
	<i>Proxime accessit</i>	F. M. Cheshire.

## ENTRANCE SCHOLARS AND EXHIBITIONERS.

Elected 13 December 1907.

Commencing residence October 1908.

## Foundation Scholarships of £80:

Wren, W. T. (Lytmer Upper School, Hammersmith) for *Mathematics*.  
Carter, W. H. (Liverpool College) for *Mathematics*.  
Rogerson, W. J. L. (St John's School, Leatherhead) for *Classics*.  
Price, N. J. (King Edward's School, Birmingham) for *Natural Science*.

*Foundation Scholarships of £60 :*

Davis, H. J. (King's School, Chester) for *Mathematics*.  
Braunholtz, H. J. (Oundle School) for *Classics*.

*Minor Scholarships of £60 :*

Ottley, W. H. T. (Malvern College) for *Classics*.  
Baynes, F. W. W. (Harrow School) for *Classics*.  
Conder, J. M. (Windermere Grammar School) for *Natural Science*.  
Jackson, G. E. (Denstone College) for *History*.

*Foundation Scholarships of £40 :*

Street, R. O. (Bournemouth School) for *Mathematics*.  
Long, A. P. (Perse School) for *Natural Science*.  
Wells, W. D. (Lycée Malherbe, Caen) for *Modern Languages*.  
Denham, J. P. (Merchant Taylors' School, London) for *Hebrew*.

*Exhibitions of £30 :*

Gillson, A. H. S. (Cambridge and County School) for *Mathematics*.  
Carpenter, C. G. (City of London School) for *Mathematics*.  
Williams, P. M. W. (City of London School) for *Mathematics*.  
Todd, H. W. (City of London School) for *Classics*.  
Moody, B. (Marlborough College) for *Classics*.  
Thompson, C. B. (Shrewsbury School) for *Classics*.  
Wilmore, A. N. (Manchester Grammar School) for *Natural Science*.  
Knox, R. U. E. (Dulwich School) for *Natural Science*.  
Fryers, J. L. (Merchant Taylors' School, London) for *Mod. Languages*.  
Shore, L. R. (Dulwich College) for *Natural Science*.

Mr C. B. Rootham, College Organist, gave a Recital in the Chapel on the evening of Sunday, March 1st. The following is the programme :—

1. CHACONNE in E minor .....*Buxtehude*  
(Born in Denmark 1637 ; died 1707)
2. CHACONNE in F major .....*Henry Purcell*  
(? 1658—1695)
3. PASSACAGLIA in C minor .....*J. S. Bach*  
(1685—1750)
4. CHACONNE in E minor .....*C. V. Stanford*
5. BASSO OSTINATO in D major .....*A. S. Arensky*
6. INTRODUCTION & PASSACAGLIA in D minor, *Max Reger*

The most obvious and easily realisable means of arriving at symmetry and proportion in musical works is by repetition of subject-matter. The Ground Bass (Italian *basso ostinato*) which consists of constant repetition of a phrase in the Bass with varied figures and harmonies above it, is one of the earliest "variation" forms used by composers. The Passacaglia was originally an Italian or Spanish dance ; but by the 17th century it had lost its purely secular character, being treated by composers in somewhat the same way as a Ground Bass. It is written in triple time, and usually consists of a melodic theme of eight bars, continually repeated, each time with a varied accompaniment. The Chaconne, probably also in its origin a Spanish dance, is again in triple time, but the melodic theme begins in the Soprano part, and on the first beat of the bar ; whereas the theme of the Passacaglia begins on the third beat and is usually in the Bass.

Examples of these three kindred variation-forms are to be found in the works of the great composers from the 16th century onwards. Apart from music written expressly for the organ, we find a great number of instances in Purcell's Operas, notably Dido's death song, "When I am laid in earth," from "Dido and Aeneas." The "Crucifixus" in Bach's great B minor Mass, and several of the finest choruses from Handel's oratorios can also be cited. More recently Johannes Brahms produced two fine examples in the Finale to the Variations on a theme of Haydn, and in the last movement of his fourth Symphony in E minor.

## ATHLETIC CLUB.

*President*—A. Thorne Waite. *Hon. Sec.*—F. R. Parnell. *Committee*—T. M. Sibly, D. W. Ward, A. R. Thompson, A. Hughes, H. A. L. Laidlaw (Capt. L.M.B.C.)

The Sports were held at Fenner's on Thursday, February 6, and Friday, February 7.

The results were moderate on the whole, the 100 yards and the 3 miles being the best times.

The events and winners were as follows :—

100 Yards—J. M. Swift 1, T. M. Sibly 2, S. L. Thompson 3. Won by 2½ yards ; one foot between 2nd and 3rd. Time, 11 4-5ths secs.

120 Yards Handicap—T. M. Sibly, 3 yards, 1 ; J. M. Swift, scr., 2. Time, 12 4-5ths secs. Won by 4 feet.

Quarter Mile, Open—S. L. Thompson 1, T. M. Sibly 2. Time, 55 4-5ths Won by half yard.

Quarter Mile, Handicap—S. L. Thompson, scr., 1 ; T. M. Sibly, 3 yards, 2. Time, 56 1-5th secs. Won by 3 yards.

Half Mile—T. M. Sibly 1, A. R. Thompson 2. Time, 2 mins. 10 secs. Won by 10 yards.

Mile—A. Hughes 1, A. R. Thompson 2. Time, 4 mins. 55 secs. Won by 90 yards.

Three Miles, Handicap—A. Hughes, scr., 1 ; N. Green, 250 yards, 2 ; H. P. W. Burton, 100 yards, 3. Time, 16 mins. 6 secs. Won by 350 yards.

High Jump—C. A. Barber and W. S. Soden tied for 1st, 4 ft. 11¼ in. ; T. M. Sibly, 3, 4 ft. 10¼ in.

Long Jump—T. M. Sibly, 1, 18 ft. 2¼ in. ; J. R. Marrack, 2, 17 ft. 7¾ in. ; C. B. S. Allott, 3, 17 ft. 7 in.

