



*Easter Term, 1909.*

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## NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

*(Continued from page 37).*

**W**E give some further documents from the Public Record Office relating to the College or its members.

The first three are statements by John Beacon (or Becon) to the Privy Council. Beacon matriculated in the University as a pensioner of St John's, 27 May 1559, was admitted a Foundress' Scholar 27 July 1559 and took his degrees from St John's, B.A. 1560-1, M.A. 1564, LL.D. 1576. He was admitted a Fellow 21 March 1561-2 and became a Senior Fellow 18 April 1567. He was appointed humanity lecturer in the College 5 September 1564; Greek Praelector 20 April 1566 and principal lecturer 5 September 1570. He was 1569-70 to 24 January 1570-1, and Proctor of the University in 1571, in the same year he became also Public Orator. All through his life he seems to have been somewhat contentious. He headed the opposition in the Senate to the Statutes of the University, prepared by Queen Elizabeth's Commissioners, and approved under the Great Seal 25 September 1570. Beacon and his supporters disliked the great powers given by these new Statutes to the Heads of Colleges. The

Heads complained to the Chancellor, Lord Burghley, that Beacon, as Proctor, made "a seditious oration to the stirring up of the myndes of the Regents and non-Regents, to the contempt of the Statutes and also of the Heades." As Senior Proctor, Beacon declined to read to the Senate the names of eight persons, selected by the Heads, from whom the Senate were to select four lecturers. In the course of a speech he made statements as to the wishes of Lord Burghley which seem to have been quite without authority, for Lord Burghley, in a letter to the University, expressed his displeasure and threatened "to lett Mr Proctor taste of the frute of his rashnesse."

Beacon resigned the Public Oratorship about April 1573. We then find him installed in the third Prebend in Norwich Cathedral and he became Chancellor of that diocese in 1575. He compounded for First Fruits as prebendary of Sutton in Chichester Cathedral 2 July 1579 and was admitted to the Prebend of Colwich in Lichfield Cathedral 19 August 1581. In 1582 a contest arose between Beacon and William Overton, the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, about the Chancellorship of that Diocese. The Bishop first granted the office to Beacon, then, revoking the grant, gave it to Beacon jointly with one Babington and lastly excluded Beacon altogether. This occasioned great disturbances at Lichfield, and Beacon brought the matter before the Star Chamber, and then before the Privy Council, who referred the matter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, he again remitted it to four visitors and these finally induced Beacon and Babington to compromise the matter. The documents printed seem to be Beacon's statement of his case to the Privy Council, they certainly leave a good deal to be desired in the way of definite statement. Beacon was buried 4 September 1587 in St Giles's, Cripplegate; as he was probably considerably under twenty when he matriculated he was a comparatively young man.

To the right honourable the Lordes of her Majesties most honorable privie Counsaile.

Right honorable, your highnesses careful desire and endeavours have appeared to our shame to gyve every man his righte in lawe or deserte upon due serche and triall of the truth of either, and to settle Christian Unitye accordinglie without daunger of newe encumbrances to ensue with a generall provision of the meane quiet and securitie of everie partie.

Yesternight at our meetinge to subscribe your Highnesses order, that which before concluded all ioyntlie was severed, wherebye your poore Orator was not onlye to suspecte some hard entendement being werited with the endles vexations, but the Lord Bishopp also expresslie uttered and confessed before manye, whatsoever my right should fall out to be in the iudgement of lawe, yet he would still exclude me from execution of the office as before. It is not your Lordships pleasure and meaninge (I am suer) to bestowe so many howers to cut of one of Hydraes Heddes, that either Babington by undermyninge myne estate (for we must laye everie imperfection playnlie open before the Committees if we do well) shoulde arme the Lord Bishopp agaynst mee to a more daungerous encounter afterwards. Or, if by collusion or other his forfayture of our ioynte estate, I be heretofore covertlie supplanted (which hath been a thinge longe entended and maye vehementlie be presumed by Mr Babington's late answeere in the Starr Chamber) whan Babington by order were to leve the execution, Your poore Orator shoulde be made nevertheles a skorne and further praye to him and others, for the Lord Bishopp hath pursued your Orator, Babington is but a fitt instrument. All which inconveniences hadd ben prevented and sundrye other sutes, if his Lordship had not refused to subscribe your Highnesses first ioynt orders, whereto his Lordship yelded at that honorable table and to our selffes, presentlie after we were departed downe the stayres most willinglie condescended until after advise and feare perdvventure lest alteration in iurisdiction wolde discover the manifolde corruptions heretofore used with the terror of former extremities and vexacions like to continewe

will suppress and conceale. But what your Highnesses have thought best, I humbly with all dutifull reverence and obedience submitt myselfe unto.

The severall order between Mr Babington and me, toucheth only the iudgement of the Committees, who in right of lawe shoulde, or for directinge of government were fittest to, supplie the Chauncelor's place hereafter wherein (because it seemed needles peradventure for that present matter) no worde was contained in your Highnesses order for staye of any former sutes betwene us. Yet upon motion made by Mr Beale, after your Lordship's order subscribed by me I wolde cease all sutes concerninge the office, I was contentid than for the profites also now of commission in the Chauncerie. Afterwards for all thinges concerninge the office. All which wolde not yet content Mr Babington unles sutes for debtes upon bondes betwene us might cease also, which whan your Orator for quietnes sake for his parte subscribed and yelded vnto, nothinge in the ende would be concluded. Pardon me, right honorable, for seekinge this my quiet and necessarye discharge and expectinge humbly your Highnesses further commaundements or pleasures, desirous after so longe and chargeable absence to hasten to my poore familye being settled in a strange place, yf it please God

your honors most humble Orator

J. BEACON.

*Emloresed* : D. Beacon's petition.

To the most honorable Lordes of her Majesties  
most honorable pryvie Counsaile.

Most honorable, let it not be offensive to your honors (I  
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tenaunce of myself and familie, who than lived in Sussex, as well as D. Overton, nowe Lord Bishoppe, I did accept of his often urged offers, beinge to leave all and to followe him. But that I did seeke to circumvent him therby, and for his then refusall to be so entrapped, I have borne him grudge sence, God who knoweth all, will revenge untruthes with so

deape and solempne

the merites of Christe (my Lords) yf by solempne othe upon a booke he did not voluntarilie ratifie the same, whiche although I doubte not to prove sufficientlie by wordes uttered by his Lordship synce to dyverse. Yet fyndinge yesternight his Lordships letters, which were wrytten to my wyfe at Lewys two dayes after (myselfe being gone to London about his affayres) containing the like effect with his owne hands. I presume for myne owne cleeringe to beseche your honours to vouchsafte the reading of them, especially for that my Lord Chauncellor asked me whether I coulde shewe any such letter. My Lords I condempne the manner of dealinge before God and the worlde, and I thanke God have founde more crosses sence that tyme, than all my life before, and yet am suer God hath forgiven me; and will turne all to the best. My poore wyfe to whome his Lordship hadde made many tymes greater promyses, bindinge them with solempne othes, to perswade her consent to follow his Lordship, and hadd paynfullie and chargeably entertayned his Lordship and all his in Christmas tyme, whan by occasion she had ridden a c myles to see his Lordship in Staffordshire, founde that his discourtesie and entertaynement and so contumelious abuses offered us bothe in a strange countrey, that seeinge her husband dispossessed of house, office and money, and all for such unkynde and unthankfull persons, beinge younge with childe, toke such an inward grief, that she never ioyed untill she was delyvered of a man childe before her tyme, hardlie escaping her life. Of which conceyt and danger of hers a most honorable ladie her neighbour wrote to his Lordship playnlie requyring his better consideracion of those that had so well deserved at his handes. And sence she came to dwell at Lichfelde with her housholde his Lordship, nor his men, once vouchsafed to bid her to a morsell comynge a stranger in these partes. For myne owne part, I left all to followe his Lordship. In his want I supplied freelie his Lordship's necessaries to myne owne hindaunce; whan he regarded not neither his daye nor band, I must make shifte and rest contentid. His Lordship willed me to attende the Parliament, I did so, forbearinge the meane execution and commoditie of mye office. Upon Mr Playsteddes abuse,

offered me in his Lordship's owne house, with vexacion of my wief; at his Lordship's entreatie I did yelde to absent myselfe for a tyme. Afterwards upon his Lordship's letters in any wyse to make my selfe redde to attende his Lordship downe into the countrey I did so, yet with purpose not to have staid. Upon his Lordship's second letters agayne in any wyse to retorne to the visitacion I was at commandment and all these uppon myne owne great charges. In which visitacion I was used by his Lordship and his (myne honorable good Lords) worse then if his Lordship had taken me up by the highe waie. I sawe the course of government otherwyse than I wysshed, I foresawe the myscheffes that ensued, I advised his Lordship in all good dutie, for the which I found myself more abused. Than in respect of my further profession to his Lordship I did absente myselfe for a whole yere from the countrey as lothe any way to give occasion of publick offense and disturbance. Duringe which tyme I attended his Lordship dyverse tymes at London and by often letters and other meanes was an humble suter, I might with his favour enioye my right *Quidam deteriores fiunt rogati*. Nowe at Michaelmas last being enforced for my necessarrie mayntenance to goe with my familie to Lichfield I was abarred both of the execucion of the office and profittes, and comynge quietlie to the Consistorie on a Court daie, a ryott was comytted upon me in the Church, whereof they not withstanding were indited in the countrey, we were called into the Starr Chamber attending untill three daies after the terme, to the charges of one hundred markes for us and our company, from whence we came to this Courte. I confesse I have been offered fyfytie poundes by yeare assured out of good landes or *cccli* in money to gyve over myne interest, but I durst not betraye publicke government to so apparent and unconsonable corruptions, before I were by publick authoritie or lawe discharged, especially being gilty before God of well wysshinge and furtheringe the Bishop's preferment and of consent of Mr Babington's placinge. For my owne parte, my Lords I knowe *Multi splendorem et speciem magistratuum influentur laborem et solitudinem non vident*. And it may be that God hathe to dispose of me with better blessinge in another callinge. And I protest before God and your honors, havinge

suche experience of Bishopps as I have (and yet I never followed any but at their owne speciall sute, request and importunitie), I hadd rather live a poor student in St John's where I was broughte up, than to enioye their Lordships Pallaces. One comfort God hath blessed me withall amongst all my troubles, that my service hath not been altogether unprofitable to the gospell, for triall and testimony whereof I referre myselfe to them which love and seeke God unfaynedlie in places where I have been, and doe judge uprightlie. And I hope in God when the hard condicion of the poore churches abrode nowe and at other times come to your honors table, God hath a worke nere at hand for spedie and comfortable redresse, whatsoever become of me. I prairie God the gospell and justice maye florish in that Dioces. And I wyshe hartelie untill your honors or lawe settle a fynall concorde, the meane quiett of the subiect be tymelye provided for.

Endorsed: D. BEACON'S request.

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To the most honorable Lordes of her Majesties most honorable privie Counsaile.

Right honorable, for that my former course of lyfe is untrulie suggested and upbrayded to my discreditt by my Lord Bishop, vouchsafe I humbly beseche you to reade with pacience my necessarrie and lawfull defence. First duringe myne aboade in the Universitie of Cambridge which was about xvij or xvij years, in St John's College, I thanke God there was no place or exercise of comoditie or commodacion which a man of my tyme and profession coulde wishe to atteyne unto, either at home or abrode, which both the Universitie and College did not from yeare to yeare most bountifullie bestowe upon me. From whence I was called to the Court, being senior Proctor and Orator of the Universitie and President of St John's. The first yeare of attendance I loste about *V c li*. in adventure with Montgomery, moved thereunto by them whome I might not denye; the whole stocke which a poore scholler hadd with an honest gentilwoman. After two yeares charge without any supplie or

recompence any waye, the Bishop of Norwich required my service, who within one quarter of an yeare after my setlinge in that Countrey hadd disposed of my place, at the request of some knowen hardly affected in religion, to some justlie suspected for religion. I forsawe the successe which followed, yet I durst not for any money or friendship than profered yeld voluntarilie, that he who was thought scarce sound in Cambridge was reported to resorte to Mass in France, whan and where other his cuntrymen went to the sermon, and was the knowen darlinge of all the Papistes of that Dioces (to say nothing of greater matters) should by my gilt have the government ecclesiasticall of the Dioces commytted to him. What most of the knightes and justices of bothe countries, best affected in religion, thought of my service in that Diocease, I humbly referr to their lettars written to your honors ioyntlie and almost to every one particulerlie whan the matter was then in question. Yt was an happy thinge to me, to be cleered before your honors from any abuse of the office, wherein I appeale to your Lordships favorable remembrances and further testimonye as well in worde before the Bishop of Norwich himselfe, upon the hearinge, as afterwardes most honorably in wrytinge. The recompence of the Bishop (which his Lordship in the ende, whan her Majestie had commanded our attendance for the hearing of the cause, voluntarilie and importunatlie pressed upon me to accept) was parte for satisfaction of my former necessary mayntenaunce, the residue employed about the service of my place in Sussex, where, if the testimony of the Bishop, all the Chapter, whereof Dr Overton was then the cheife, the xxiiij superintendents appoynted by Deaneries throughout the whole Diocease, other prechers and mynisters, the Registers and Proctors testimony, under all their owne handes, be any thinge to chalenge me from the malice and sclander of evill will, I am ready to exhibite them unto your honours. And further, if during my service in Sussex, where for my place I spent yerelie iiij c or v c markes, I or my servants, or the Register for me, tooke any excessive fees beyonde the customable rate allowed and published at my first entrance, under the Busshops, Justices, Prechers and all officers belonging to the Courte, their handes, and

solemplye sett up in a table in the office for the better knowledge of the subiect, as I offered once giving the charge in open Sessions, bothe at Chichester and Lewys, to the whole countrey, so I will performe before your honors, for everie penie, twentie proportionably. And if it fall out by enquire besides that God blessed my two years service, for the enlarginge of the gospell, more than of many yeares before, And that duringe my tyme peace and love was established in place of continuall disorder and enemytie before, I humbly beseche your honors no untrew suggestion may breade any preiudicate opinion in your honors iudgements agaynst me and my cause in regarde whereof both of dutie and conscience, I esteeme as vile all the livingss I have in possession or right whatsoever

*Endorsed*: D. Beacon's justification of himselfe.

The two latter documents are unsigned and undated but are in the same handwriting as the first document signed by Beacon.

The following curious letter seems to have been addressed to Lord Burghley as to Roman Catholic prisoners at Wisbech. Some account of Laurence Deiose will be found in *The Eagle* xxi, 155-7, where a letter from him to the College will be found printed.

My right honorable Lord, I am in sum conscience moved to wright, but yet this world liketh me so ill that I have no hope of good success therein. The Recusants of Wisbech Castle are the men of whome all the rest doo depinde. Theie are sworne against Christ and his Church here. I see how it fareth amongst our grave Reformers, I like them so well that I will not trust them in so good a service. Therefor uppon youre Lordship and the rest of my Lords, and upon the consciences of you all doo I lay this burden. The former lettres from the Lords to me directed, was to lay uppon the Recusants a learned Preacher to offer them conference and disputacion, and withall to bringe them to the service of our church. Theie refuse all, theie obeie nothings, theie regard not what yee enioine. Yf my boldness might not be disliked

I wold make my sute thus. The care shalbe myne, muche charge shalbe myne, and the daunger shalbe myne. Let the Lords then make Grayes number of the Recusants to be twentie. Theie and their lodgings shalbe all inclosed within a bricke walle. Theie shall eate and speake together. Theie shall conspire and doo what they list. I and myne, my landes and goods shall answeere for all. For I meane yf walles, lockes and dores will separate them from owt practis, they shall not want a sufficient provision of such. Now let it not be thought, as some Bishoppes have repoarted, that I have or ever mynde to make trade or gaine by overruling such wretches. Only Thomas Gray is faithfull in his callinge, to him therefore let that belonge. I have obtained of him a consent, yf his number might be twentie certeine and speciall to give out of his commoditie rising from them, unto two Preachers four score poundes by yere. For the consideracions before and my case therein, let me then have the favoure of naminge the Preachers. Uppon which poynt all hope of dooing good and wyning glorie to God dothe consist. For youre honour must knowe that formalitie and goodly words of consent to all tradicions whatsoever streineth not the raynes of an obstinate mynde. But it must cum from them that by holy leife and deepe judgements are able to sett downe God's angre and wrath to cum.