Hurdles—C. A. Baker 1, F. Dale 2. Time, 20 3-5ths secs. Won by 2 yards.

Putting the Weight—W. Veevers 1, 28 ft. 7½ ins. ; C. H. Ritchie 2, 25 ft. 1½ ins.

Freshmen's 200 Yards—S. L. Thompson 1, A. J. Bentley 2. Time, 22 2-5ths secs. Won by 2 feet.

L.M.B.C. 300 Yards Handicap—H. F. Russell-Smith, 15 yards, 1 ; R. W. Hyde, 2.

College Servants' 200 Yards Handicap—H. Randall, 20 yards, 1 ; J. Sparrow, 30 yards, 2.

A fixture has been arranged with Keble College, Oxford, to take place at Fenner's on Tuesday, March 10. The team and results will be published in next term's *Eagle*.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

*Captain*—R. Brice-Smith. *Secretary*—J. A. Fewings.

After a very encouraging start, the season has been a disappointing one. The bad luck which commenced last Term has been with us to the end. With a team disorganised by the large number of 'crockings,' we are rather relieved to have played the last match.

Under the circumstances it is most satisfactory that we have kept well above the bottom of the League. With practically the whole of the present team available we anticipate a better object next season than to escape relegation to the second division.

The 2nd XI has played a large number of matches and won a fair proportion. At the time of writing the 'getting on' matches for the third division of the League have not been played. We have great hopes, and with good reason, that our team will be the successful one.

1st XI colours have been given to H. C. H. Lane and E. K. Quick.

The following 1st XI matches have been played this Term:—

<i>Opponents.</i>	<i>Ground.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Goals</i>	
			<i>For.</i>	<i>Agst.</i>
*Caius .....	St John's.....	Lost.....	1	4
*Jesus.....	"	Drawn...	3	3
*Trinity Rest .....	"	Drawn...	2	2
Caius.....	Caius.....	Drawn...	2	2
Clare.....	Clare.....	Lost.....	2	3
*Queens' .....	St John's.....	Lost.....	2	6
*Clare.....	Clare.....	Lost.....	1	4
Mr R. E. Newbery's XI.....	St John's.....	Won.....	4	3
*Caius .....	Caius.....	Lost.....	0	7

\* League Matches.

*Characters :*

- W. E. Hill* (goal). Not "discovered" till near the end of the season. Had plenty to do, and did it well.
- E. L. Donovan* (right back). Neat full back. Lacks pace, and is light, but shows good judgment, and worked hard the whole season.
- J. A. Fewings* (left back). Started the season, as usual, at centre forward. Later, in response to urgent entreaties, came to full back. A neat and powerful kick, tackling and heading well. A great acquisition to the defence.
- E. K. Quick* (right half). A very energetic half. Tackles hard and passes accurately. Uses his head well.
- R. Brice-Smith* (centre half). Has captained the team well, showing a pleasant optimism during all our misfortunes. Tackles and passes excellently, and works very hard in defence and attack.
- C. Beale* (left half). Has played a consistently good game the whole season. Is fast, a strong tackler, and uses his weight well.



- F. A. James* (outside right). A much improved forward. Puts plenty of life into his game. Has developed a fine cross shot.
- H. Whewell* (inside right). Has the makings of a really good forward. Fast, clever, and an excellent shot. Very inclined to get out of his place.
- A. R. Thompson* (inside left). A good, hard working forward. Feeds his wing well, and combines neatly with his centre.
- H. C. H. Lane* (outside left). Has shown great pace on the wing. Combines well with his inside, and centres with judgment. A good shot.

#### RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

The season, on the whole, has been rather disappointing, the freshmen, with a few exceptions, not fulfilling expectations. The team did not do itself justice against weaker opponents, but always rose to the occasion when opposed to stronger teams, nevertheless the season was a distinct improvement on the last, and next season should see an even greater improvement.

The second XV are to be congratulated upon their marked success, being defeated only on three occasions.

#### Characters of the Team :

- A. Thorne-Waite* (captain, three-quarter). Has been a most energetic captain both on and off the field, brilliant tackler, and runs straight when he gets the ball; has done his hardest to get the team together, and it is no fault of his that the season has not been as successful as it might.
- C. D. D. Hogan* (hon. sec., half). Returned to his old position of half, where he proved a great source of strength to the side, his tackling and spoiling work being particularly effective. An energetic secretary, whose help both on and off the field has been of the greatest value.
- A. E. Evans*. Only turned out once for the College, as his services were always required for the 'Varsity. His advice to the forwards was always extremely useful.
- J. R. Hill* (three-quarter). A sound and reliable inside three-quarter, particularly useful in defence.
- F. W. Hicks* (forward). Led the forwards very well during the whole season. Very consistent, and knows the game thoroughly. One of the few forwards who helped the backs in their defence work. His advice to the forward line has been extremely useful.
- C. E. Averill* (forward). A stout forward, good in the loose and out of touch, but should not forget to work hard in the scrum.
- W. H. Weightman* (forward). A light but energetic forward, goes hard all the time, and tackles keenly.
- J. W. G. Stokes* (forward). Works hard, but is apt to be erratic.
- F. M. Moselcy* (wing three-quarter). Very plucky in defence, especially in falling on the ball. Must learn to run straight and hard.



- A. J. Bentley* (wing three-quarter). Most useful in attack and defence. Knows the game thoroughly, and was responsible for a large number of tries.
- C. L. Holthouse* (forward). Useful forward, and hard worker.
- C. H. Ritchie* (forward). Good in the loose, and tries hard in the scrum, but hardly knows the English game thoroughly. A good place kick on his day.
- H. F. Russell-Smith* (forward). Good out of touch, and a conscientious worker, but inclined to be clumsy in the scrum.
- H. A. Rose* (forward). Has played some good games, but should be more consistent.

The following have also played for the College on a few occasions:—

- E. N. Wilkinson* (forward). Plays a good game in the loose, but must learn to pack properly, even though in the back row. Too much inclined to wing, but should prove useful next season.
- E. Y. J. Brash* (scrum and flying half). Has played some very good games, but is very liable to be drawn, and is rather slow.
- F. B. Fisher* (scrum and flying half). Very useful kick with both feet, but lacks enthusiasm.
- J. R. Marrack* (full back). An extremely plucky full back, but must learn to find touch, and keep his head.

#### LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

*President*—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr J. J. Lister. *First Captain*—H. A. L. Laidlaw. *Second Captain*—L. R. D. Anderson. *Hon. Sec.*—C. J. W. Henslow. *Junior Treasurer*—T. M. Sibly. *First Lent Captain*—V. C. Boddington. *Second Lent Captain*—C. L. Holthouse. *Third Lent Captain*—H. F. Russell-Smith. *Additional Captain*—G. A. Allen.

The crews came up to start practice for the Lents on January 9th, though about ten days later a short spell of sharp frost put a stop to all rowing for a few days. The most important event of the first fortnight was the visit of P. J. Lewis and F. A. R. Higgins (whose names are still Boat household words), who showed great interest and enthusiasm in coaching during the early stages of practice. From the very first it was obvious that the First Boat had great possibilities, as there was a good deal of heavy material eligible. A new boat was ordered at the end of the Michaelmas Term, to be built by Messrs Pocock, for use as a fixed-on sliding-seated eight; it was taken out first in the last week in January, and after some slight alterations had been made, including the minor consideration of making it water-tight, it was found thoroughly serviceable and very easy to sit. Although some time elapsed before this heavy crew showed any signs of life, yet as the races drew nearer the stroke was quickened and the hard "shove" was

rendered the more effective by increasing smartness. The Club had to forego the valuable services of Mr. Bushe-Fox, as for the first part of the term he was busy with the University boat, and then was laid up with influenza, so the First Boat Captain sprang into the saddle.

The First and Second boats were exceptionally lucky in escaping "flu." In the First Boat, at times, "Five" found his health rather a burden to him, and seemed to bear all the ills of the crew, but who says it did not have a beneficial effect on his blade?

The First boat was certainly favoured by fortune on the First Night; getting off well from the start it gained steadily on Emmanuel, who gained equally steadily on Trinity Hall, and all the way up the Long Reach a remarkably fine race was witnessed; our boat was only a few inches from Emmanuel, who were overlapping Hall for the last two minutes, but we made our bump at the Bridge—thanks (largely) to the fine race which Hall gave Emmanuel.

On the Second Night we did not go so well till Ditton, where Hall had their distance. Coming into the Long Reach a stiffish head wind steadied our crew, and going up all the way we caught Hall at the Glass Houses.

The Third Night provided the greatest surprise of all. Getting off well our boat went very well up the Gut (where it generally rather failed) and caught Caius at the beginning of the Plough Reach after a smart piece of rowing.

On the Last Night a slight following wind somewhat unsteadied us, and we did not go up on First Trinity very fast at first, but at Ditton we were right up and fairly rowed them down at the Long Reach Inn.

#### First Boat.

	st.	lbs.
V. C. Boddington ( <i>bow</i> ) .....	11	2
2. P. A. Irving .....	11	6
3 K. S. Thomson .....	12	7
4 H. F. Russell-Smith .....	11	13
5 R. Meldrum .....	13	2
6 C. J. W. Henslow .....	12	12
7 C. L. Holthouse .....	11	6
J. M. Short ( <i>stroke</i> ) .....	11	10
H. E. Chastaney ( <i>cox</i> ) .....	8	9
<i>Coach</i> —H. A. L. Laidlaw.		

#### First Lent Boat Characters:

*Bow*—Did not row up to form in the early stages of practice. He recovered his old form before the races, however, and rowed a hard blade. He has not quite cured himself of "lugging" with the arms at the beginning—a trick which tends to make his finish short.

*Two*—Makes a speciality of Post Corner. He is a useful if not a pretty oar; but must remember always to hold his finish well back, and to use both legs together.

*Three*—Rows well for a short distance. When getting tired his back gives at the finish, and his body falling away makes his blade leave the water too soon. He gets a good hold of the beginning.

*Four*—Has loosened out this year; his hands come away faster; but he is still at times inclined to get "hung up" at the finish. His blade is a little slow in covering itself, but consistently "moves mountains" when in the water.

*Five*—Was a great asset to the crew. He has an easy action, and gives one some idea of what fixed-seat rowing should be. He does not always take the water with the full blade, but seems to have learnt the joy of honest work.

*Six*—Took some little time to get used to fixed seats and to stroke side; but, once settled in, he did as well as any man in the boat. He does not always finish the stroke firmly to his body, which is, perhaps, the natural result of his exceptionally long reach forward.

*Seven*—Has a good idea of body rhythm, somewhat marred when paddling by a queer trick of holding his hands still over the stretcher while his body "bobs" down; when rowing he shows some tendency to bucket. He made the most of himself in the races.

*Stroke*—Is a variable oar. During practice his slowness with his hands at both ends of the stroke infected the rest of the crew. He does much better when he has no leisure to be slow. During the races he seemed to have his crew better in hand, and rowed with excellent spirit.

*Cox*—Is in the fortunate position of knowing more about steering than his coach. He takes corners very well. In the races he kept his head, and did nothing rash.

The *Second Boat* benefited by being left unchanged for some time. In the earlier stages of practice it compared very favourably with the First Boat, though did not come on very much during the last week. It seemed rather as though the rate of striking increased a little too soon, and at the expense of length. The crew rowed with plenty of life, and well deserved their two bumps. On the First Night our boat was within half a length of Corpus when the latter caught Third Trinity (who only rowed seven men); as there was a "hold up" the Jesus Second boat had to chase our men the next morning. Jesus got a very bad start, but came up steadily the whole way and bumped our boat about 30 yards above Ditton. In the afternoon it rowed over comfortably, as the boat immediately behind ran on the bank; this necessitated another row for our men the next morning in front of Hall II., in which they were not at all pressed, and got over comfortably. On the Third Night our boat easily caught Third Trinity, making their bump at the Ditch. The

Fourth Night provided the easiest task of all when Sidney, whose chances in the races had been ruined by "flu," fell easy victims at the gravel-shoot.