Maye it therefore please your Lordship to be a meane that of these foure here named two of them may be preferred to preache, conferr and dispute with them; vizt. Launcelot Andrewes, of Pembroke Hall, Lawrence Deiose, of St. John's Colledge, Bartholomewe Dod of Jhesus Colledge and William Flud.

The Assembly shall be in Wisbech Castle Halle. The Recusants shalbe carried thether by a secret way without seeing any. They shall have a secret place for themselves to be in, to heare and not be sene.

The Lords must give me authoritie to see all this performed and what els theie shall thincke good and meeten to be done. This is the holy ordinance of God, He will blesse his owne waies, other courses have not prospered with them. Yf it please God to move your hearts to consider hereof, you shall trie the success. And as I have thus boldlie presumed

upon your Lordship, so have I done the like with the ryght honorable Mr Secretary. Thus most humbly I take my leave this first of February 1583.

*Endorsed*: For the keeping of the recusants in Wisbich Castle.

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The letters which follow are from or relate to William Cecil, son of Robert Cecil, the second son of Lord Burghley. William Cecil matriculated in the University as a Fellow Commoner of St John's 11 December 1602; as he was born in February 1591 he was under twelve years of age at entry. The stately new building in which he was lodged at St John's was of course our Second Court. Robert Cecil was created Viscount Cranborne 20 August 1604 and Earl of Salisbury 4 May 1605, so that although the later letters are not dated they must have been written subsequently to May 1605. After leaving Cambridge William Cecil completed his education in Paris. We find just a trace of his College life in the Rentals, for in the College Accounts for the year 1601 (which is the year beginning 21 December 1601 and ending 21 December 1602) we find under *Recepta Forinseca*: "Received of the Steward for the tennis courte for Mr Sothyby, Mr Cecile, Mr Sharpe, the Lord Rosse and Mr Osborne, 25s."

Right honorable and my very good father. Since I write last unto your honor I hearde a reporte that your honor shoulde be sycke, which did so exceedingly greve and trouble me that I coulde not be quiet in my minde, neyther tooke any delight in any thinge that I did, before suche time as I understoode by Mr Brookes yesterday that your honor was perfectly recovered and went to the Courte upon Sunday last. Which newes of his (as there was just cause) made me very joyfull and glad and (as my duty bindeth me) I do continually pray unto Almighty God for the continuance of your honor's health, giving him withall most hartly thanckes for mine own health, which at this time I do inioy. Thus

craving your honor's blessing and my humble duty alwayes remembred, I committ your honor to God. From St. John's Colledge in Cambridge, November 16, 1602.

Your most obedient son

WILLIAM CECILL.

*Addressed:* To the right honorable my very lovinge father Sir Robert Cecill, principall secretary to her Majestie, at his honor's house in the Strand, be these delivered.

Right honorable my most humble dewtie remembred. I have often come to see your honour at the Court and elsewhere, gladd alwaies of your honours health, although not presumed to come or speak unto your honour, but upon urgent occasion; considering the great and weightie affaires that your honour hath dailie for her sacred Majestie and this whole Realme. Having nothing rare or of vales worthie to present unto your honour, I present my owne self to be at your honours commandment, or any of yours during my life. Gladd at any time to be imploied by your honour in any service I may performe for your most honourable and gratiouse favour already extended towards mee; for the which (God willing) I will neither be unmindfull nor unthankfull, as God shall enable me.

I had some occasion, in May last, to ride to Cambridge, and hearing that my good Master, Mr William Cecill, was shortly to come thither, I went to St John's College and sawe his lodgings, which was a statelie new building verie well situated and convenient, but himselfe I sawe afterwards at the Dutchie Howse in the Strond, who (no doubt) groweth in favour with God and man. I am at this instant to entreat your honorable favour towards a neighbor and good friend of mine, one Mr John Ramridge, a merchant of London, a substantiall, honest, experienced, languaged and learned gentleman, who doth and hath dwelt in one of the fairest keyes by the Thames side these xv years, called Raphes Keye. He is well known to Mr Thomas Cordall and Mr William Garaway, merchautes of London, and to Mr H. Maynard in my Lord your father's time. His desire

is that it may please your honour to admit him to your honourable presence as soone as your honour shall please, that he may deliver his minde to your honour partelie to schow your honour something towching the ferming of the silks and partlie to entreat your honour to admitt him to be one of them in deputation under your honour in the same.

There is at his Key sugar and pepper of your honours now remaining. Thus humbly craving pardon both for my presumption in wrighting and for my long absence frome your honour, with my most humble and hartie praiers to Almighty God for your honours long life, good health and continuance of honourable estate to God his glorie and the good of this land, I most humblie take my leave, 4 January 1602.

Expecting your honorable awnser hereof at your good leasure and pleasure

Your honours most humble bounden  
poore servaunt in all dewtifull  
service to his power

THO. PLUMPTON.

*Addressed:* To the right honorable Sir Robert Cecill, knight, Principall Secretarie to her Majestie.

*Endorsed:* January 4, 1602. Thomas Plymton to my Master.

Right Honourable, my very good Lorde and father, my most humble duty remembred. These are to crave your Lordship's pardon for my former silence, the cause whereof was a little cold which I had taken in my ioyrney to this place. I am not unmindefull to what ende your Lordship sent me hither, and I hope at my returne your Lordship shall knowe that I have profited somethinge both in my private study and also in hearing publicke exercises. I thanke God I have my health now well and thus craving your Lordship's blessinges and praing for your health I humbly take my leave

Your Lordships most obedient son

W. CRANBORN.

*Addressed* : To the right Honourable my very good Lorde. and father the Earle of Salisbury.

*Endorsed* : Lord Cranborne to my Lord.

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Right honourable my very good Lord and father. I can ... any opportunity of writing unto your Lordship, whereby I ... my willingness to satesfy your Lordships expectation in so ... duty although indeed I have nothing to write of but the ... I thanke God well and do follow that course of study ... I have acquainted your Lordship heretofore withall. Thus craving your Lordship's blessing, I humbly take my leave. From St John's College in Cambridge, April the 13th.

Your Lordships most obedient  
W. CRANBORNE.

*Addressed* : To the right honourable my very good Lord and father the Earle of Salisbury.

*Endorsed* : Lord Vicount Cranborne to my Lord.

*Note* : The letter is torn in places.

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Right honourable my very goode Lorde and father, I received your Lordship's letter wherein you shewe (as I have alwaies founde) your Lordships great love and fatherly care over me, for the which I pray God give me grace to shewe myselfe, as I have just cause, allwaies most dutifull and thanckefull. Wheras your Lordship woulde have me to write my minde freely concerninge both my affection to my booke and my lykinge to continue in the University, promising me not to take any offence at any thinge that I shall write. May it please your Lordship to understande that I never was out of love with my booke, knowinge learninge to be a necessary and an excellent qualyty in any gentleman. For my staying heere it must be as longe as youre Lordship thinkes good, but if your Lordship do leave it to mine owne choice I coulde be very well content to goe from hense as soone as might be. And for my goinge into

Fraunce, if your Lordship shall like of that course I doe thereyn (as in all other thinges) submitt myselfe wholly to your Lordships will and pleasure. Thus hoping your Lordship will pardon me for openinge my minde so plainly it beinge youre Lordship's pleasure that I should so do, craving your Lordships blessinge, I humbely take my leave

Your Lordships most obedient sonn  
W. CRANBORN.

*Endorsed* :—Lord Cranborne to my Lord,

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The letter and documents which follow relate to a sermon preached in St John's Chapel. Richard Spinkes, the preacher, matriculated as a pensioner of St John's 4 July 1620, and took the degrees of B.A. 1623-4, M.A. 1627. He incorporated M.A. at Oxford 15 July 1628. His "Recantation" seems to leave nothing to be desired in the way of completeness, but he seems to have remained unrepentant at heart, for in the British Museum Catalogue we find the following under Richard Spinkes: "A Sermon [on Rom. i., 14] preached in Oxford, before the King's Majesty, April 19, 1643, wherein is handled the unlawfulness of non-preaching Bishops, non-residents, plurality of benefices, &c., with the utter destruction of images, London 1643, 4to." The text of this sermon it will be observed is the same as that of the sermon at St John's. Up to the present nothing further has been discovered with regard to Richard Spinkes. Dr Thomas Comber the writer of the letter was Master of Trinity.

Right Reverend and my very good Lord,

I having beene so much bownden to your Lordship since the beginning of your Lordship's favours to mee, I should be sorry that any buysines of your Lordship's commendation to this place should be thought by any neglect of myne to lye as vnregarded or forgotten amongst vs. Your Lordship I doute not did expect a more speedy answer concerning so good



and pious a motion, and so earnest, as was sent hither in the tyme of the former Vicechancellor out of your Lordship's zeale and care for the reparation of St Paule's Church in London, whereof I desire to give your Lordship some account and satisfaction. I remember it was motioned by Dr Buttes among the Heades, but they beeing at that tyme for the somme and manner of levying the same *etc.* at some vncertaintye, by the advise of one of them, approoved by most of the rest, it was thought fitting to harken first what was done in the Vniversitye of Oxford, supposing that in so dooing they should find that way, which as having your Lordship's direction, or good approbation, might give your Lordship contentment. It was then likewise vndertaken by that motioner to send vs notice of that soone after Easter last past, by himselfe from London, but this hitherto is not donne. It hath pleased God that soone after Easter I was visited with a sharp ague and could not call after it, but now I have written to the party who undertooke it for the notice he promised with which I intend to renew it among the Heades, so soon as the chiefest of them are returned, and if otherwise your Lordship shall bee pleased to send mee any word of direction I will adde my best indeavour to the effect your Lordship desireth. I cannot but further advertise your Lordship in a woord that heere was one Mr Barnard a discontinuer, and a Preacher as I heare about London, who vttered some offensive words concerning some ceremonyes and rites vsed in some churches, in a sermone of his at St Maryes and as I have heard in some other Church before. I gave a decree to the Bedell to convent him but he could not be found.

Another man likewise vttered some other exceptions agaynst the clergy and ordinances concerning the same; this latter was done in St John's Chapel in a Common place there. They have expelled him the Colledge; his particular cause I know not, but if it be such as would require any further censure, for he was no fellow there, I have offered upon there information to convent him likewise before the Heades.

I knowe not what reports might prevent mee and therefore thought it needful for me to make something knowne to your Lordship in whome I would be lothe that any preiudice

should be conceaved of mee or the vniuersity in this tyme of such busy reports as flye abrode. Thus desiring your Lordship to pardon my prolixity and humbly praying for your Lordship's health and happiness

Cambridge  
this Pentecost on  
Tuesday 1632

I remayne your Lordship's  
most redy in all duty to  
be commanded  
THOMAS COMBER.

*Addressed:* To the Right Reverend Father in God the Lord Bishop of London, my very good Lord, in London, these. Corker be carefull.

*Endorsed:* May 22nd 1632. Dr Comber's Lettre concerning Mr Barnard.

Mr Richard Spinks Articles and Expulsion.

Certaine Examinations of such persons as were present at the Common-place touching the matter delivered in it: *videlicet*, Mrs Coats, Thurston, Hutton, Ellis, Tyrwhytt, Price.

1. He spake against non residents in generall, censuring the Statute of giving men liberty to live in the Vniuersities till 40 yeares of age, which as Mr Coates thinks he called a bloody Act. The rest remember not the speciall words hee used, neither will himself declare it.

2. That the Ministers of God should not leave their chardge to serve at tables, noe not at the Councill table.

3. He approved the act of an ancient King of Sweden, great grandfather to this present King, in taking away the revenues of the Churches and making them all stipendiaries and that these revenues were better turned into swords and speares.

4. That all non residents are periur'd by the book of Ordination in these words (by the helpe of God) only the case of impotency to be excepted.

5. That those that created the Statute of non-residency did more hurt to our Church then King Henry did good in pulling downe Monasterys.

*Endorsed*: Noats of Mr Richard Spinks in his Common-place in S. John's in Cambridge. Received, May 20, 1632.

Mr Spinkes Recantation.

Whereas in a Common Place, made by mee in St John's Colledge Chappell, May 17, 1632, upon this Text: Rom: I, 14. I am a debter to the Jewes and to the Barbarians, to the wise and unwise.

In the beginning of that Sermon I delivered that all Ministers are Successors to the Apostles.

Because my words may seeme to take away all distinction and to make a parity betweene the degree of Bishops and Presbyters, I am sorie and do vtterlie renounce and disclaime any such meaninge or intention, and for further satisfaction herein I doe acknowledge and confesse that there is by Divine Institution a distinction betweene Bishops and Priests, as betweene Apostles and our Saviour Christ's other Disciples.

And whereas somewhat after I used these wordes, that the preferring of certaine men to severall charges is of Divine Institution.

I do humblie confesse and acknowledge that these wordes do containe a manifest false and erroneous grounde, injurious and derogatorie to the King's Majestie, the Church and State, who could have no power or lawfull autority to vnite churches or deprive churchmen, upon the breach of positive Canons if every particuler Clergieman should be placed in his severall charge by Divine Institution.

And whereas a little after I used these words, of a generation of men in these dayes, that have perhaps two churches abroade, yet are so busie about the reforminge of one Chappell at home, that should the Lord say to them in a Colledge, as he did sometime to Elish in a cave, I. King's, 19-19. Elish what doest thou here?

I doe confesse and acknowledge that these words can not beare anie sense or signification, but in reference to some certaine man, or men, to pointe out and make odious to the Auditors some particular person or persons. And therefore

I crave pardon first of Almighty God, whom I cannot but moste grievouslie have offended, by adulterating those, which should have been pure and abstract meditations with carnall and sensuall passions and affections in this and other passages of the like nature in this discourse. Next I crave pardon of the Church wherein I live, which through my words cannot but beare an hainous imputation of harbouring idlenes and hypocrisies even in her Colledges and principall nurseries of Religion. And last of all I aske forgiveness of all those men, that through my vnadvised passions, either have or hereafter shall have any note or aspersion fixed upon them by anie that heard mee.

And whereas in the same Common-place I had this passage, that the beautie of God's house doth not consist in the painting and pargetting the walls with Mosaick devises, not in anticking with Legends, not in copeing the ministers with sumptuous and gorgeous Apparell.

Here I doe most humblie confesse and acknowledge that by coupling and joyning things of an vndoubted lawfulness and constant practise in the Church, with some that are more questionable I have fallaciously imposed upon my Auditours and given the weake and simple occasion of offense and scandall at the laudable and decent rites and ceremonyes of the Cathedrall churches of this Kingdome, but I do desire although my words did run as if the beauty of God's house did not consist in anie of these at all, yet that all my hearers should conceave my meaning to bee, that the beauty of God's House doth not consist in these things onely. And although I cited Cassiadore yet I must confesse that he had no such intent or scope, onely I had taken some words and phrases out of that ancient author for which I used his name. Wherefore here I doe upon better advise and information acknowledge and professe it to have bin the antient and laudable practise of the Church, grounded upon the light of reason and law of nature, to adorne their Temples and cloathe their Priests in the time of their ministration with such distinct and comely ornaments as might be both a remembrance to themselves and a signification to others of the glorie of their function, and that inward beautie, which they above others ought to possesse in their soules.

And for that within a few lines after I taxed some particular men to be mechanically busyed about turning Tables of woode into Altars of Stone.

I doe confesse that I doe not know anie one man guiltie of that my taxation and I am therefore now trulie sensible of that slander and scandall which my words must needs bringe upon the Church in generall in publishing a forgerie, which for ought I know cannot be justlie layd upon anie one in particular.