*Second Boat.*

	<i>st.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
C. Dixon ( <i>bow</i> ) .....	11	2
2 H. L. Penfold .....	11	12
3 J. C. Irving.....	10	12
4 J. G. H. Holtzapffel .....	11	8
5 C. H. Ritchie.....	12	1
6 D. E. Cruickshank .....	12	1
7 G. A. Allen.....	10	12
R. F. Donne ( <i>stroke</i> ).....	10	0
R. W. Hyde ( <i>cox</i> ) .....	8	6

*Coach*—M. Henderson.

*Second Lent Boat Characters.*

*Boat*—Has improved much since the beginning of the Term. Still rather short in his swing and weak at the beginning of the stroke, but kept the boat straight.

*Two*—Fails to use both his legs at the same time and bounces forward. Rows a short stroke, but a good one. Never slack.

*Three*—Is improving with practice. He is still short in his swing and inclined to dig. Tries hard.

*Four*—Swings comparatively well. Works hard as a rule, but inclined to go to sleep occasionally. Not always as heavy-handed as photographs would lead one to suppose.

*Five*—Still swings out of the boat, but now manages to keep his elbow out of the water at the finish. When he manages to sit up and be light with his hands he will become a really good oar.

*Six*—Always tries hard. Still short with his swing and unsteady over the stretcher. Uses his legs well.

*Seven*—Is better than he looks. A tendency to bucket and rather short at the finish. Works hard, but not absolutely with stroke.

*Stroke*—A better stroke than an oar. Must try and keep his blade covered longer. Though short himself, he manages to give his crew time at the finish. Rows hard and keeps it lively all over the course.

*Cox*—Has greatly improved in his corners and is fair, but not perfect, in the straight. Kept his head and steered well in the races.

The *Third Boat* also started well; it gradually acquired a nice easy rhythm, with a good steady swing. As the Term went on certain changes had to be made, and a vacancy occurring in the Second boat this crew were somewhat disturbed: then influenza came in, and all chances of retaining its high position and reputation were practically ruined. On the First Night they got a very bad start, and

were severely pressed by 1st Trinity III., but held out well into the Long Reach. On the Second Night our crew got a good start, and finished up just their distance from "1st III." The race for the Third Night proved short but sweet (for Magdalene I.). On the last night a bump being made in front of them they had to content themselves with keeping away from Selwyn I., which they easily did.

*Third Boat,*

	<i>st.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
G. W. Spencer ( <i>bow</i> ) .....	9	11
2 F. A. A. W. Heaton .....	10	1
3 J. B. Ronaldson .....	10	13
4 H. P. W. Burton .....	10	5
5 T. Clough .....	12	1
6 L. A. Allen .....	11	1
7 S. E. Sewell .....	10	13
K. H. Scougal ( <i>stroke</i> ) .....	11	1
O. Hughes-Jones ( <i>cox</i> ) .....	8	9

*Coach*—L. R. D. Anderson.

*Third Lent Boat Characters.*

**Bow**—Painstaking, but rather weak; his flop forward is changing to a swing, but his weak back prevent him from having a finish.

**Two**—Unsteady over the stretcher, and consequently slow over the beginning. He can, but does not always, get his hands away.

**Three**—Very kindly came in a week before the races. His experience made up for his finish.

**Four**—Has unfortunately never been allowed to stay on the same side for more than a fortnight. His swing is unsteady and his hands are slow, but his legs are effective and should take him further.

**Five**—Is still monumental. Has many good points, notably a good length; but he is rather heavy.

**Six**—A hard worker with a good leg drive; his back is weak and his finish uncertain, but with practice and care he should improve.

**Seven**—An improved but variable oar, who rowed very well in the races. He should think of his legs as a coupling between his shoulders and the stretcher.

**Stroke**—On a week's practice at stroke did very well. He has hardly the requisite *verve* (or finish) for a stroke; as an oar he is rather superficial.

**Cox**—If he got few kicks at least did not get the ha'pence he deserved. In the races he steered sound, if not brilliant, courses; with practice and more confidence he should turn out very useful.

A NON-SMOKING "SMOKER."

On the evening of Tuesday, February 25th, a "Non-Smoking Smoker" was held in Lecture Room VI. In the

absence of Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, Mr R. P. Gregory kindly took the chair. A carefully drawn up programme was found most engrossing in the rendering, to the accompaniment of pine-apple and port. As usual the evening closed with the traditional rendering of "The Old Grey Fox" and the "Lady Margaret Boat Song."

A "Getting-on" boat was started fairly early in the Term with a crew of enthusiastic light-weights, but was later succeeded by an eight chiefly composed of superannuated Lent colours, who had been unearthed from various pursuits more congenial to their advancing years, who dropped in as influenza claimed more victims. The first day they were drawn against King's III., and although King's gained a little at the start the experience of the veteran crew told in the matter of avoiding crabs, and they drew away, winning by over two lengths. On the second day they continued their victorious career, having drawn a bye; in great form a start was effected for a paddle over; at Grassy the monotony of this phantom race proved so exasperating to the cox that by way of a diversion he entangled the stroke side oars with the legs of a camera.

The final was rowed against Magdalene in a hurricane, when the veteran crew, with first station, kept in front the whole way and then vanished from sight and have not been heard of since.

BUMP SUPPER, &c.

This event, especially the "&c.," was indeed a flaring success, almost worthy of the occasion. The Bump Supper was quite the largest on record. Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (President) took the chair, and many other senior members of the College were present. Songs, speeches, loving-cup, and laughter followed one another in rapid succession. The healths of King, coxes, coaches, crews, and President having been drunk with fitting honours, a move was made in the direction of the second court, where rockets and bonfire terminated a most successful "Lents."

L.M.B.C. CONCERT.

On Shrove Tuesday, March 3rd, the Annual L.M.B.C. Concert was held in the College Hall, which had been nicely decorated for the occasion. We were glad to see representatives from several other College Boat Clubs. The Hall was very fairly full. A programme, arranged by a special committee, was thoroughly enjoyed, the Boat Song at the

end, sung by all the 1st May Colours, being most effective. The following was the programme :—

## PART I.

1. PIANOFORTE DUET.....Overture "Egmont".....*Bethoven*  
J. L. TROUBRIDGE & A. A. GUEST-WILLIAMS.
2. SONG....."The Roadside Fire".....*Vaughan Williams*  
H. G. Baynes.
3. VOCAL QUARTETTE... "The Long Day Closes".....*Sullivan*  
E. H. MUNCEY, V. C. BODDINGTON, R. STANSFELD, A. F. HALL.
4. SONG....."The Little Irish Girl".....*Löhr*  
J. B. RONALDSON.
5. VIOLIN SOLO....."Souvenir".....*Dralla*  
H. LORENZ.
6. SONG....."Vilannelle".....*Del Acqua*  
V. C. DODDINGTON.
7. SONG....."The Bell Ringing".....  
MR GREGORY.

## PART II.

8. PIANO SOLO.....Andante & Rondo Capriccioso.....*Mendelssohn*  
J. L. TROUBRIDGE.
9. SONG....."Ethiopia Saluting the Colours".....*Wood*  
H. G. BAYNES.
10. VOCAL QUARTETTE... "The Franklyn's Dogge".....*Mackenzie*  
E. H. MUNCEY, V. C. BODDINGTON, R. STANSFELD, A. F. HALL.
11. SONG....."The Two Magicians.....  
MR GREGORY.
12. SONG....."Two Elizabethan Lyrics".....*Late Wilson*  
A. F. HALL.
13. SOLO AND CHORUS... "Lady Margaret Boat Song".....*Garrett*  
SOLO BY FIRST BOAT COLOURS.

## NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

President—H. R. Hasse. Treasurer—Dr J. E. Marr. Secretary—R. Whiddington.

The following papers have been read this Term :—

- Jan. 27. "Anaesthetics." By T. H. G. Shore.  
Feb. 10. "Yeast." By Mr J. E. Purvis.  
Feb. 24. "Recent Glaciation." By P. A. Irving.  
Mar. 9. "Geology and the Exact Sciences." By Mr A. Harker.

## LACROSSE CLUB.

President—H. R. Hassé. Captain—M. W. Paterson. Hon. Sec.—L. C. Levy.

The season has been a very successful one on the whole, and might have been still better had we not been handicapped in nearly every match by losing the services of one or two of the regular team. We have been able to run two teams as usual, but could have wished for a greater number of recruits from among the Freshmen.

This season has been more prolix in matches than those of the past few years, and we have had the satisfaction of producing a fixture card. The match arranged with St John's College, Oxford, had unfortunately to be scratched, owing to the inability of the Oxford College to raise a team.

The team as a whole reached a fairly high degree of efficiency, but did not always play well together. The attack require to pass more quickly and accurately, and the defence should watch their men's bodies more closely.

We congratulate L. C. Levy on getting his 2nd 'Varsity Lacrosse colours.

The 2nd XI played with great dash, but should try to forget hockey and cricket when playing lacrosse. They were unfortunate in not getting more matches.

Results are as follows :—

- 1st XI—Cup Matches, played 3, won 1, lost 2. Goals for, 8 ; agst., 16.  
" —Friendly Matches, played 8, won 5, lost 3. Goals for, 61 ; agst., 41.  
2nd XI—Played 3, won 1, lost 2. Goals for, 16 ; agst., 21.

## Characters :

- R. S. Jeffreys (1st home). Is much more at home with his 'crosse this season, but a little weak in shooting and passing. Considering his light weight, has done very well.
- H. R. Hassé (2nd home). Has been a very sporting President to turn out for the team. We advise Plasmon as a good generator of energy.
- W. C. Levy (3rd home). Has made an excellent Secretary, and has played a consistently good game throughout the season. Plays centre well on occasion. Should move about more.
- A. R. Thompson (right attack). Considering his versatility, has shown good promise. Requires more experience of the game to become efficient. Also plays a fair defence game.

C. B. S. Allott (left attack). A different man from last season, His pace and 'crosse handling have stood him in good stead. Apt to get flurried, and trusts a little too much to individual effort,

M. W. Paterson (capt., centre). His knowledge of the game and experience make him an excellent captain. Rallies his team well when they are inclined to give up.

T. M. Swift (left defence). Has at last learnt the principle of watching his opponent's body, though he sometimes fails to put it into practice. Should refer to last year's character, and remember that he has now four years in which to become a lacrosse player.

H. Whewell (right defence). By far the best defence man on the side; with a little experience he should become a really fine player. Lacks finish in "passing tactics" through want of practice,

C. E. Averill (cover point). Plays a sound and strenuous game anywhere on the field, but requires practice in clearing, and picking up the ball,

W. Veevers (point). If words were deeds, Mr Veevers would have represented England years ago. He is always ready to offer — advice, but we should prefer more substantial assistance. His passes are wont to soar high and fall short. For lacrosse purposes it would be difficult to choose between Mr Veevers 'crosse stick and a sparrow net.

A. C. Belgrave (goal). His tennis has given him a remarkably quick eye in goal. Has brought off some really fine saves considering his short acquaintance with the game. Must learn to clear quickly and use both hands,

#### MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Mr H. S. Foxwell. Treasurer—Dr Shore. Librarian—Mr Rootham. Secretary—A. F. Hall. Committee—Prof Rapson, Rev H. F. Stewart, J. Fraser, A. Y. Campbell, E. H. P. Muncey, A. C. Churchward, V. C. Boddington, A. Thorne Waite, J. K. Deane, C. L. Holthouse, H. F. Russell-Smith, C. H. Ritchie, and R. Hausfield.

Practices for the May Concert have already started on Monday evenings at 8 p.m. It is not too late to join the Chorus even now, and we hope that all those who can sing and have not joined before will do so at once, and that all the members of last year's chorus who are up will continue to help us. May we repeat our remark about instrumentalists that we made in last Term's *Eagle*.