And whereas in that Discourse I had this passage, that it was rather to be wished that those trifles about which men busye themselves, those fatall occasions of dissention were vtterlie taken away and abolished. Upon the Reformation of Religion in Helvetia, they of Basill pulling downe all their Images out of their Churches, brought them into the publick Markett-place there to bee divided for fewell among the poor people. So it were to be wished that all such reliques of superstition were burnt together rather then such combustions should be fomented and maintained amongst us, and that all would joyntly sett themselves to the preaching of the word, which as I sayd was that *unum necessarium*, manie other matters about which they trouble themselves and others are but things of veniall Indifference.

I doe here humbly confesse that according to the construction of my words I have profanely termed the beautiful ceremonyes of the Holy Church reliques of superstition which have been fatall occasions of dissention indeede but onely through the obstinacy of men.

Secondly, I have wished them all burnt and abolished rather then obstinate spirits should be reduced to the obedience of the Church.

Thirdly I seeme to make the neglect of them but a matter of veniall indifference.

Lastly I have made Preaching of the word to be that *unum necessarium* so restrictivelie that my words leave no place for the administration of the Sacraments and other parts of Gods holie worship and service, for all which inconsiderate passages I am heartily penitent and sorrowful.

And whereas in the same Common-place I had this passage, that God in the spight of Satan and all his Instruments is the only Lord of mankind; his lawes do alone binde the conscience; if he say to one goe, he must goe; if he say to another come, he must come; there must be no pretending Statutes, or dispensations from Popes or Princes.

I doe confesse and am heartily sorie, first of all that I doe hereby seeme to make an opposition between the lawes of God and the lawes of man. Secondlie that I did open a gap to all licentious liberty by freeing the conscience of men from the obligation of Humane Lawes.

Thirdly that in effect I did denie all power in Princes to dispense with their own lawes, when coupling Popes and Princes I disenabled both to dispense with the residence of Preachers.

Afterwards in the same sermon I used these words, that, In our present forme of Ordination of all Ministers, the Bishop askes the partyes to be ordained, saying, will you faithfullie instruct and teach the people committed to your charge? He answers, I will by the helpe of God, which I take to be as much as an Oath, and all one with *Ita me Deus adjuvet*, As God shall helpe me. And therefore I cannot perceave how they that have forgott that promise can satisfie their Conscience in the case of periurie.

Here I doe confesse that my words have cast a most profane and unjust aspersion upon the sacred forme of our Church for the making and consecrating of Bishops, Priests and Deacons, as if that holie and venerable forme should prescribe the partyes to be ordayned to answer the Bishop with Oathes and swearing without anie exaction or reverend administration of an oath.

Secondlie I doe acknowledge that I have for mine owne turne shamefully purloined the Question; the party to be ordayned being not demanded whether he will teach and instruct the people committed to his charge simplie and absolutely, but as it is in the saide forme expressed, whether he will teach the people committed to his care and charge, to keepe and observe the Doctrine, Sacraments and discipline

of Christ as the Lord hath commanded, and as this Realme hath received the same.

Thirdlie the parties answer to be ordained (I will so doe by the helpe of God) being in all parallel places on the said forme expressed in this manner, I will so doe, the Lord being my Helper. I doe acknowledge upon more deliberation and advice, that these words in that answer (By the helpe of God) containe no manner of oathe, but only a stipulation or conditionall promise that the Priest to be ordained will doe as he is demanded, upon hope, supposition and condition of God's assistance, grace and helpe, without which neither he nor any other can performe that or any other holy duty. And I doe confesse likewise the sayd words (I will by the helpe of God) are prescribed to teach everyone to be ordained Christian humilitie and acknowledgement of his owne infirmitie, that we are all insufficient of ourselves and vnable for so High and Heavenlie a performance by all our might and by all our owne powers, and that whatsoever we shall do herein we shall do it by the helpe of God and his Grace.

Fourthly therefore I am heartily grieved that I have given all people through my rash and heedless mistakes an occasion to taxe and charge those that have the care and cure of their soules with periurie upon anie fancy which the people shall interprett to be a neglect of Preaching.

And to prove it unlawfull for anie that have taken Holy Orders to intermeddle with secular authority, in my foresayed discourse I delivered that Suidas in the word *πολιτικὴ* cotes the opinion of an ancient Divine to this purpose *τὴν πολιτικὴν ἀρετὴν ἱερωσύνη συνάπτειν τὸ κλάθειν ἐστὶ τὰ ἀσύγκλωστα*, to conferre a place of Civil Government or outward policie uppon a Priest were to reconcile things in their owne nature incompatible, to joyne those together whom God himselfe hath putt asunder, *etc.*

First of all, I doe confesse that I have here manifestlie falsified Suidas, who is so farre in this place from coteing any Ancient Divine, that he cites here not any author at all.

Secondlie, vpon better information I doe confesse that these words are cited by Stephen in the word *κλώθω* out of Synesius in his 57 Epistle against Andronicus, and that I have

most shamefully perverted and wrested them against the very minde and intente of the Author in that same place, for whereas I alledge them to argue an incompatibilitie of Holy Orders and secular power, the Author brings them in onelie in the excuse of himselfe and such like men as hee, that they may be exempt from secular trouble. For immediately after he saith *οὐ καταδικάζω τῶν επισκόπων τοὺς ἐν τοῖς πράγμασιν ἀλλ' ἑμαυτὸν εἰδὼς μόλις εἰς θατερον ἐξικινοῦμενον ἄγαμαι τῶν δυναμένων ἐκάτερι.*

I do not condemne such Bishops as are employed in those affaires, but findinge my selfe scarce able to sustaine the one, I do admire those who are able to discharge both. And immediately after *εἰ δ' εἰσί τινες, οἱ μὴδ' ἀπὸ της συγκαταβάσεως βλαπτονται, δύναιτο ἂν καὶ ἱεραῖσθαι καὶ πόλει προσταειν.* If there be anie who finde themselves not impaired by those inferiour employments, such may both discharge the holy office, and govern cities.

Further, in the same sermon, I had this passage, that if St Paul in his threede-bare Cloak, which he left at Troas, had appeared in the midst of such an Antichristian Conventicle of mitred and Scarlett Prelates, I make no question he would have been of the same minde, *Rom. 12. 7.* Let us that are of the Ministerie wayte on our ministry; hee would never have given his consent that those, who had once professed themselves of this calling should leave the word of God to serve tables, no not Councill Tables!

Here I doe acknowledge, besides my vnseemly and scurrilous abuse of scripture, that I have without anie just cause or pretence taxed the scarlett and robes of Prelates.

Secondly, I doe confesse that in this and sundry other passages of this discourse I have violentlie and eagerlie prosecuted that intente and scope to make men conceive that no clergie man ought to intermeddle in Civill affaires without anie just ground or argument and contrarie to the continuall practice of this blessed Church and State, and all other flourishing Christian Kingdomes in the world. And what I alledge from the Venetians example is, I confesse, fallaciously by mee brought for an instance in this place,

considering that they doe not exclude any clergiemmen from their civil affaires, because they are clergiemmen, but onely because they are sworne to a forraine supream Heade, as appears by mine owne words in this very place.

Thirdly, I doe most humbly and penitently acknowledg that herein I have scandalized and dishonoured all such worthy, learned, honourable and Reverend Prelates of our owne Church as either are or heretofore have bene called to the State of Counsellors to His Majestie, or any of His Royall predecessors. And I doe from my hearte here professe such their honourable employment to be no leaving of God's word, nor anie way vnlawfull or discommendable but most vsefull and requisite, both in respect of the State, that others in that most honourable session in those things, which appertaine to God, may be informed by those lips, whom God himselfe hath consecrated to preserve knowledge in that kinde. And likewise in respect of the Church it selfe, that in the violent assaults and oppositions, which in all ages have bene, and to the end of the world will be, made by Atheists, Heretiques, or anie prophane Supplanters, Shee may have such agents of her owne of place and power in that most honourable and supream assemblie as may by God's assistance be alwaies readie and watchfull to defend the authoritie, puritie and exercise of the Word, Sacraments and power of the Keyes amongst us.

And whereas a little after very vnadvisiblie I vttered that none ought to be admitted into the Ministry unless they bring God's congedie-lieure [congé d'élire] with them, vnlesse they be enriched by him in all vtterance, and in all knowledge.

I doe confesse and acknowledge that my words as they lye, doe containe a most erroneous, vnsound and dangerous opinion, and enough to disparage, distract and disquiet the tender conscience of honest and painefull men in the lawfulness of their calling. And I doe therefore here seriously vpon better advise, information and evidence of God's Holy Word confesse that all vtterance and knowledge is not to be expected from all men, but that there are diversity of giftes, and so I am taught by my Saviour's owne blessed mouth that the Kingdome of Heaven is like unto a man who called his

owne servants and delivered unto them his goods, and to one he gave five talents, to another two, to another one, and to whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required, to whom little is given, of him little shall be required, of every man according to that he hath received.

Afterwards I had this passage that I was perswaded that they who first seized upon and confiscated the Temporalls of the Church were not guiltie of so much sacriledge as that Act whereby Ministers licensed to discontinue from their livings till 40 yeares of age, was the occasion of *etc.*

I doe here confesse from my heart that in this and sundry other passages of this sermon, I have deeply transgressed and offended against a Canon of this Holy Church and against the whole State in taxing and traducing an Act made by the three Estates of this Kingdome assembled in the High Courte of Parliament. And therefore as I must, I doe most humbly and wholly referre my selfe to their mercy who onely have power and authoritie to forgive my offense herein committed.

And in my said Common-Place, whereas I delivered that 40 yeares is that terme of impenitencie which seemes in Scripture to putte the Lorde himselfe, who is long suffering and gracious, out of patience with wicked and vngodlie men.

I doe here confesse that I have most fearefullie traduced the Holy Word of God in a most perverse, hereticall and dangerous sense, as though that number of 40 were referred to the yeares of every man's age. And what was spoken to declare the continuation of the Jewes constant hardening their hearts against the manifold graces of God's Holy Spiritt, those words of mine doe wrest and pervert to limitt the terme and period of God's patience and long suffering which noe flesh can comprehend. Whereby I have set a most desperate and dangerous stumblinge-block in the way of such men as have perhaps attained to those yeares without due considerations of their lives, to occasion them to fill up the rest of their time in horreur of conscience, neglect of God's grace and vtter despaire of his mercy. Wherefore vpon better advise and consideration I doe vtterlie renounce

any such hereticall sense and doe acknowledge at what time soever a sinner doth repent him of his sins, he will put all his wickednes out of his remembrance, who as at the third and sixt, so likewise at the eleaventh and last houre of the day calls laborors into his vineyard.

Afterwards whereas I spake of scarlett itselfe to those who make it a colour for non residence etc.

I must confesse I am not able to specifie anie man that make it any such colour and yet my words can not but vnjustlie reflect upon some men or order of men, for which, my vnadvised presumption I am most heartilie sorie.

Last of all for all these erroneous Doctrines, personall calumnyes, falsification of Authors, reviling of Superiors, taxation of the State, contempt of the Church, and all other passages of ill consequence and application, I doe crave pardon and aske forgiveness of Almighty God, of this Church and State in generall, of this Assemblie in particular and do referre myselfe in all bounden duty to the clemencie of my Superiors being grieved and most penitentlie sorrowfull that matters so scandalous should ever have proceeded from me.

*Endorsed*: Feb. 1632. Comp. Aug. Mr Spinks his Recantation at Cambridge, for certaine errors in his Commonplacing etc.

The petition which follows relates to the Library of Archbishop Williams. In the end the College only got a portion of the Library.

To the King's most excellent Majestie.

The humble petition of the Master, Fellowes and Scholars of the Colledge of St John the Evangelist in the Vniversitie of Cambridge.

Sheweth that whereas the Lord Bishopp of Lincolne, by his Indenture bearing date the 27th daie of October in the 8th yeare of youre Majesties Raigne did give and grant vnto your Orators all and singular his bookes expressed in a Catalogue thereof made and delivered to the use of the said Colledge to secure your said Orators for the payment of one

hundred pounds yearely during the term of tenn yeares to your Orators for the better furnishing of the Library of the said Colledge or for augmenting the meanes of the Keeper of the said Library. And not withstanding noe part of the said yearely somme of 100*li.* hath bene paid to your Orators since the sealinge of the said Indenture.

And whereas the said Lord Bishopp having bene lately censured and fined in your Majesties Honorable Court of Starrchamber, the said Bookes with the reste of his goodes are extended for the payment of his fyne, so that without your Majesties gracious favour herein your Orators are out of all hope to enioy what they did conceive was really intended to them.

May it therefore please your most sacred Majesty out of your princely clemency to take into consideration this case of poore schollers. And if your Majesties learned Counsell shall find it noe way derogatorie or preiudiciall to your Majestie, but that your Majesties fine may be very well leavyed some other way, That then your Orators may have the said bookes to their Library according to the said grant.

And your Petitioners etc.

Att the Court at Whitehall 15 March 1637.

His Majesty never intending that the fyne sett upon the Bishopp of Lincoln in the Starr Chamber should be in prejudice of the Petitioners is pleased to declare that the Bookes of the Lord Bishopp shall be freede of all extents and seizures and reserved for the benefitt of the Colledge. Whereof all and every his Majesties officers and Ministers to whom it doth or may apertayne are to take notice and to see his Majesties pleasure performed accordingly.

FRANC. WINDEBANK.

Humphry Ramsden, the writer of the letter which follows, matriculated as a sizar of the College 22 March 1629-30, just before the Register of Admissions begins; he took the degrees of B.A. 1633-4 and M.A. 1637. He does not appear to have been beneficed in Northampton. The Mr Maunsell of whom he complains

was probably John Maunsell, son and heir of John Maunsell, of Chicheley, Bucks, who was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 9 October 1624. For William Prynne, son and heir of Thomas Prynne, of Swainswick, Somerset, deceased, was admitted to Lincoln's Inn 16 June 1621, and was called to the Bar 24 June 1628. He is the well known author of *Histrionatrix*. Sir John Lambe matriculated as a sizar of St John's 26 June 1583, and took the degrees of B.A. 1586-7, M.A. 1590, and LL.D. 1616. After being Chancellor of the Diocese of Peterborough he became Dean of the Arches Court of Canterbury in 1633, and was Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal, to Queen Henrietta Maria in 1640. Dr Isaacson, with whom Ramsden seems to have been staying, was William Isaacson, of Pembroke Hall, B.A. 1612, M.A. from Jesus College 1616, and D.D. 1630. He was Rector of Woodford, in Essex, and of St Andrew by the Wardrope, in the City of London.

A series of notes on Sir John Lambe, by Mr Louis B. Gaches, will be found in *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, N.S. i, the account is not a very favourable one. Mr Gaches states that "Sir John had an army of sneaks which he employed to hunt out non-conformists." Lambe had a special grudge against Northampton, as the townsmen refused to elect him one of their Burgesses in Parliament.

Humphrey Ramsden to Sir John Lambe.