Two Smoking Concerts have at present been held on January 30 and on February 13. Our best thanks are due to the Dean for taking the chair at the first, and to Mr How for fulfilling the double rôle of chairman and performer at the second.

Appended are the programmes:—

First Concert:—

#### PART I.

1. PIANOFORTE DUET .....N. Rimsky Korsakow, &c  
"Variations on the Moscow Bells"  
J. L. TROUBRIDGE and A. F. HALL.
2. SONG..... "Kathleen Ni Hoolhaun" ...arr. by Arthur Somervell  
A. THORNE WAITE.
3. VOCAL TRIO..... "Dame Durden" .....Harrington  
V. C. BODDINGTON, R. STANSFELD, and A. F. HALL.
4. VIOLIN SOLO..... Allegro Brillante, op. 19 .....W. Ten Have  
C. R. WRIGHT (Christ's).
5. SONG..... "Corporal's Ditty" .....Squire  
Mr A. C. H. YOUNG.

#### PART II.

6. PIANOFORTE SOLO....."Valse de la Reine" .....S. Coleridge Taylor  
G. A. G. BONSER.
7. SONG....."Pretty Polly Oliver" ...arr. by Arthur Somervell  
A. THORNE WAITE.
8. VIOLIN SOLO..... Spanische Tanze No. 3 .....Moszkowski  
C. R. WRIGHT (Christ's).
9. VOCAL TRIO..... "Peter Piper" .....Jarvis  
V. C. BODDINGTON, R. STANSFELD, and A. F. HALL.
10. SONG..... "Pipes of Pan" .....Elgar  
R. W. HYDE.

GOD SAVE THE KING;

Accompanist ... .. J. L. TROUBRIDGE.

Chairman—Mr Stewart.

Second Concert:—

PART I.

1. PIANOFORTE SOLO...“Staccato Study in C Major” .....Rubinstein  
J. L. TROUBRIDGE.
2. SONG.....“Where'er you walk” .....Handel  
E. H. MUNCEY.
3. VOCAL QUARTETTE.....“The Goslings” .....Bridge  
E. H. MUNCEY, V. C. BODDINGTON, R. STANSFELD, and A. F. HALL.
4. SONG.....“Shepherd, see thy horse's foaming mane”.....F. Korbay  
V. S. BROWN (Jesus).

PART II.

6. PIANOFORTE SOLOS { Intermezzo in E flat.....Brakms  
Capriccio.....D. Scarlatti  
Mr ROTHAM.
7. SONG.....“When love is kind” .....Old Melody  
E. H. MUNCEY.
8. SONG.....“The Vagabond” .....R. V. Williams  
A. F. HALL.
9. SONG.....“The first Friend” .....German  
From “Just So Stories” (Kipling)  
V. S. BROWN (Jesus).
10. SONG.....“Thou little tender flower” .....T. del Riego  
H. C. H. LANE.

Accompanists ... .. Mr ROTHAM and J. L. TROUBRIDGE.

Chairman—Mr How.

CRICKET FIELD IMPROVEMENT FUND.

The Committee are glad to report that considerable progress has been made with the work of levelling the cricket field. The appeal for subscriptions within the College has

been so far successful that it has been possible to carry out a larger part of the work this year than had originally been expected. Much more, however, remains to be done if the scheme is to be properly completed and the full benefits of the improvement enjoyed. The amount received up to the present date is £87 6s. 11d., of which £76 17s. 7d. has been already expended, and another £25 will probably be required to meet expenses before the work is stopped for this season. The Treasurer begs to acknowledge the following subscriptions received during the current term:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance (March 14, 1907)	23	12	11	W. F. Swords	0	10	0
Subscriptions previously acknowledged	20	1	6	A. R. Tremearne	0	5	0
Mr Lister	5	0	0	J. L. Troubridge	0	10	0
C. L. Druce	0	10	6	C. V. Woofer	0	10	6
A. J. Bentley	1	1	0	T. E. Wood	0	5	0
C. G. Freke	0	2	6	E. W. Willet	0	10	6
J. A. Bilstand	1	0	0	C. E. Averill	0	10	6
A. R. Dalal	0	3	0	J. M. Short	0	10	6
E. C. Dewick	0	5	0	L. B. Tillard	0	10	6
J. H. Arnold	0	5	0	O. C. Smith	0	10	0
G. G. Barnes	0	6	0	A. V. Stocks	0	7	6
T. O. Bell	0	5	0	T. H. O. Shore	0	5	6
T. Clough	0	5	0	O. Hughes Jones	0	5	0
W. Gaskell	1	1	0	J. B. Sterndale Bennett	0	5	0
F. W. Hicks	1	1	0	C. H. Ritchie	1	1	0
A. C. Belgrave	0	4	0	W. I. Harding	2	2	0
Z. N. Brooke	0	10	0	Mr Brindley	0	10	6
P. G. Alexander	0	5	0	A. E. Evans	1	1	0
R. C. Alexander	0	2	6	C. S. Fleet	0	5	0
E. L. Adeney	0	2	0	D. S. Fraser	0	5	0
H. S. Barrett	0	5	0	N. Green	0	2	0
V. J. W. Hobbs	1	1	0	W. R. Guest-Williams	0	10	6
A. Lilley	0	3	0	V. K. Haslam	0	10	6
R. Meldrum	0	10	0	F. A. W. Heaton	0	5	0
T. M. Sibly	0	10	0	P. A. Irving	0	10	6
H. C. Stanford	0	10	0	L. J. Mordell	0	2	0
F. D. Morton	1	1	0	F. W. Moseley	1	1	0
E. L. Donovan	0	10	6	Mr Sikes	1	10	0
H. C. Dollman	0	10	6	L. C. Levy	0	10	6
W. E. Ferris	0	4	0	H. C. H. Lane	0	10	0
S. M. Green	0	6	0	W. H. Shepherd	0	5	0
F. B. Fisher	0	10	6	H. T. Piaggio	0	1	0
A. A. Guest-Williams	0	10	6	F. F. Gledstone	0	5	0
R. T. Halsey	0	10	0	Rev H. F. Stewart	1	0	0
S. L. Ho	0	10	6	G. Waterhouse	0	10	0
J. C. Irving	0	10	0	E. K. Quick	0	10	0
J. Fraser	0	10	0	R. F. Patterson	0	10	0
W. G. Constable	0	5	0	J. R. Stoddart	0	5	0
D. E. Cruickshank	0	5	0	H. H. Lorenz	0	2	6
V. C. Boddington	0	10	0	L. D. Smith	0	5	0
J. A. Fcwings	1	1	0	J. C. Perry	0	5	0