Right worshipful and worthy Sir

I beseech you pardon my bouldness in presuming to write to your worship, beinge a meere stranger and of such inferior condition I could not refrayne, for that I have often heard you are a very orthodoxall gent, zealous for the church discipline and those auncient ceremonyes vsed in the Primitive Church now practised and enjoyned by the Superiors and Governors of our owne, in imitation of that good ould way whereof I being convinced in conscience of the lawfulness of those harmles, laudable and pious ceremonyes

by reading, example and practise in St John's Cambridge, but most especially in reverence to God Almighty and obedience to the Church, so I have, so God willing I will still observe them, what prejudice soever I can or have suffered. But liveing lately at Northampton and doing there as I was accustomed, was generally derided, maligned, hated, slandered, they wholly set themselves to blast my reputation and by insinuation did comply with one Mr Maunsell, with whom I lived, who was easily wrought vpon, for he was Prin's chamber fellow in Lincolne's Inne and I was ever jealous of him, knowing he did not inwardly approve of what I did and I have heard him wish that these ceremonyes had never beene thought of. For they are a burden to the consciences of many good men and that those who are called puretans are for the most part religious conscionable honest men. And when Prin suffered condigne punishment he said no doubt but he tooke it patiently and joyfully, whereas his adversaries might have quaking hearts. He said I made him disrelished both in Town and Country for doing that which is generally disliked. He is growne into great acquaintance in the towne, he sent the Maior a lamb at Christmas, cost 12s.; is very familiar with Mr Newton and those who are his especial friends, and ever since hath beene the further estranged from me, so that I was ever fearfull of him and never durst make this story herein enclosed knowne lest it should come to his ears. Hls wife found it by chanse, acquainted him with it and they could never endure mee since, but watched an opportunity to be rid of mee. They suffered their servants alwayes to domineere over mee so that 7 yeares in the University seemed not halfe so long as the short tyme I lived there. One of his men called me base rascall, I did strike at him, and therefore his Master sent mee packing immediately and in a disgracefull manner dragged mee out, but he did know full well he could not possibly do the Towne a more acceptable pleasure. I am sure they did heartily rejoyce at it, and nowe by the information of those who never affected mee reporte he put mee away for that being in drinke which he never obiected then, but its only for my greater disgrace sith they had mee in the sessions at which tyme he repaired

to Mr Dr Clarke and gave him to understand I was no such man. And I appeale to himselfe when he did see me in that case or was absent from his house he did know I had not come in taverne or ale-house in a quarter of a yeare; neither ever would if I had lived in Northampton xx yeares, because I would not give them the lest advantage sith they were so fully bent against me. For he did drink, *ergo* he is drunk, hath beene an argument stronge enough to condemne mee in Northampton, thus they make no conscience at all to murther mee with their mouthes, but I commit my cause to him who knowes my heart, and my prayers shall ever be that I may never fall againe into the hands of puretans for I am sure there's no mercy at all with them. Mr Forsith was urgent with mee about Michaelmas to send you this story, but I was so fearfull lest it might come to Mr Maunsell's ears that I durst not let it goe abroad, which made me take bouldnes now to trouble your worship with it, which I take God to record is true according to my best observation. 'Tis pittie they should still persist in such irregularity. My request therefor is your worshipp will be pleased to write to some on purpose who knows them well, to take speciall notice of them now at Easter and without doubt such may be eye witnesses that many receive sitting and leaneing, and every first Sunday in the month you may find it so, except there hath beene a sudden change and withall let them observe other passages in my story. I pray have a speciall care of your choice, if you employ any in Northampton herein, for they are so feathered on a wing that such are difficult to be found who will truly enforme without partiality. I was a meere stranger and could never get any witnes (which grieves mee now). One whom I had some hope of tould the Maior of my project. I only show you a nest of puretans, if you can haply catch them before they flye, and I hope will, if you light rightly on them, you will not be backward to reduce them to some better conformity sith it's in your power to do it (which is the utmost of my desire). Thus beseeching your Worshipp to pardon abundantly my presumptuous boldnes, praying God Almighty to continue you long, and all other powerful instruments of his glory in his Church to defend it from

malignant refractory spirits who disturb the peace thereof, beseeche God to have you evermore in his blessed protection. I cease to be further troublesome and do humbly take leave

Your Worship in all humbleness

HUMFREY RAMSDEN.

From Dr Isaacson's house at Woodford in Waltham Forest neere London

March 20, 1639.

If your worship please at any tyme to write I pray direct it to be left at Dr Isaacson's parsonage in St Andrew's Wardrop, London.

*Endorsed*: Mr Ramsden of All Saints, Northampton.

Mr Ramsden of All Saints and Mr. Mansell.

The letter which follows contains only a passing reference to the College, but it is interesting as shewing how easily Mandates to Colleges for the election of Fellows were obtained, and that those about King Charles in his camp on the road to the North still had time to think of such pieces of preferment. Edward Norgate, the writer, was Windsor Herald.

Sir

If this place did afford anything worthy your reading you should be sure to have it. Since my last tedious letters, here have nothing happened *de novo*. The King removes hence on this day sevenight, the Army two dayes before. There is a gard for the King's person to be commanded (I meane the gard not the person) by my Lord Chamberlaine. I have by command made patternes for two Scotch Heralds coates which with four Banners are in all hast making at London. I pray God those coates do not come to be cudgeld by the Covenanters, who will by no meanes suffer the Kinges late proclamation to be publisht, and begin there Parliament this day. My Lord Marquis Hamilton keeps the sea and demanding fresh water is denied by Lesly, who braves him and bids him come and fetch it. If the Covenanters meant us fowle play they might make fowle worke, for our people are not together and most unready



and undisciplined, as every one sayes here. The Scotch Bishops are as detested here as by their owne, who have expel'd both their persons and order. The tales they tould at London that the Scots would disband and run away at our approach in the North are every day disproved more then others for they are now 40,000 strong at least and may go where they please and do what they list. I thinke no man, that loves the honor of his Prince and safetie of his countrey, but must be sensible of the losse or danger of both, by this fattall business, wherein all men are losers, but the King most. The Earle of Roxburgh is still committed, his only son the Lord Car, fled thither and turned Covenanter, they know not who is sound. Wee were made believe the Kinge had a great partie there, but there is nothing more false than their reports. The King told me himselfe that having done many favours to Sir William Balfour, Lord Lion of that Kingdome (the same with our Garter), their Kinge of Armes, and that he had given him as much gold in his King of Armes Crowne at his Coronation as the King himselfe had in his, yet sending to him but to publish this late Proclamation he refused him and would not do it. It is reported that if the Scots may receive hearing and redresse in their grievances that Lesly will join with the English, and being ten thousand men to invade the Palatinate, which plausible motion, whether true or false, inflames people against those who they suppose the hindrance of so much good. Yet I heard the King say how ready he was to give them all they could in reason desire, if they would but seeke it as became good subiects, but they never sought him yet but as one Soueraigne should seeke another. I intend to send my clerk to waite my moneth of June at Whitehall, whome I pray assist what you may, for here he hath spent much money and gotten little or nothing, as I do, nor can I hope for better so long as Mr Secretary Coke, with whome though I am perpetually attending, yet permits his men Wackerlin, Poole and May to seale lettres at the Signet, to take the fees and never acquaint me with what passes to the hindrance of the office and hurt of the subiect, who enquire for copies of these things which are surreptitiously gotten and undulye concealed. A letter to St John's Colledg in Cambridge

procured by my Lord of Holland and sent to the Secretary to seale, was before my face sealed by Poole who took the fee and made me a stranger to my owne business. It was for a fellowship. In like manner passes all letters to my Lord Deputie whereof wee know nothing, by Mr Wackerlin's dexteritie. By this meanes James May that hath not the abilitie of a Brewer's Clerke, nor hardly write a Post warrant can lend Ned Sidenham, since we came out, 500*li.* upon good pawns whereto I am a witnes. Of this quaint practice my man tells me your noble Secretary is free, and that your worship passes no Irish business without us, wherein sure you are the wisest and I hope wilbe the richer. Sir John Borough thanks you for the intimation you gave him, whereof he saith he will make good use for your Master's service, and that you shall not faile to heare from him second. I must trouble you with this slovenly pacquet which is nothing but others letters, who make me their Hobson. Give my love to my brother Warwicke, my service to sweet Mrs Anne and to all with you, To whom I wish all health and happiness, In extreme haste farewell and love

Your affectionate cousin  
and servant  
EDW. NORGATE.

Newcastle  
16 May 1639

Signor Tomaso Windebanke is as well and as merry as ever and cares not a pin for a covenanter.

There is no endorsement or address

R. F. S.

*(To be continued).*



PALATINE ANTHOLOGY, V., 135.

Στρογγύλη, ἐυτόρνευτε, μοιούατε, μακροτράχηλε,  
ὑψαύχην, στεινῶ φθεγγομένη στόματι,  
Βάκχου καὶ Μουσέων ἰλαρὴ λάτρι καὶ Κυθερείης,  
ἠδύγελως, τερπνὴ συμβολικῶν ταμίη,  
Τίφθ' ὀπόταν νήφω μεθύεις σύ μοι, ἦν δὲ μεθυσθῶ  
ἐκνήφεις; ἀδικεῖς συμποτικὴν φιλίην.

AUTHOR UNKNOWN.



FROM THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY.

A JUG OF WINE.

ROUND-BELLIED, deftly-turned, one-eared  
Art thou, high-necked and mighty,  
Thou hast our social banquets cheered,  
Handmaid of Bacchus, lord revered,  
Thy bubbling laugh hath thee endeared  
To Muse and Aphrodite.

Whene'er at junket or at jink  
Thy lips with mine thou'rt linking,  
Whene'er the merry cups we clink  
When I am sober, thou'rt in drink,  
When drunk, thou'rt not; thou wrong'st I think,  
The comradeship of drinking.

R. F. P.



## A SEPTUAGENARIAN'S RECOLLECTIONS OF ST JOHN'S.

**S**INCE I returned into residence I have been told by friends that some reminiscences of undergraduate life more than half a century ago may be interesting to readers of *The Eagle*.

When I came up as a Freshman in October 1852, an era of change had already begun, but the University and the Colleges were working under statutes, which had come down with little alteration from the days of Queen Elizabeth, and the effects of an age which knew not railways were still very perceptible.

Since that date the constitution of the College has been much altered. There were then two classes of Fellows; the one—the ordinary Fellows, was 53 in number—the other, called Bye-Fellows, then consisted of seven Fellows on the Platt foundation and one on the Webster. Of the former class 32 Fellowships belonged to the original foundation and were free from local restrictions, except that one of them was in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, subject to the general statutes of the College. In the case of the remaining 21 the choice of the electors was restricted to particular counties, dioceses, places, or schools, but the College had the power to reject a candidate, if he was deemed not “sufficient in learning, good manners, and virtue,” and elect as if the Fellowship were an open one. All these 53 Fellows had equal privileges, and the governing body of the College consisted of the Master and the eight senior Fellows in residence—called for short “the Seniority,” which had the powers of the present council (introduced

by the statutes of 1882). The Platt Fellowships (called after their founder) were much inferior in value. Those who held them were not eligible for College offices or livings (with two exceptions) and might not be transferred to a Foundation Fellowship. The Webster Fellowship was also small in value and tenable only for ten years. All the Fellows but four (two following Law and two Medicine) had to be in Priest's Orders within six years from M.A. and to take in due course the degree of B.D. As all fellowships were vacated by marriage, College livings were easily filled. There were 123 Scholarships also divided into two classes, open and close; their value depended on residence, but was not, I think, more than about £25. As a rule, they were not awarded till after a year's residence. One, however, was given, together with an exhibition of £50, called the Port Latin, after an examination in classics held in the October Term, but if a sizar headed the list, the scholarship went to the first pensioner; for the former position was considered the more valuable. The sizars were divided into sub-sizars and proper sizars, the latter, nine in number, being chosen out of the former; three at the end of their first and three more after their second year. They dined at a separate table and were almost always elected scholars after their ninth term. The sub-sizars (about 45 in number) dined also at a separate table, and to it the dishes from the Fellows' table were brought down, though this possibly precarious supply was amply reinforced.

The number of undergraduates was about 270, but it was considerably larger in the Michaelmas Term, when the “questionists\*” were also in residence. The books of that date also show an anomalous class, about fifty in number, called Ten-Year men. This was created by an Elizabethan Statute, which enacted that a man in Holy Orders, by having his name on the books of a

\* “Seekers after a degree” (*querere*). At that time a candidate for a degree had to keep one Term more than now.

College for ten years, during which he kept three terms by residence, could proceed (by keeping an Act) direct to the B.D. degree. When "up" he dined at the Fellows' table, and was usually a worthy but uninteresting person. This avenue to a degree was closed by the Statutes of 1858, though, as rights were reserved, one turned up occasionally for another quarter of a century.

Since 1852 there have been some important changes in the College buildings. The New and the Third Courts are unaltered. So also is the Second externally, save that a wooden structure, erected for an observatory, then crowned the Tower, which it did not adorn. The block of brick buildings, projecting northwards from near the Library staircase, did not exist. A narrow lane, running from St John's Street down to the river, skirted the north side of the College. Beyond that the ground was covered with small houses, &c. The great change is in the First Court. The present Chapel was completed and consecrated in 1869. It stands almost on the site of a long brick building occupied by two floors of small rooms, which was approached from the First Court by a covered passage between the street and the east end of the old Chapel. As its internal arrangements were intricate, it was commonly called the Labyrinth. I believe most people supposed it to have been a building of Lady Margaret's age, but when it was pulled down considerable fragments of an Early English structure were found to be encased in the Tudor brickwork, and there can be little doubt it was the Infirmary, erected about the year 1200, of the Hospital, founded by Henry Frost, a Burgess of Cambridge. At first its eastern end was used for worship, but, some 80 years later, a Chapel was erected—the foundations of which can still be seen.\* That was divided by a pair

of large arches, ten feet apart, which are supposed to have formerly supported a lantern turret of stone or of timber. On the dissolution of the Hospital and the foundation of the College the eastern archway was removed and the building as far as the western one was used for the College Chapel. The arrangements of this can be seen in *Le Keux*\*, except that shortly after the plate was executed the *Pietà*, by Raphael Mengs, which now hangs in the south transept of our Chapel, replaced the altar piece shown in the engraving. The old stall work was transferred to the present Chapel, and placed to the east of the carved "returns." On the north side of the old Chapel, near the east end, were three late Tudor arches, now built into the end wall of the south transept. These opened into the chantry chapel, erected by Bishop Fisher. This was filled with seats in 1671, if not before, and was occupied when there was any pressure on space—as on Sundays. It was commonly designated Iniquity, for though the Junior Dean occupied a desk in it, the construction made an effective supervision difficult, and thus it was most frequented by those least disposed to worship.

The arrangement of the western part of the Chapel will be best understood after a brief description of the northern side of the First Court. The Hall (now 110 feet) was formerly about 70 feet long, including the screen. It was warmed by a great brazier, placed in the middle, filled with burning charcoal, round which the Fellows gathered before grace. This, and that after dinner, were read by a scholar, week by week. For the latter purpose he had to come back and wait some time in the screens, and neglect would have meant an interview with his Dean. North of the old Hall was the Combination Room (its windows looking in that direction); one side being the width of the Hall, the other that of the Chapel. Above it was the Master's dining-

\* See *The Eagle*, Vol. iv., p. 253, for an account by Prof Cardale Babington reprinted from *Cambridge Antiquarian Communications*, Vol. II., No. 5. The piscina then discovered forms a credence-table in the present Chapel.

\* *Memorials of Cambridge*, Vol. i. (St John's College).

room. A doorway, near the northwest angle of the old First Court, led into a flagged chamber, and on the north side of it was the opening to a short turret staircase, giving access to the Lodge. A door in the west side opened into a short passage, which led to the Combination Room, and on the south side of it was the entrance to the Small Combination Room, lighted from the First Court. Above this was the Master's study, of which the oriel window and the oak panelling were transferred to the present lodge. In the east wall of the flagged chamber were two doors, the northern for the Master, the southern for general use. On passing through either of these "the scene is remarkably unecclesiastical, for...we perceive, supported on unsightly wooden pillars of some undiscovered order, the end of a room which extends four or five feet beyond the supporting wall. To make the appearance still more extraordinary, something which, for want of a better name, I should call a flying gallery, extends from the rood screen to the end of the same intrusive chamber."\* The so-called rood screen was a massive structure of carved oak which, with the organ† upon it practically filled up the archway. That flying gallery led to a pew belonging to the Master, but in later days he and the President occupied stalls, in the usual position, right and left of the entrance.