At a private business meeting held in Mr A. D. Allen's rooms on March 4 (Ash Wednesday) the following members were elected to serve as officers and on the committee during the May Term 1908:—

*President*—A. D. Allen. *Secretary*—F. A. A. W. Heaton. *Treasurer*—W. H. Woollen. *Committee*—C. S. Fleet, J. E. N. Jackson.

#### 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 How, Mr Rootham, Dr Tanner, Mr Ward (Senior Treasurer), J. Fraser, 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, Y. K. Haslam, C. J. W. Henslow, C. L. Holthouse (Junior Treasurer), E. H. G. Sargent, and W. H. Weightman.

On August Bank Holiday a party came up. They visited the tower and then had lunch in Hall. After lunch they were taken in 'tubs' on the river, and some went to watch the great cricket match. After tea in Hall they went home, after a very pleasant day. Thanks are recorded to those who helped to entertain.

Now we come to last Term. The chief feature was the meeting held in the Dean's rooms on Monday, October 21, to which all freshmen were invited. After coffee, we listened to Mr Ingram. He gave a brief account of the history of the Mission and then went on to tell us what it was doing now. He also gave us examples of the life down there, and invited us to come down during the vacation and help.

We are sorry to say owing to circumstances the subscriptions were not collected last Term.

This Term a large meeting was held in lecture room VI on Sunday, February 9, the Master presiding most willingly, as he always does on these occasions. We were glad to welcome at the meeting two of our parishioners, Mr Poulton and Mr Duffy, and also the Rev J. P. Milne, who was at the Mission for a month while Mr Ingram was away in Palestine for a holiday. Mr Ingram spoke first (as the head of the parish): Mr Poulton spoke next, and told us of the early history of the Church in which he took part; Mr Duffy spoke about many things—the work of the Church (spiritual and social), Sunday Schools, Mothers' Meeting, and Clubs; they both spoke as members of the parish: next came Mr Milne, who comes

from Australia; he spoke as one outside the parish, and was able to compare it with the part of East London in which he is now working.

Subscriptions are being collected and have nearly finished.

It is hoped that all who can will go and spend some of the vacation at the Mission. Any further information can be obtained from G. M. Cruickshank or C. L. Holthouse.

#### THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

*President*—A. D. Allen. *Vice-President*—W. Veevers. *Secretary*—C. J. W. Henslow. *Committee*—P. A. Irving, H. P. W. Burton, W. G. Constable; *Ex-officio*—Z. N. Brooke, P. N. F. Young, R. P. Dodd, R. Meldrum, H. A. L. Laidlaw, J. Fraser, D. W. Ward. *Hon. Auditor*—M. Henderson.

The Society has had quite a successful Term. The members of the present year have shown continued interest in the debates.

We all deplored the loss, through illness, of one of our most promising members, C. R. Allen, who had been elected secretary at the end of last Term.

An efficient though somewhat revolutionary successor was found in C. J. W. Henslow, who kept the House alive during the earlier part of the Term by appearing in a blazer ill-belittling the Benjamin of the Society, this being condemned by the more conservative section of the House; his later innovation, however, in the form of a Leander tie, could hardly offend the most aesthetic taste, and on this we heartily congratulate him.

The chief event of the Term has been the debate afforded us by the visit of two ex-presidents, Mr H. W. Harris and Mr M. F. J. McDonnell.

We hoped to have had a joint debate with the Queens' College Society, as in previous years, but owing to the limitation of our dates, and theirs of speakers, the event fell through.

The following debates have been held this Term:—

*Saturday, January 25.* W. Veevers (vice-president) moved  
"That, in the opinion of this House, the present Government



is unworthy of the confidence of the country." Mr C. J. W. Henslow (hon. sec.) opposed. For the motion there spoke P. A. Irving, D. S. Fraser, J. C. Irving, H. C. Dollman, W. K. Guest-Williams, A. C. Nicholls; against the motion, H. P. W. Burton, J. Forbes-Smith, R. P. Dodd (ex-president), C. Beale. The motion was lost by 1 vote. Thirty-five members were present during the evening.

*Saturday, February 1.* D. S. Fraser moved "That the present tendency towards leniency in enforcing punishment for criminal offences is greatly to be deplored." H. F. Russell-Smith opposed. For the motion there spoke E. W. Willett, G. A. G. Bonser, P. A. Irving, R. P. Dodd (ex-president), C. J. W. Henslow (hon. sec.), A. A. Guest-Williams, W. K. Guest-Williams; against the motion, H. N. Tait, V. K. Haslam, M. Henderson (hon. auditor), H. C. Dollman, H. T. H. Piaggio, S. M. Green. The motion was carried by 3 votes. Thirty-one members were present during the evening.

*Saturday, February 8.* A. Y. Campbell moved "That this House supports the movement towards the political and economic equality of the sexes." M. Henderson (Hon. Auditor) opposed. For the motion there spoke S. M. Green, G. S. C. Marchand, W. K. Guest-Williams, F. M. Cheshire, D. W. Ward; against the motion, H. C. Dollman, R. P. Dodd (ex-president), J. C. Irving, P. A. Irving (neutral). The motion was carried by 2 votes. Forty-five members were present during the evening.

*Saturday, February 15.* J. K. Deane moved "That this House disapproves of compulsory military training." G. J. C. Marchand opposed. For the motion there spoke G. A. G. Bonser, W. G. Constable, P. O. Whitlock, S. M. Green, T. Clough, W. Veevers; against the motion, C. Beale, C. J. W. Henslow (hon. secretary), C. P. G. Laidlaw. The motion was carried by 4 votes. Twenty-nine members were present during the evening.

*Saturday, February 22.* Mr H. W. Harris (ex-president) moved "That this House views with disquietude the increasing lack of stability in the British character." Mr M. F. J. McDonnell (ex-president) opposed. There spoke for the

motion P. N. F. Young (ex-president), T. Clough; against the motion, Z. N. Brooke (ex-president), G. S. C. Marchand, R. Meldrum, W. G. Constable, D. S. Fraser, Mr J. H. A. Hart (ex-secretary), A. Y. Campbell. The motion was lost by 5 votes. Forty-seven members were present during the evening.

*Saturday, February 29.* The last night of the Lent Races is not a very good night to choose if one wishes to ensure a full house, especially when the First Boat has just made its fourth bump. The President came—the Vice-President came—even one speaker came—but neither bell, book, nor Secretary were there, yet the President was enabled to excommunicate the House by the Vice-President demanding a count out. The officers then joined the members in the more congenial atmosphere of loving-cups and fireworks.

*Saturday, March 7.* J. M. Swift moved "That this House disapproves of the Nationalisation of Railways." F. M. Cheshire opposed. There spoke for the motion F. B. Fisher, G. A. G. Bonser, D. S. Fraser; against the motion T. Clough. The motion was carried by 3 votes. Twenty-three members were present during the evening.

*New Subscribers to Eagle Magazine, commencing with No. 144.*

Allen, L. A.	Fisher, F. B.	Parker, H.
Askey, S. G.	Green, S. M.	Pauley, H.
Bentley, A. J.	Halsey, R. T.	Patterson, R. F.
Bonser, G. A. G.	Holtzapffel, J. G. H.	Quick, E. K.
Bowen, L. H.	Hughes-Jones, O.	Ritchie, C. H.
Brash, E. J. Y.	Hyde, R. F.	Smith, L. D.
Burton, H. P. W.	Irving, J. C.	Soden, W. S.
Butt, S.	Jacques, S. P.	Spargo, F. W.
Cassels, J. S. O.	Leeser, H.	Spencer, G. W.
Chastaney, H. E.	Lorenz, H. H. H.	Sterndale-Bennett, J. B.
Dale, F.	Marchand, J. I.	Stocks, A. V.
Doggart, W. E.	Mordell, L. J.	Stoddart, J. R.
Donne, R. F.	Morris, T. N.	Tait, H. N.
Dutton, H.	Naunton, W. J. S.	Thompson, S. L.
Evans, P. E.	Nicholls, A. C.	Waterhouse, G.
Everatt, R. W. (Ad. S.)	Niven, H.	Wilkinson, E. N.

## CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—R. P. Dodd. *Secretary*—H. S. Barrett.

The following papers have been read this Term :—

- Jan. 23. "Philosophy in the Early Empire." By R. P. Dodd.  
Feb. 6. "Greek appreciation of Nature." By H. F. Russell-Smith.  
Feb. 20. "Literature and Art at Athens in the Fifth Century." By  
W. F. Ireland.

## THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter  
ending Christmas, 1907.

### Donations.

#### DONORS.

Clifton College Register, Sept. 1862 to Dec. 1889. Compiled and arranged by E. M. Oakeley. With a historical Preface by Rev. J. M. Wilson.* 8vo. Lond. 1890. 5.43.30.....		
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Esperanto publications :		
Bunyan (John). Progresado de la Pilgrimanto. 8vo. Lond. 1907.....		
Shakespeare (W.) Hamleto. Tradukis L. Zamenhof. 8vo. Paris 1907.....	}	Professor Mayor.
La Tria Universala Kongreso de Esperanto. Kembrigo, Augusto 10-17, 1907. 8vo. Lond. 1907.....		
The Third Esperanto Congress, with 32 photographic Illustrations by Ian Wilson. 8vo. Lond. 1907.....		
Ellis (R.). Catullus in the XIVth Century. 8vo. Lond. 1905.....		
The British Academy. Proceedings 1905-1906. 8vo. Lond. 1906. 4.28.2.....		
*Mathews (G. B.). Algebraic Equations. (Camb. Tracts in Maths. and Math. Physics, No 6). 8vo. Camb. 1907.....	}	The Author.
Club Law, a comedy acted in Clare Hall, Cambridge, about 1599-1600. From a MS. in the Library of St. John's College, with an Introduction and Notes by G. C. Moore Smith.* 4to. Camb. 1907. 4.30.5.....	}	The Syndics of the Camb. University Press.
*B Sterndale Bennett.* 8vo. Camb. 1907. 11.44.1.....		
Calendar of Letter-Books preserved among the Archives of the Corporation of the City of London at the Guildhall, Letter-Book H, circa A.D. 1375-1399. 8vo. Lond. 1907. 5.40.....	}	The Town Clerk of the City of London.
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- (Also several volumes of the Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society and Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.)
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- Whittaker (E. F.). The Theory of Optical Instruments. (C  
Math. Physic, No. 7). 8vo. Camb. 1907...)
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- Dr. Sandys.
- Professor Larmor.
- Professor Marshall.
- The Translator.
- r. anner.
- Rev. R. C. Atkinson, M.A.
- The Master.
- The Editor.

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2 vols.)  
1632. S. 12.11,12 .....
- Palestine Exploration Fund. Quarterly Statement for 1902, 1903, 1904 (Jan. 1905, and 1906 (Jan.).  
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- Rev. S. Howard Hall.
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- Chadwick (H)  
5.38.83.
- \*Clarke (G)  
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of Joshua examined, with Notes on the Book of Genesis. Privately printed. 8vo. 9.10.31.
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Murray. Niche-Nywe. 4to. Oxford, 1907.
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- \*Laing (S.). Modern Science and Modern Thought. 6th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 3.45.20.
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- Maitland (S.) prophetic Period of Daniel and St. John has been supposed to consist of 1260 Years, 8vo. Lond. 1829. 9.10.45.
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