Morning chapel on week days was at 7 a.m. all the year round; evening was at 6 p.m., and the services were not shortened. The hours on Sunday were 9 15 a.m. and 6 p.m. The College had its own boy choristers, but the same men and organist (Dr Walmisley) as Trinity. On Sundays in the October Term there was not room for the Freshmen, who had to attend a plain evening service at 5.15. The reader was one of

\* Quotation in Willis and Clark, the *Architectural History of Cambridge*, Vol. ii., p. 295. As at Jesus College the western end of the Chapel had been taken into the lodge.

† The pipes of this were worked into the larger organ in the present Chapel.

the Senior Fellows, called Old Hat-and-stick, because he wore a silk hat\* and walked with a stick, being rather lame, the result of paralysis. The authorities were much to blame for allowing him to officiate, because he read in such an extraordinary style that it was difficult on first hearing him to help laughing. Undergraduates had to "keep" seven chapels a week, but two attendances on Sunday were counted as three. Neglect of the rule quickly brought one into trouble with the Deans, of whom there were two; the Junior Dean for the first and second year men, the Senior for the rest. I think there was only one sermon preached in each term and one celebration of Holy Communion. A remarkable "use" concluded this service. The elements, instead of being consumed as directed in the rubric, were handed by the celebrant to a scholar, called the subsacrist, who carried the paten and cup down the chapel and stood at the entrance, by the President's Stall, where he presented each, so long as anything remained, to the Master and Fellows as they came out singly. It was also the subsacrist's duty to sit by one of the readers (there were then two) and in case he gave out a wrong lesson to slip down and correct him. Thus he had to attend chapel with great regularity, but I was very glad to get the post some time in my second year, for the stipend about doubled my scholarship. I may mention here another old custom, now discontinued. Scholars, in their second year, had to write a short Latin Essay and "declaim" it (maintaining opposite views) in Chapel at the evening service (I forget exactly when) standing on the level of the stalls. Though there was a chance of a prize, the task was to most of us unwelcome.

The Tutorial arrangements were rather different from the present. There were two "sides," and the men on each went to a different set of lecturers, or Tutors and Assistant-tutors as they were then called. Of these

\* College caps were then worn only by Fellows who held some office.

each "side" had six, two of the one (but I think the second of them was little more than titular for he could 'coach'), and four of the other; three lecturing in Classics and three in Mathematics. In the higher subjects this was rather a waste of power, and I think that in them the custom was not always maintained, but the classes in the more elementary subjects would have been impracticably large; for, as there were no College Lecture Rooms, a Fellow had to use his own, and thus give up the bigger one during Term time to desks and benches and be content with no more available space than an undergraduate. There were also lectures in Chemistry, Moral Science, and Hebrew, the first and second new institutions, open to both "sides," as well as the long established Sadlerian Lecturer, who gave a course on algebra to the Freshmen. This was delivered in the Hall.

Private Tutors were in those days very much in request. Few men, who were either hopeful of a good place or nervous about passing, ventured to dispense with their help, and occasionally men reading "double" (then a common thing) would have one in each subject. No lectures were given in Long Vacation, so undergraduates in residence almost invariably had a private tutor. To keep a term required two or three days less residence than now, but that customary in Long Vacation lasted from the beginning of July to about the 12th of September. The usual charge was £7 for a term and £15 for the "vac.," so the private tutor was a heavy tax on a reading man.

At first we had to attend two lectures daily; later on, unless reading double, three sets in two days was more usual. In Mathematics the lecturer, as a rule, simply dictated a short paper of questions, and then went round, while we worked out the results, giving help and criticism. I remember only one, and he the last appointed, who addressed the class or used a black-board. In Classics the lecturer called on men to

construe, and then gave the class a commentary on the passage; but here also the method was more like "sixth form" teaching in a school than lecturing as it is now understood. Nevertheless it trained good scholars as well as good mathematicians, though each in a field more restricted than now. The great fault of our system was that at first it wasted the time of the better men. We were obliged, for instance, to attend lectures in Euclid, which often consisted in merely repeating the propositions; on a text-book in Scripture History, which was more suitable for a class in a Sunday School; on another "on the Human Mind," also of an elementary character; and on Paley's Evidences. The College seemed to be under the impression that all Freshmen had come from rather second-rate schools. This may once have been the case in Mathematics. For Gunning,\* who was fifth wrangler in 1788, says that by coming into residence early in his second Term (he had wasted a good deal of his first) he had time to "perfect himself in the first six books of Euclid," and "made also considerable progress in algebra." But Gunning's College (Christ's) must have once been sought by a much more backward student; for in an admission book, as a former Tutor told me, is an entry dated 1786, to which, after the usual particulars, the following is added—*Secd viso Euclide cohorrui et evasi!*

After we had passed the Little Go (which could not then be done till late in the fifth term of residence) we had no cause at all for complaint, and the earlier waste of time could have been easily avoided if tutors had felt themselves free to transfer their better students from an elementary to a more advanced course. Attendance on lectures, I should say, was rather strictly enforced. At St John's the usual hours for lectures were from 8 to 9 and from 10 to 11; all, I think, were over by noon. From that to two o'clock was the time for Professors.

\* Author of that most amusing book *Reminiscences of Cambridge*.

The Divinity Professors had fair classes, because the Bishops required all undergraduates who sought to be ordained, to produce certificates of attendance on two courses of Theological lectures. Sedgwick, the great geologist, though now growing old, often had a crowded room, but I am sorry to say that, though already a lover of Geology, I had to stick so close to mathematics and classics that I was never more than a very rare and casual listener. In those days, to use the slang phrase, "there was no money in Natural Science." The lectures of the mathematical Professors were attended by a few of the most advanced students. Law and Medicine of course commanded classes, but neither the Natural nor the Moral Science Tripos gave the B.A. degree. Both were instituted in 1857, when four bachelors appear in the one and six in the other. In the ordinary studies of the University, College teaching had practically superseded the professorial, and the present elaborate system of Readers, Lecturers, and Demonstrators was called into existence by the Statutes of 1882. Inter-collegiate lecturing was unknown; its tentative organisation began about 1869.

The chief College examinations were "the Mays," held at the end of that term, on the results of which prizes, exhibitions, and, virtually, scholarships were conferred; but at St John's there were also shorter examinations late in the Michaelmas Term of the first and third years, in which a first class had to be obtained as a qualification for a prize in the following "May." The examination for the Mathematical Tripos began a few days after Christmas. First came the "three days," in which the Differential Calculus might not be used. After an interval of about a week, a list appeared with the names of those qualified to receive a degree. Then began the "five days"—from Monday to Friday—for the higher subjects, and at 9 a.m. of the next Friday the final list was published. The "Poll" examination was almost simultaneous and the Classical

Tripos\* began about a month after degree day and lasted five and a half days. By comparing the papers in an old Calendar with those now set the relative range and difficulty of the examinations can be ascertained.

In my undergraduate days few sermons were preached in the College Chapels, so the afternoon sermons at St Mary's attracted good, sometimes crowded, congregations.† The Heads, &c., assembled in the vestry. Many undergraduates, after evening service in their own Chapels, went to one of the parish Churches, arriving shortly before the sermon. Harvey Goodwin, the vicar of St Edward's, a private tutor in Mathematics, was a great favourite. His sermons were "parochial" not academic, but his terse and pithy language, his sincerity and earnestness, won all hearts. So popular was he that his appearance in the Senate House was always cheered by the galleries. He belonged to no party except that of manly common sense Christianity. Professed High Churchmen were neither many nor extreme. The "Evangelical" party, though still numerous, was losing strength. Its undergraduate adherents were commonly called "Sims," from its former leader, the Rev Charles Simeon (died 1836.) Though very estimable persons, they sometimes, through a defective sense of humour, let their zeal outrun discretion. I remember once happening to look into the Church porch at Madingley. There were many *graffiti* on the walls, some of them very much out of place. A scandalized reader had evidently supposed the offenders to be undergraduates, and had rebuked them in the following iambic line, *μη γράψον ἱεροῖς ἐν δόμοις ἃ μὴ πρέπει*. The sentiment is better than

\* Only Bachelors of Arts, who had obtained honours in Mathematics or a first class in the Poll, were eligible.

† There were also sermons at 11.0 a.m. when Clerical Masters of Arts, whose names were on the Boards, preached in turn, but at these the attendance was scanty. For want of space I must leave undescribed the very peculiar arrangement of the interior of that Church.

the Greek, and a later comer had corrected the mistake, with a reference to a well-known Grammar, and had added the following :

When sanctified Sims take to preach in Greek verses,  
Their first care should be that the Grammar's correct ;  
Because if it ain't, it looks bad, and what worse is,  
These little mistakes quite destroy the effect.\*

We had fewer games. Golf, Lacrosse, and Lawn Tennis were unknown, and the field on which Johnian undergraduates now play the last was often covered with water ; for its surface was fully half-a-yard lower than it now is, and floods were commoner. The former was raised by degrees nearly half-a-century ago, at a time when sundry large buildings were being erected in Cambridge. The contractors were glad to get rid of material useless to them and we glad to have it, so a bargain was soon struck. Cycles had not been invented. There was, however, a rather lumbering machine called a velocipede which an evolutionist would place in somewhat the same relationship to the modern Tricycle as a Palæotherium to a Racehorse. By hard work one could go about six miles an hour. They could be hired at a shop in Regent Street, and two or three of us often took country air for an hour after chapel on a summer evening. Once, as we were returning, we saw unusual signs of excitement, and on stopping to ask the cause were told Sebastopol had fallen.† Rackets and Fives, particularly the latter, found favour, but I do not remember hockey—and I think I should, for at Uppingham, in my days, it had ousted football. The latter game in winter and cricket in summer occupied the 'drybobs,' as an Etonian would have called them, but very few, if any, Colleges had grounds of their own. I remember often to have

\* The authorship, I think, can hardly be doubtful, for C. S. Calverley took his B.A. degree in 1856.

† The Malakoff and Redan were taken September 8th 1855

played football on Parker's Piece, without uniform or regular organization. Many men practised cricket there in summer, but the University, and I think some College Clubs, played on Fenner's Ground. Uniforms, except for the river, were rare, so the bewildering polychrome of the present day was nonexistent. I think a second boat club existed, but did not flourish, in St John's ; the majority preferring the Lady Margaret. Rowing was my favourite exercise, but when training for races began I had to content myself with sculling or an oar in a scratch boat. My doctor at home said to me when I came up, "you may read hard or row hard, but you cannot do both." My circumstances decided my choice, and the soundness of his advice has, I think, been shown by the fact that, notwithstanding some constitutional drawbacks, I have hardly ever, during fifty years of a rather busy life, been absent for a day through illness, have got through a fairly large amount of work, and have accomplished a good many mountain ascents without real fatigue. In rowing, the chief changes since the "fifties" have been the introduction of rather lighter boats and of sliding seats. I was a spectator of two exciting races ; one in the October Term of 1854, when J. Wright, of my year, won the Colquhoun Sculls. The winning post then was at the top of the Long Reach, and the final heat was a very close one. I was running in the crowd level with his boat. Off went the pistol. Looking back I was just in time to see the second one discharged. The other race, yet more exciting, was in the previous May Term. First Trinity was head, Lady Margaret second ; it closed up on them at Grassy, and touched them again and again in the lower part of the Long Reach ; but in their excitement the Trinity crew never felt the bump, till at last our cox steered just a little off to take them sideways. Bow (T. E. Agg), in going back, saw and deftly grabbed their rudder strings. The cheering may be imagined. Was it then that France, a small stoutish tutor, was running and shouting



with the best of us? An undergraduate cannoned against him and nearly sent him into the river. Apologies were promptly stopped with "Never mind, never mind, GO IT JOHN'S!"

In hot weather bathing had its attractions, Byron's Pool, near Grantchester Mill, being a favourite resort, and during the Long Vacation a small party of early risers, of whom I was one, used to leave the College at six, as soon as the gates were opened, run down to Sheep's Green (there were no sheds then), have a short swim and be back in time for morning chapel. One enthusiast resumed in the October Term and continued his open-air bath till he could no longer break the ice with a pole, when he reluctantly desisted. But he was a cast-iron man. To my knowledge in our "Third May" he sat up two nights running and did a couple of Mathematical papers on each of the days.

There were two winters with plenty of skating while I was up, but in 1855 the frost was exceptionally long and hard. It began about January 12th and lasted till March. The Cam, after a time, bore all the way to Ely, and even further. To go there and back meant a day's holiday, but Upware could be visited in a long afternoon. We were commonly content either to skate up stream from Sheep's Green or to start from our own grounds and go up and down to the Mills. Two or three enthusiastic skaters actually made their way, with but little overland travelling, from Cambridge to Oxford. One night, three of us while taking a turn in the New Court cloisters, before going to bed, ran up to see how a friend, on the top floor of letter G, felt after skating to Ely and back. His oak was sported, and after knocking to see if he were still out of bed, we ran down again. Before reaching the bottom we heard his door open; then slam; then an ejaculation rhyming with that word. We hurried back. There he stood in his nightshirt barefoot on the stone slabs, with his door, which had slipped from his hand, sported and some dozen or more degrees of frost.

What was worse no other door on the staircase was open. Fortunately I owned a Scotch plaid and a screw-driver, so leaving the others to comfort him I ran and brought them from my rooms on the top of letter A, wrapped him in the one, took off the lock with the other, got him again into bed, and promptly administered some hot grog; with the result that he woke up next morning as well as Mr Pickwick after his experience of the frozen pond and steaming punch.

Not a few dons kept horses, but, as at present, only the richer undergraduates. The rest of both took walking exercise much oftener than now, by Trumpington and Grantchester, or in other directions. Simeon is said to have recommended his young friends to make sure daily that the third milestone from Cambridge was still in its place, and very good advice that was. The time for exercise was from about two o'clock till Hall (at four). The dinner provided consisted of meat, plain vegetables, bread and beer. Anything more and ale were "sizings"—sent for and charged separately—a plan (and not the only one) which entailed much book-keeping, but was defended on the plea that it helped a poor man to keep down his expenses. The meat was placed on the table in large pewter dishes, which were pushed down it for each man to help himself. Dinner ended we often went by two's or three's to smoke a sociable pipe till chapel time. After that we began the evening's work, pausing about eight for tea: soon over, if solitary, but allowed sometimes, even with reading men, to be the excuse for an hour's pleasant discursive talk. Then we settled down for two or perhaps three hours' steady reading before going to bed. Thus, excluding Sunday, we got through about eight hours on the average (including lectures) in Term time, and seven in Long Vacation. On wet afternoons numbers resorted to the cloisters in Nevile's Court, Trinity, which from two to four o'clock would be quite thronged with pairs of dons and of undergraduates,

pacing backwards and forwards. It was rather monotonous, so we sometimes substituted a turn with gloves or single-sticks in our own rooms, but it was better exercise than billiards.

Breakfasts and wines were the ordinary hospitalities. The former were substantial entertainments; favourite dishes being soles à l'Indienne, cutlets à la Soubise, "pulled fowl," and "spread eagle." Ruffs and reeves, in their season, were a favourite, but rather expensive, dish. It is years since I have seen them, but in those days wild fowl were more abundant and various in the fens than they now are. Nine was the hour; at ten those departed who had to go to lecture, the others lingered for another pipe and pull at the tankard. Shops in the town supplied the dessert at wines. Lichfield, in All Saints Passage (a Toilet Club now occupies the premises) did the chief business. The party rarely became noisy, and often some of the guests went away to evening chapel. Dons asked their pupils to either entertainment, but did not proffer tobacco. In those days a good many older folk considered smoking not quite correct. The feeling was a survival from the age when most men, and some women, carried a snuff box. Supper parties sometimes became noisy, but in regard to them a reading man's motto was *commendat ravior usus*.

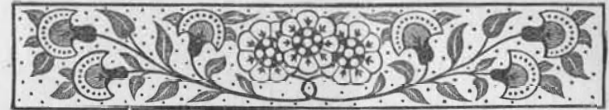
Discipline in our days was a little stricter. We had to wear academicals (dons did the same) at all times on Sundays, even outside Cambridge; after dark on week days, and in the earlier part of the morning, though on the last point no definite rule existed. Carrying the gown was not allowed, or wearing either one in rags or a cap in a collapsed condition. Smoking in the courts was strictly prohibited, and was discountenanced in the streets. In our own rooms, as cigarettes did not exist and cigars were expensive, we smoked pipes—meerschaums and clays, short or long, for most men kept a stock of "churchwardens." Dons and undergraduates

saw less of one another than they now do, and their intercourse was a little "stiffer." There were none of those informal meetings, for discussion of work, between the College lecturer and the undergraduate. In fact, as far as I can ascertain, the latter now gets teaching *gratis* for which he would then have had to pay a private tutor. But this has done much to bring the two together, and it is good for both, though sometimes a rather heavy tax on the former.

Have the undergraduates changed? I think they are a trifle more luxurious than in my days—rather more inclined to recline on soft cushions, basking on bank or in boat, to look on at games instead of playing them, to drive about in cabs, which, except to go to the station, were rarely used by us. They look a little younger; perhaps because I am old, but I think the habit of "clean-shaving" has something to do with it. In my time beards had not yet come, but we wore whiskers, and certainly were not ashamed of our virility. In one respect I think they are really a little younger (I do not mean in years). We should have thought it *infra dig.* to lark with one another in doors or out. Certainly none of us would, under any circumstances, have joined the rowdy element in the town (the fifth of November was still remembered, though more mildly than of yore) to "have a rag" and destroy private property. We should have thought we were disgracing ourselves and bringing discredit on the University. But it will be long before black sheep are bred out of any society, and the following bit of autobiography may serve to indicate whether I think our undergraduates on the whole changed for the worse. Some three and twenty years ago I met an acquaintance in the hall of my Club, who had a few months before exchanged the Head Mastership of a great Public School for a Deanery. In congratulating him I remarked how welcome he must feel the relief from such constant anxiety. "Yes," was his reply, "but I do so miss the fresh stream of young life around me."

When I gave up work at University College I began to realize what he meant, and when the hour for a more complete rest came, one of the two factors, which determined me to return to Cambridge instead of seeking a more genial climate for the evening of my days, was the hope of getting once more into touch with the young. I have not been disappointed, and, as the shadows lengthen, I realize more and more what Archbishop Temple meant when he said, "Young men do not always recognise how much they can help their elders by simply being with them."

T. G. B.



TO "THE NEEDLE."

A POINTLESS ODE.

O THOU who standest by the side,  
 In imminence of things untried,  
 Of whomsoever wills to do  
 Or run, or row, or ride, or strew  
 On the white page his teeming thought  
 In answering questions shrewdly-wrought,  
 When the light-tripping flowery Spring  
 Unfailing, in her train doth bring  
 Far heavier "Tripping" fear'd of men,  
 When swift and shrill the coursing pen  
 Makes music in the oaken halls,  
 Where high above on panelled walls  
 Each stolid clock records the time,  
 How shall we image thee in rhyme?  
 Whereunto shall we liken thee  
 O all-deceiving enemy,  
 Who of the mind's unrest art born  
 In the chill time before the dawn  
 Of action, like an evil dream,  
 Holding a dismal sway supreme  
 Until our waking bring the day  
 Until we rise and chase away  
 The remnants of thine empire cold.  
 And like Osiris, great of old,  
 Do on the armour of the sun  
 And fearless into battle run?  
 For thou the hideous emblem drear  
 Of apprehension and of fear  
 Stalking as on a spectral coast,  
 An evil and elusive ghost,

With wild, unholy flutterings,  
 With shadow of thy baleful wings,  
 Makest us, shuddering, to see  
 Distorted Possibility,  
 While hateful dreams about us reel  
 The cold blue gleam of frozen steel,  
 And Failure in a fearful guise  
 Rising immense before our eyes,  
 And glimpses of a doubtful shore  
 Where monstrous needles evermore  
 Are oscillating endlessly,  
 In feverish activity,  
 About a vague uncertain pole  
 That rests not but doth ever roll  
 Round the vast confines of the night.

Thou grippest in no joyful plight  
 Men captive and condemned to die,  
 Who watch the faintly-flushing sky,  
 And know that with the rising day  
 A shot shall tear their life away.  
 The faint unwarlike rifleman  
 Thou seizest, who, with visage wan,  
 Forth to his earliest conflict runs  
 Mid the vast roar of hidden guns  
 Whence loosed, in their far citadel,  
 Scream the sky-ranging, homeless shell,  
 Or, strewn in shot-tormented line,  
 Beholds a thousand bayonets shine  
 Sparkling, sun-smitten, slashed with fire,  
 Fresh mounds and trenches, barbarous wire  
 And fields where fearfully and far,  
 Ripens the ghastly grain of war.

But chiefly by the winding shores,  
 The long course and the leaping oars,  
 Thou lurkest in the great Four Days  
 And makest an unworthy maze  
 Of minds which know thee not of old  
 And with an influence hoar and cold

Thou reignest, and thy madness waits  
 When lie the shining cedarn eights  
 At station and we seek the shore  
 Leaving the lithe deep-grooved oar  
 To shiver for a little space  
 Before the tumult of the race.  
 O then indeed thou piercest us  
 With a strange pain and marvellous  
 And likenest our energies  
 To water, and to wax our knees  
 So almost we desire to be  
 In the dark earth swallowed utterly.  
 Most fearsome! Yet thy reign is done,  
 Who rulest most from gun to gun,  
 When from her fetters eagerly  
 The well-braced lightskip leapeth free  
 And backward smite her foaming oars  
 While riseth from the sounding shores  
 Vast outcry and the clash of bells;  
 Then, scattered as a mist, thy spells  
 Dissolve with thy dominion grey.  
 The long prow flickers on her way,  
 Pursued and still pursuing, we  
 Attain perchance the P and E.  
 Or, earlier tasting victory,  
 Draw in and watch the race flash by.

Now, therefore, O thou fitful, blind,  
 And vague disquiet of our mind,  
 The spectre of a baseless fear  
 Who fainter growest year by year,  
 Though once gigantic thou didst stand,  
 The Spirit of the Shaking Hand,  
 Since thou to some art but a name  
 Though most esteem thee still the same  
 We rhyme of thee no more and we  
 With no more words will weary thee.  
 Indeed we reach, it may be said,  
 The termination of our thread.



## THE ELIXIR OF WEIGHT.

[Readers of *The Eagle* will doubtless remember that in the last number was chronicled a somewhat exceptional episode in the life of Mr Hubert McGiggis. Since the publication of that document, another MS. has been found among his papers which may possibly prove of interest. The present writer has taken the liberty of editing and producing it in the following form.]

**T**HAS been one of the ambitions of my life—writes McGiggis—to become a rowing man. This particular ambition has always been balked by constitutional weakness. Not that I am a weakling: I flatter myself that I am as strong as most men of my age and weight; and indeed I have always been given to understand that I am a good, if not a brilliant oar. One thing, however, stands in the way of my success in the boating world—I am so ridiculously light. Nine stone three is too light for rowing, and too heavy for coxing; though if I ever had any inclination to become a cox, I have no doubt that I could get down to under 9 stone. Coxing, however, never had any attractions for me. My absurd lightness gradually came near to breaking my heart. True, I had rowed twice in the “crops,” and not without success, but this success merely whetted my appetite for higher things, and by no means tended to soothe my tortured feelings.

One evening, however, I was seeking relief in the perusal of a fourpenny-halfpenny magazine, and my hopes suddenly bounded upwards. The magazine appeared unpromising enough in all conscience, yet chance threw in my way what seemed to be the much

longed-for opportunity, and I began to feel a light blue blazer perceptibly growing on my back. And what wonder that my hopes ran high? The following notice attracted my attention in the advertisement pages of my magazine: “ARE YOU TOO LIGHT? Increase your weight without increasing your girth by taking PONDERM-MOLE, the great weight producer! Contains no detrimental drugs! Take Pondermole with your ordinary diet—one table-spoonful to every half-pound of food—and your weight will increase to a wonderful extent! In spite of the augmentation of weight your size remains the same! You eat your meals—Pondermole does the rest! The Elixir of Weight! Give it a trial! Sold in packets of  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., &c., &c.” Most assuredly would I give it a trial! It might do no good, but it could do no harm. With all speed I took pen and paper and wrote for a 2-lb. packet, with illustrated booklet (presented gratis) describing the works and intentions of The Pondermole Company, Limited.

With feverish impatience I waited for the return post from London. At last it came—a neat packet of white powder, with an elegant little booklet. The booklet told me little, except that the word “Pondermole” is derived from the Latin words “pondus” and “moles”—“the former is increased by the preparation, while the latter remains normal” I read, and presumed that the Company regarded “moles” as meaning “girth.”

That day I took Pondermole with my breakfast, lunch, and tea, but I dared not take the packet into Hall. I took it again at breakfast and lunch the next day, and, agog with excitement, weighed at the boat-house. Ten stone, three pounds! This was truly marvellous! At last my ambition was to be realised! I told the boat-captain that by a strenuous course of training I was increasing my weight, and I soon found myself safely ensconced “bow” in the first Lent boat. I continued my diet of Pondermole, and three days

later my weight—12 st. 9 lbs.—necessitated my rowing “five.” This rapid increase caused considerable alarm in myself, and suspicion in the authorities, seeing that my size remained the same: so I reduced my diet of Pondermole to one dose a day. In four days my hopes were again dashed to the ground. I was too heavy! Turning the scale at 17 st. 4 lbs., and being of rather less than normal height, and distinctly thin, I was beginning to be looked upon as a freak of nature. I burned the rest of the contents of my packet, and sat gloomy and sorrowful, bewailing my too hard fate. I had hopes, however, that with the absence of Pondermole in my food my weight would decrease; but no such thing. The wretched concoction had worked into my system, and my weight increased faster and faster. Within a fortnight of my first sending for the stuff I weighed thirty stone, and was adding pounds every minute. I had great difficulty in moving, since my strength had increased not a whit, and I was perforce confined to my rooms, which were situated on the second floor of a staircase in the oldest court of the College. I cut lectures and chapels by virtue of an “aegrotat”: indeed I dared not go out, even if I had been able to do so. I kept my door religiously sported to keep out inquisitive intruders, and professed to be indisposed—which was after all true.

After a week's confinement my strength was so feeble in comparison with my weight that I could only manage to lift my hand sufficiently to enable me to write a testimonial to the Pondermole Company, Limited, couched in no flattering terms. I had not the strength to lift myself back to my bed-room, but lay impotent in an arm-chair in my sitting-room. My absurd pride and horror of ridicule prevented me from divulging my secret to anybody, though I felt that it must soon leak out of itself. My “gyp” was evidently surprised at my continual presence in the arm-chair in the same attitude at all hours of the day, and

apparently of the night as well, since my bed was never slept in. I should like to have heard his theories about my case, which he no doubt aired before the other college servants. At last the chair collapsed, and I took up my permanent and compulsory abode on the floor, my weight still increasing at an even greater rate. By the evening of that day I calculated that I must be well on two tons, if not more. My mind was filled with horror at the thought of my “gyp” coming in the evening. How was I to explain my ludicrous position? What excuse could I give? Should I pretend to be hopelessly intoxicated, or should I make a clean breast of it? Circumstances, however, rendered it unnecessary for me to answer these questions. The “gyp” came in rather later than usual that evening, and I can remember the look of profound astonishment on his face. He thought I was in a fit, and came to my assistance. His weight added to my own proved the last straw. With an ear-splitting crash the floor gave way, and I was precipitated into the room below—through the table—through the floor—through the table of the room below that—until I was brought up rather suddenly by the stone ground floor, upon which I lay, a senseless and bruised mass—the personification of weight without size.

When I came to, I was still in the same room, and a doctor was anxiously bending over me. It appeared that I had been there a fortnight unconscious, hovering between life and death. By dint of careful nursing I became convalescent, and—joy of joys!—my weight was gradually diminishing. The doctor had prescribed for me an hourly dose of yeast and baking-powder, to be washed down with ginger-beer, which was rapidly bringing about the desired effect. Within six weeks of my headlong fall I was myself again.

After reading through what I have written above, the account seems barely credible: yet I can vouch for the strict truth of every word of it. Now that I am

again normal "in every respect," as Euclid would say, my heart is filled with an unspeakable happiness. Never again will I experiment with the Elixir of Weight: my one experience of it has cured me of my ambition in the rowing line. The very sight of a boat reminds me of Pondermole, and the thought of that all too efficient preparation makes my heart sicken within me.

F. C. O.

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ON AN OLD THEME.

THE green sap stirs in the heart of the tree,  
And the sap in the heart of youth is stirr'd;  
A whisper floats from the heart of the sea,  
And love awakes at a whisper'd word.

Earth weeps for joy in the morning dew,  
And love-dawn breaks through the maiden's tears,  
As the world-old secret is whisper'd anew,  
Whisper'd low in a maiden's ears.

What is the secret? What is the tale?  
What is the message the warm airs bring?  
Sweetly blown over hill and vale,  
A message of love from the heart of Spring.

C. E. BYLES.



A WAYSIDE TYRANNY.

**T**HE scene is a wild valley, in whose hollow a torrent echoes, and on whose either side stand precipitous hills. But for a full golden moon, just rising over the low bogs, all is hid in sombre darkness. On a high platform a double line of metals gleam faintly with the new night-light; until their form is hid on one side in the cavernous gloom of a tunnel, on the other by the shadow of the viaduct which spans the valley, and thence by the shoulder of the further hill, against which shines a pair of clear red lamps. Between the viaduct and the tunnel are sidings, in which a goods train rests in its laborious journey to the North, and takes breath before it ventures through the dark portals of the hill.

The place and the hour are still, as though a tragedy were near. As the curtain of night rises before the moon, there is discovered on the dim stage a Sleeper, and close by, two Points, twins. In the back-ground lie picks, shovels, and a smouldering fire.

THE POINTS (*always together, in a metallic voice*).  
"We feel the thrill of destiny!"

THE SLEEPER (*dreamily*). "Destiny?"

THE PT.'S (*click sharply*). "Yes, destiny; movement to some great destination."

[*The goods train slowly stretches its creaking line of wagons and crawls to the main line.*]

THE SL. "I do not understand."

THE PT.'S. "We pity the Sleepers. They simply sleep. They cannot understand. A thousand wagons

do not wake them. They have no will to do anything but sleep. No soul, no power. A first-class car is no more to them than a truck of wheat. Poor stocks!"

THE SL. "Poor Stocks! My mother was a wood nymph of stature and grace, who danced at the rising of many golden moons. I was born of her body; and the axe of a crafty woodman was my father. Beauty and will gave me birth, a nobler lineage than trolley and Converter."

[*The Points click again with wrath, but do not move.*]

"I have seen more seasons than ye. And yet I am content to know myself and my will, and contain them to their place."

THE PT.'S (*now wild in exultation at their freedom from the lever*). "Their place is plebeian. The family of Sleepers is great as a warren. They are the Company's bourgeoisie."

[*There is a tense silence. The moon lightens.*]

"But we! we guide the mighty engines of the world; by our power they are sped, sped to the North, or—"

THE SL. "There is nowhere else but the sidings."

THE PT.'S (*unheeding*). "Great servants of the Company are they, who have power over the destinies of men and women; who lead the rolling world, whither they list!"

THE SL. "But on whom lies the burden of the world? Does an engine lean on your tip? We hold the line, along which the rolling world rings; without us, all would be chaos: in our cradles we nurse the giver of destinies! Yet we are silent, and sleep, each knowing our lineage; silent, and remain by our posts. We have no destiny; yet we have patience and discipline. Duty is ours. Ye cannot be without us; ye have need of us, and we of you. Not of one sort alone is the world; and one cannot vaunt itself justly above all."

THE PT.'S. "We have no need of you. We have

knowledge, ye but passion. We act. Are we not then to boast a nobler name? We have will!"

THE SL. "Ye have will? Why are ye linked by irons? Why can ye not move without another's hand?"

THE PT.'S. "We can."

THE SL. "Can!"

THE PT.'S. "We can: we have said it."

[*Their metal gleams viciously.*]

THE SL. "And would? And wreck the rolling world?"

THE PT.'S. "What of that? We are our own destiny!"

THE SL. "I do not understand."

[*There is another silence: in which the Points hold council. At last they say:*]

"We will not move. We are pointing away from the North." [A lever tugs: but they remain still. A double signal drops.]

THE SL. "Pointing to the sidings? Move, move for the sake of the world! We feel the approach of the engines."

THE PT.'S. "What of the world and its wreckage? It is your burden."

THE SL. "For your duty to us, the Sleepers! Move, it is the express!"

THE PT.'S. "Duty to you! There is none. One point with a will is worth a million motionless logs. Ye are but a pavement, o'er which the wise and wealthy move, eating and thinking, and drinking. We are their guides, their destroyers. We are your masters, and your splinters the debt to our power!"

"What of carnage? Of desolation? Of groans and lamenting? What of duty? They that have power, must use it. We thrill with a destiny!"

[A thunder rumbles across the valley. The sleeper trembles.]

THE SL. "Relent, relent. Mellow with age, I advise you. Into your steely breasts let pity enter.



There is a beauty on the hills in the mists, too deep to mar. We, who sleep, have fire in our veins yet; waste it not. We have the old wood passion; Spare it. We bear the weight of the world; respect our burden. Because our lot is patient, be not unmerciful. Relent, there is time!"

THE PT.'S. "We thrill with destiny!"

[*The lights of the express gleam on the viaduct.*]

THE SL.'S (*all along the line*). "Woe for the wilful servants of the master will. Carnage and wreckage! In the fire of our splinters ye shall be toss'd, in our molten fury. Woe, woe!"

[*There is heard the quick thud of the approaching engines; then a noise of tearing: as the express leaves the rails, and ploughs up the permanent way.*]

*But the Sleepers have saved it: by their weakness. The engines had slowed down for repairs to the line; and easily come to a stop. But in the wheels are caught the Points and their frame. The Sleeper is splintered and broken.*

*As the moon is hidden by clouds, and darkness covers the confusion, the Sleeper is heard murmuring:—*

"Ye have failed, presumptuous Points. Ye are your destiny. For great is our burden, slow to be moved; and without us there are no destinies. Each of us has need of the other, passion and action, Sleepers and Points. O Nymph of the woods, great are thy children! O Children of Fire, great is thy movement! But woe to them, that are their own destiny!"

THE PT.'S (*then moan*). "They are all tarred with the same brush. They never had a sense of humour!"

R. M.



## A VISIT TO POLONNARUWA.

[The following description is extracted from a paper read before the Literary Association of Trinity College, Kandy, in November, 1908, by A. M. Walmsley.]

**P**OLONNARUWA is one of the most interesting of the ruined cities of Ceylon, and the most difficult to reach. It is situated in the south east portion of the North Central Province, surrounded by scores of miles of jungle. It is seventy-two miles from Matale, the nearest railway station, and twenty-six miles from Habarane, the nearest resthouse. Anuradhapura had been the capital of the Island for centuries, when it was found that the Tamils, pressing in from the north, made that city undesirable as the seat of government. Consequently, some other city, more free from the Tamil invaders, was sought. In the latter half of the eighth century, A.D., Polonnaruwa became the Singhalese capital for the first time in history, though it did not reach the height of its importance till much later.

In the thirteenth century Prince Vijaya described the once magnificent city as follows:—

"There are now in the city of Pulatthi (Polonnaruwa) palaces, image houses, viharas, pirivenas, cetiyas, relic-houses, ramparts, towns, bird-shaped houses, mansions, open halls, preaching halls, temples of the gods, and such-like buildings; whereof some are yet standing. Although the trees of the forest have grown up and covered them, others are just falling because that the pillars thereof are rotten and cannot support them.

Others, alas! are bent down with the weight of the huge walls split from the top to the bottom, and are tumbling down because there is nothing to support them. Sad, indeed, it is to see others, unable to stand by reason of decay and weakness, bending down to their fall day by day, like unto old men. Some there are with broken ridge-rafters and damaged beam-ends, and some with roofs fallen down and the tiles thereof broken. In some the tiles have slipped through the breaches of the decayed roof, and in others only the walls and pillars remain. Some there are with fallen doors, and door-posts that have been displaced, and others with loose staircases and ruined galleries. Of some buildings there only remain the signs of their foundations, and in others even the sites cannot be distinguished. What further need is there of description?"

The pathetic words of the writer supply description enough. Suffice it to say that he himself restored the city to some extent, but it never recovered its former glory. The seat of government was changed repeatedly, till it settled in Kandy. In 1293 A.D., the last feeble spark of life died out of the Northern Kingdom, and from that time onwards progress was limited to the dwellers amongst the hills. The far-stretching plains of the north became, before long, a wilderness overgrown with jungle, and assumed the state that we know to-day.

The ruins themselves lie in almost a straight line north and south, and extend over a distance of about four miles. I was not able to see them all, from lack of time, and as they are very numerous, I will confine my description to what I actually saw.

First of all there was the Topa Wewa, a large tank built by King Upatissa about fifteen hundred years ago. It was nearly dry, owing to long drought, but this brought into prominence the host of lotus lilies which make the water beautiful in the wet season.

Near the bund of the tank lies the Citadel, measuring about a quarter of a mile by two hundred and fifty yards. This was probably not a citadel at all, but a palace of the kings. Passing on thence, a little to the north, there is a most interesting Sivite temple. This building, though small, is a fine example of Tamil stonework. It consists of three chambers, and one could not but be struck with the huge slabs of stone, many of which are still in position. Another very interesting feature is supplied by the tracery windows, also in stone. (There is a splendid example of this work in the Museum at Colombo.) Although this ruin is undoubtedly that of a Sivite temple, yet it is always called the Dalada Maligawa, and is assumed to have contained the tooth relic.

Near by is the Wate Da Ge, or Round Relic House, perhaps the finest of all the ruined buildings in Ceylon. If Polonnaruwa contained only that one specimen of ancient architecture, I think it would be worth a visit. It is a large round building, standing on a raised platform. The whole is paved with slabs of gneiss, and surrounded with a wall of the same material. The centre is occupied by a brick dagaba, which now lies in ruins, and round it are four great seated Buddhas, facing the four chief points of the compass. A brick wall surrounds the dagaba, with an entrance opposite to each Buddha. Around the wall is a series of stone pillars, with carved capitals, and a dado of beautifully carved slabs resembling lattice-work. These carvings reminded me strongly of somewhat similar work on the Albert Memorial statue, in Hyde Park, while the monoliths demanded much admiration. The moonstones, too, were very good, though not to be compared with some at Anuradhapura.

Quite close to the Wate Da Ge is the Thuparama, a splendid ruin of a Buddhist shrine. Even the roof is in position. On entering the half-dark interior, several images of Buddha can be seen, while over the inner-

most room the roof still holds. It is apt to cause feelings of nervousness, however, as it is not built in accordance with the principles of roof-building, and looks as though it must fall. Only the great strength of the plaster keeps it up. The whole building is being conserved and restored by the Archæological Department, and the workmen were busy on it at the time of my visit.

Not far away, on the north-east portion of the great raised platform, stands the Sat Mahal Prasada. This consists of seven stories of solid brick-work, each story cube-shaped, and smaller than the one below it. What the building was used for no one is quite sure, but steps of brick, now crumbling away, once led to the summit.

A short distance from this remarkable relic is a still more wonderful one. This is the Gal Pota, or Stone Book. It consists of an enormous slab of rock, shaped like an old book. It bears a long inscription which gives the genealogy and deeds of king Nissanka Malla famous for his buildings. The whole of this inscription is surrounded by a carved border of geese. On one end of the stone are these words in Singhalese:—"This engraved stone is one which the chief minister caused the strong men of Nissanka to bring from the mountain Saegiri in the time of the lord Cri Kalinga Cakrawartti." Saegiri is Mihintale, and lies at a distance of nearly fifty miles, as the crow flies, from Polonnaruwa. The stone measures 28 feet x 5 feet x 2 feet 5 inches and must weigh something like 25 tons; so we may get an idea of the tremendous feat accomplished in effecting the transport of this huge slab.

The next ruin of great note is perhaps the Rankot Dagaba, more than a mile from the Citadel. This fine dagaba is about two hundred feet high, and in a very fair state of preservation. It was probably built in the latter half of the twelfth century, by the queen of Parakrama Bahu. Following the path north still, through the jungle, a most imposing ruin is reached—the Jeta-

wanarama. This presents a striking picture of departed glory. It was once a huge Buddhist temple, with its walls covered with stucco ornament. Few signs of this are now discernible, but the west end immediately attracts attention. Here can be seen a colossal figure of Buddha, built out from the wall. It stands to this day sixty feet high, and though the brick is now crumbling away badly, the main characteristics are still clearly to be seen. The site of this great building has not yet been properly excavated, and it is possible that if this were done, the existence of the walls would be endangered. A little to the north is the Kiri Dagaba, which struck me as being a handsome building. It suffers, however, in point of size from its proximity to the Jetawanarama, and is, as a matter of fact, only about half as high as the Rankot Dagaba.

A quarter of a mile still further north, and still through the jungle, where many pillars are seen, reminding of sites yet unexcavated, there is the Gal Vihara, the gem of Polonnaruwa. A fine piece of rock crops out here, and this has been utilised for the temple. Three huge figures and a cave have been carved from the rock on its eastern face. The first figure is a sedent image of Buddha, 12 or 15 feet high, cut in three-quarters round, on the rock. Next to this is a room hollowed out of the hard gneiss. At the back of this shrine is a small figure of Buddha, also cut from the rock, and represented as sitting on a throne or altar. It is a very fine image, and at the time of my visit was being excellently copied by a Singhalese artist working for the Archæological Department. A little distance away, to the north, is a graceful standing figure, with the arms crossed. Whom it is supposed to represent we do not know, but it is always referred to as Ananda, the favourite disciple of Buddha. However, as there is no evidence either one way or the other, all must be left to the imagination for the present. The last figure in this spot is a recumbent image of Buddha 45 feet long.

These signs of a former glory, standing out of the shadows of the great forest, are most impressive. They lie open to heaven, and much of the dignity is given by the simplicity of the scene. We must remember, however, that when Polonnaruwa was a living city, these figures were (doubtless) enclosed within a building, and hidden under one or more coats of paint. King Parakrama Bahu is responsible for both the cave and the images.

Away to the north again, lies the Demala Maha Seya, the great Tamil edifice. There was also another relic I should very much have liked to see—the great stone figure of the philosopher, twelve feet high, near the bund, on the south. This is known as the statue of Parakrama Bahu, but the name has been given in ignorance, and it is not even probable that the surmise is correct.

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### SEVERED STREAMS.

As might two rivers, nearing as they flow,  
 Converge, to marry in a single stream  
 Their amorous waves—lone lovers in a dream  
 Drawing towards each other all aglow  
 With hope—but some stern crag uplifts her snow  
 Between, ere they can mingle heart to heart;  
 And, cold to touch of pity, cleaves apart  
 On either hand the vales thro' which they go:  
 So destiny breaks the confluence of those tides  
 Which seek communion in thy heart and mine:  
 And, heedless that our lips have met, divides  
 The darken'd valleys, lest our lives combine.  
 But sever'd streams may skirt the severing steep,  
 And clasp forever in the boundless deep.

C. E. BYLES.



## THE COMMEMORATION SERMON

BY

THE REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF THETFORD.

II. ESDRAS ii. 44-48. "So I asked the angel and said, Sir what are these? He answered and said unto me. These are they that have put off the mortal clothing, and put on the immortal, and have confessed the Name of God; now are they crowned and receive palms.

Then said I unto the angel. What young person is it that crowned them and giveth them palms in their hands?

So he answered and said unto me. It is the Son of God, whom they have confessed in the world. Then began I greatly to commend those that stood so stifty for the Name of the Lord.

Then the angel said unto me. Go thy way, and tell my people what manner of things, and how great wonders of the Lord thy God, thou hast seen."

I.



HIS passage seems to me to strike the right key note for such a service as this—for we witness to-day the procession of our College heroes—the leaders who in the great past have been prepared for the conflict, and glory, and service of life in this dear old home of useful learning. As we stand and look on (with something of respect, affection, and even awe) as the procession passes, God grant you and I may learn our lesson, and catch something of their spirit, their keenness, and their enthusiasm for what is highest and best.

II.

What is it, then, which chiefly strikes us about them?

I venture to think it is the wonderful manysidedness and dignity of their service, under the Headship of the Christ of God.

In our procession we see first of all the Royal Lady whom we honour as the Foundress of our College. Then there are Ecclesiastics who lived and studied, and taught, and ruled, and even laid down their lives for the world's uplifting. Statesmen who by their insight and eloquence have formed and swayed and developed the public opinion of their day, and worked for liberty, humanity, and for God. The Scholar and Scientist who have probed the mysteries in every department of useful knowledge and worked for the common good. Poets who cheered the world by their songs, alike in moments of sorrow and joy.

And must I not add that in our procession we see "the average man." The dwarf (if you like) among the giants—but who from the shoulders of some friendly giant has sometimes been able to take a wider and more practical view of the mission of life than the giant himself. The man, I mean, who realizes that it isn't a question whether life's work is simple or scientific—but is it for God and the general uplifting. The absolute supremacy of motive and underlying principle in the wonderful proportion which marks the life of service.

Names, famous in this place, occur to all of us in connection with this many-sided and fascinating task. Names marked by brilliant genius, scholarship, keenness, and, best of all, simple-minded goodness.

### III.

But, my friends, those who have gone from us have one thing in common—they have passed into the larger life—*nors janua vitae*. What then of the life beyond? It is good for us, even when we are young, sometimes to think about this.

What are the things that attract us most about the larger life beyond? It is a wide subject, but three thoughts stand out prominently. First of all, that it is a real life in its very highest sense.

The second is that it will mean reunion with those

that have gone on before us, whether as members of our own family, of our own College, or of the great kingdom of God.

The third and last attraction, and by far the biggest of all is, that it will mean the Vision of God Himself.

[The Bishop developed these three thoughts.] And concluded with :

### IV.

The wonderful welcome awaiting the worker before the Throne of God—the "Well done, good and faithful servant"—goodness and faithfulness are the two things that matter, and that God looks for. A welcome so surprising, and so undeserved, even by the very best, but certain to come, "Well done good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of Thy Lord."

*Note:*—The above is only an abstract or series of notes.



## GEORGE AUGUSTUS SELWYN.

**A**PRIL 5 was the hundredth anniversary of the birth of "noble" George Selwyn. The epithet is Mr Gladstone's; he wished it to be always linked with Selwyn's name. And indeed it is well deserved. For if courage and devotion and (*pace* Aristotle) humility are marks by which noble men are known, George Selwyn most assuredly belongs to their class. His courage is attested by a score of striking and romantic incidents; his life was one long sacrifice of self; his humility and obedience to duty are notorious. When his name was suggested in connexion with the bishopric of New Zealand, those in authority thought it would be safer to sound him first. His friends knew better. They felt that Selwyn might hesitate before an invitation, but that he would obey a call. And they proved right. "It has never seemed to me," he wrote, "to lie in the power of an individual to choose the field of labour most suited to his own powers." So to New Zealand he went. It was the same thing with his translation thence to Lichfield a generation later. He suffered it, but did not seek it. Indeed, he was at heart "a man under authority," soldier-like himself and with a natural love for soldiers. His work among the troops at Windsor during his short curacy bore lasting fruit; and years afterwards, when 10,000 men were landed in New Zealand with only one chaplain in attendance, the bishop himself supplied their want, taking as many as eight services a day for them, and winning their hearts by his zeal and

sympathy. Soldiers saw in him the makings of a great general, and if his boyish longing for the sea had been gratified, he would doubtless have been a great sailor. Obedience to the will of others was the note of all his work and of his play. His recollection of the joys of rowing at Cambridge was enhanced by the thought of the discipline and the bodily benefit of training, and when he writes a letter of advice to his undergraduate son in 1862 he enlarges on the value of college and university examinations as a schooling of the will. "The subjection of the will to a course of reading, which you do not choose for yourself, is far more profitable than a larger amount of actual knowledge acquired by following your own inclinations. . . . If I had understood this when I was an undergraduate, I should have worked at mathematics simply because I disliked them. The greatest part of life after all is the hewing of wood and drawing of water, doing what *must* be done, without any question, whether we *like* it or not; and the sooner a man comes to that conclusion the better for his own peace of mind."

Selwyn's very mistakes were the outcome of this spirit of obedience and of the soldier's desire to uphold authority. He could not understand resistance to what he considered the plain voice of Scripture and the Church; and so he stood against Temple and Colenso when they seemed to him to be rebellious, and he protested against the establishment of undenominational Board Schools and the removal of religious tests at the Universities. His action and his words in such matters may argue a lack of foresight and of speculative power, but they were at least like the man, open and straightforward, and the way in which he took correction declares a humility which has the elements of greatness. On the famous occasion in the hall of St. John's, when the Master (Dr Bateson) carried the company with him in a vigorous protest against Selwyn's unkind allusion to Colenso in his commemo-

ration sermon, there was no resentment felt or shewn; and the words, "You had me there, Master," more than made amends for the unfortunate remark which had drawn down the reproof.

It would, of course, be a great mistake to attribute what seems to us a certain narrowness of outlook in Selwyn to any want of intellectual strength. His academic career is in itself ample evidence of his capacity, while his "Essay on Cathedral Reform," written by him as a young curate of 28, was an earnest of the great gift of organisation which marked his rule as Bishop in New Zealand and at Lichfield. He was second classic in 1831, the year when Charles Rann Kennedy of Trinity was senior and the great Spedding only obtained a second class, and in 1833 he was elected to a foundation fellowship,\* in succession to his brother William, at the same time as Charles Merivale.

But good scholar as he was ("almost first-rate" is the description of him by a contemporary), he was not a reading man. As we have heard him say, he detested mathematics, and he only just escaped the wooden spoon.† His heart was more in practical and active pursuits. The *strenua inertia*, the vigour which does not press to the point, which he ascribes to himself as an undergraduate and against which he warns his son, was displayed in connexion with his studies rather than his sports, for he was a very ardent athlete. At Eton he had won a great reputation both for swimming and rowing. At Cambridge, whither he followed his more brilliant brother William in 1827, he at once found a place at 2 in the Lady Margaret (that remarkable vessel with its tall stern and provocative bugle), and he rowed 7 in the boat that was beaten by Oxford at Henley in the first Inter-

\* This fellowship fell to Joseph Wolley in 1840.

† In those days, and until 1851, all candidates for classical honours were compelled to take the Mathematical Tripos.

University race of 1829. And when he was not on the water he was in it. As he had been President of the Etonian Psychrolutic Club (for which the condition of membership was a plunge into the Thames five days a week and the badge thereof the mystic letters  $\Phi\Psi$ ), so he trudged from college over to Grantchester daily throughout the year and there bathed in Byron's Pool. But athletic success and the popularity it brought him never turned his head or bent his purpose from a high ideal. He was a proverb at school for unselfishness and kindness, and his college days were marked by self-denial for the sake of others. There is no doubt that his place in the Tripos and his Fellowship were due in large measure to his determination to save his father's purse and make his own way in the world. What his contemporaries felt about him can best be told in the words of one whose friendship with him began before his matriculation and lasted through his course. "His calm decision and quiet firmness in conduct, speech, and action was always to be observed, and produced indirectly if not directly, good effect and wholesome influence. I believe I owe to him some reformation in the tone and tenor of my conversation. Though of a different and not neighbouring college, I used to see not a little of him; and frequently sought him without finding, though at the cost of ascending five flights of steps; for he occupied the topmost set in the south end of the 'new building' of St. John's.\* In his preparation for college life he was the same as in it—steady and successful, active, agreeable, and approved."

But an account of the qualities of head and heart which Cambridge helped so largely to develop, more true and speaking than can be given in words, stands written in the kind eyes, firm mouth, and lofty brow of Richmond's portrait, now hanging in the Combination

\* I.e., I New Court, on the 3rd floor, looking towards Trinity. See *List of Past Occupants* (G. C. M. Smith), p. 70.

Room. It remains to consider briefly the conditions of life to which those qualities were applied from 1841 onwards.

In that year Selwyn was summoned from his curacy at Windsor to be the first Bishop of New Zealand. His business was, in a word, to build up a Church. There were Christians in the island already, but there was no central organisation. In 1868 he left New Zealand "with a fully organised, self-governing Church." Within two years of his landing he knew both Islands from personal experience. His first journey was a matter of 2685 miles, of which 762 were done on foot. No wonder that his feet were worn to blisters and his shoes to rags, tied to the instep by a leaf of native flax, nor that as he stood on the site where Auckland Cathedral was presently to rise he prayed that his successors might be better shod and clothed than himself.

But deep as was his love for New Zealand and unwearied as was his toil, a far larger region very soon claimed his ministrations. The geographical ignorance of the Colonial Office from which his Letters Patent emanated gave the new Bishop 68 degrees of latitude beyond his proper share. His diocese was described as stretching from 50° S. Lat. to 34° N. (instead of S.), *i.e.*, it included the whole of the present diocese of Melanesia. Selwyn turned the blunder to immediate account, and in 1847 he made the first of his romantic journeys into the parts that later were the scene of John Selwyn's labours and of Patteson's martyrdom. His missionary method with the savages was all his own and thoroughly characteristic. On reaching an island he would swim ashore, and summoning the chief by name, present him with an axe in exchange for his bow and arrows. Then he addressed himself to the children, caressing them and giving them tape and fish-hooks. His next step was to bring forward a black boy whom he had taught to read, and try to make the

natives understand that he wanted some of their boys for similar treatment. The lads he thus obtained were the pioneers of the Gospel, and formed the nucleus of a native ministry. This method often involved the hazard of his life, but his boldness was rewarded by an extraordinary love and confidence. An amusing instance of the power of his mere name is recorded in the *Life*. Captain Denham, of H.M.S. *Herald*, had landed on one of the New Hebrides islands and began to set up his theodolites for purposes of survey. The natives were scared by the unwonted instruments, and shewed their fear in native wise by threats and menaces. But catching the chance word "fish-hook," they immediately became friendly, for they thought it was "bishop," and that the man who used it was a servant of their good friend.

Meanwhile his work in Melanesia did not lead him to neglect his duties at headquarters, where he tried, and in a great measure succeeded, in giving effect to the ideal of a cathedral sketched in his early pamphlet. Round his episcopal throne, first at Waimat  and later at Auckland, he gathered all the apparatus necessary for the work of a diocese—pro-cathedral church, library, day schools, clergy training college, and hospital, the last two institutions bearing the name of St John, in memory of his old college and the religious house from which it had sprung. St John's College, Waimat  (afterwards Auckland), lay very near his heart; it was here that the boys he gathered from the natives on his missionary journeys were trained for Holy Orders.

In 1854 he came home on furlough, chiefly for the purpose of securing the subdivision of his vast diocese and of kindling interest in the work of evangelizing Melanesia. He attained his objects and much more, for it was in answer to the appeal of his four famous sermons in Great St Mary's on "The Work of Christ in the World" that Charles Frederick McKenzie, once of



St John's, but then a Fellow of Caius, offered himself for work in Africa under Colenso. Selwyn returned to New Zealand the next year, accompanied by John Coleridge Patteson, at first head of the Melanesia Mission and afterwards its splendid martyr-bishop. He found the diocese which he had left in a tranquil state trembling on the brink of disaster. There was serious native unrest—one tribe wishing to sell land to the English, who were greedy to possess, the other tribe forbidding it. British attempts to lay the unrest resulted in a war that cost hundreds of lives, retarded progress in the colony, and bid fair to undo the bishop's work. He tried his best to mediate, and met with the mediator's common reward of mistrust. The colonists blamed him for teaching the natives to stand upon imaginary rights, and when he landed at Wellington greeted him with the murmur: "Here comes that old fool, the Bishop!" The natives thought it treachery to their cause, which he professed to support, when he went ministering among the soldiers who were sent out to suppress the rising. They gave practical expression to their resentment, not only by refusing him a lodging in their houses, but by pointing him to the pig-stye instead. But the Bishop disarmed their hostility by construing the insult as an offer, turning the pigs out, and cutting fresh litter for his bed.\*

The Bishop's attitude towards both the sides which so grievously wronged him during this miserable war may best be gathered from his own words: "I have been in every action that I could possibly reach. It was my rule to minister to the wounded natives as well as to the British. They were both part of my Christian

\* This incident drew from Professor William Selwyn, the bishop's brother, the following epigram:—

A Johnian Bishop in New Zealand wood,  
Finding no host to give him bed or food,  
Was kindly lodged by two of porcine breed,  
Who left their straw to rest his weary head.

charge, were one in Christ, and therefore one to Christ's minister. Indeed, I have always ministered to the fallen Maori *first*, to give a practical answer to their charge against me of forsaking and betraying them. It was needful that I should be in the midst of each fray and between the two fires." But though proofs were not wanting that even the bitterness of race hatred and the excitement of battle were powerless to eradicate the Christianity he had taught from the minds of his converts, the great majority fell away and their apostasy nearly broke his heart. When at length quiet was in a fair way of restoration all that he could write was this: "I have now one simple missionary idea before me—that of watching over the remnant that is left. Our native work is a remnant in two senses; the remnant of a decaying people, and the remnant of a decaying faith," and again—"I do not see my way to another visit to England. It is more congenial to my present feelings to sit among my own ruins; not moping, but tracing out the outlines of a new foundation."

But within two years of penning these words he obeyed the summons of the Archbishop of Canterbury to attend the first Lambeth Conference, and in 1867 he left New Zealand never to return. He had meant his visit to be a means of raising fresh recruits and adding resources to the missionary cause. But the call to Lichfield came, and he could not refuse it. "Twenty-seven years ago I was told to go to New Zealand, and I went; I am now told to go to Lichfield, and I go." In January, 1868, he was enthroned as successor to Dr Lonsdale at Lichfield, and there he laboured faithfully for the next and last decade of his life. These ten years were a time of bitter controversy in the Church of England, but though Bishop Selwyn had his own views, and was not in the least afraid of expressing them when occasion arose, his main work was what it had been in New Zealand, the building up of the

Church. He organised a diocesan Synod (then regarded as a dangerous innovation); he reconstituted the Theological College; he developed home mission work on lines of his own, without forgetting the claims of the foreign mission field. Indeed, the recent establishment of the Foreign Service Order, whereby clergymen are sent from home for a term of service abroad, is the natural outcome of one of his favourite projects. But far more effective than any ecclesiastical machinery was his infectious enthusiasm in the cause he had at heart. His example of obedience and devotion made him a power in the land far beyond the bounds of his own diocese, and when he died in 1878 he was followed to the grave by thousands of collier folk, who loved him for his tenderness and sympathy, and by many men of leading in the State who honoured him for the honesty and great courage with which he had served his country and his God.

H. F. STEWART.

Authorities :—*Life*, by H. W. Tucker, 2 vols.; London, 1879. *Life*, by G. H. Curtcis; London, 1889. *Mission Heroes*, by A. Caldecott, S.P.C.K., N.D. *New Zealand Letters from the Bishop*, S.P.C.K. 1845. *Memorials of Four Brothers*; Richmond, N.D.

## Obituary.

LORD GWYDYR, M.A.

Peter Robert, fourth Baron Gwydyr, died on Saturday, April 3rd, 1909 at his residence, Stoke Park, Ipswich. Lord Gwydyr was born 27 April 1810, so that he was within 24 days of entering on his 100th year. He took the M.A. degree from St John's in 1840. His family has been long connected with the College; an ancestor, Peter Burrell, who was admitted as a fellow commoner, 16 October, 1741, became Surveyor General of Crown lands; his son, Peter Burrell, who was admitted to the College 18 May 1771, married in 1779 a daughter of Peregrine, Duke of Ancaster, who with her sister was joint hereditary Great Chamberlain of England. He had been created Baron Gwydyr in 1776, and, as deputy for his wife, presided at the trial of Warren Hastings. The Hon Peter Robert Burrell, son of the first Baron, entered the College as a fellow commoner 4 February 1800, and in due course became second Baron.

The deceased peer was a nephew of the second Baron, and succeeded to the peerage in 1870 on the death of a cousin. More than 20 years previously he had inherited the Stoke Park Estate, near Ipswich, and became High Steward of Ipswich in 1884.

By Lord Gwydyr's death the House of Lords loses its oldest member. He was not, however, the "father" of the House of Lords, as he did not succeed to the peerage until well advanced in years.

Lord Gwydyr as a boy of ten was present at the coronation of George IV. With his aunt, Lady Elphinstone, he had a seat in the Lord Chamberlain's box in Westminster Abbey. The ceremony made a deep impression on the boy's mind, but the coronation banquet in Old Westminster Hall was still more vividly remembered. The banquet took place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the future Lord Gwydyr and his escort, who were in the gallery, having been without

food all day, were naturally feeling hungry. Lady Elphinstone, as Lord Gwydyr was fond of telling, asked him if he could attract the attention of his cousin, Lord Prudhoe, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, and to him the boy made signs of his desire to share in the feast. Lord Prudhoe seized two portions of chicken, wrapped them in a sheet of paper which he took from his pocket, and threw the parcel up to the gallery, where the boy caught it. The scene that was witnessed afterwards was often recalled by Lord Gwydyr in later years. Dymoke, the King's Hereditary Champion, rode into Westminster Hall on a magnificent charger gleaming from head to foot in armour, and cast upon the floor a mailed gauntlet, proclaiming himself ready to defend the new Monarch's title to the Throne. In relating his memories of the scene Lord Gwydyr said:—"The doors were flung open and the Champion rode a few steps into the Hall, flinging his gauntlet to the ground with the traditional challenge. No one ventured to accept it. It was very amusing to see the rider try to back his horse out of the King's presence, for it was a performance of some difficulty, as the horse seemed unaccustomed to his privileged position." One of Lord Gwydyr's treasures was the massive silver plate used on this State occasion by one of his predecessors, the second baron, who was then Lord Chamberlain.

His official connexion with the Court began in 1837, and continued until his succession to the peerage, 33 years later. During that period he was associated with many distinguished people and picturesque events. He was present at the coronation of William IV. and Queen Victoria; this he definitely affirmed in a letter to *The Times* just before the coronation of the present King, which he was prevented from attending on account of a broken limb sustained at a garden party given in honour of his 90th birthday. On inheriting the Stoke Park estate he became associated with administrative work in Suffolk, and was patient and conscientious in the discharge of these public duties. During his long chairmanship of the quarter sessions for Suffolk his good nature was conspicuously shown. On the Stoke Park estate he effected vast improvements involving an outlay of £60,000. Among the treasures of the mansion, which he rebuilt, is the woosack from the

old House of Lords. When the Houses of Parliament were rebuilt after the fire the old furniture became the perquisite of the Lord Chamberlain, and the woosack, at which he remembered Lord Eldon speaking, passed into Lord Gwydyr's hands. The hall also contains the stool which was used by Lord Cardigan at the State trial in the House of Lords in 1841.

Lord Gwydyr attributed his longevity to non-smoking, plenty of outdoor exercise, and moderation in eating and drinking. His memory and clearness of mind were remarkable. Until recently he had managed his estate and household himself and paid the weekly wages in person. He was tall, carried his head erect, and had an old-world courtesy and urbanity combined with a fund of humour and anecdote which made him universally popular. He played croquet till two years ago.

The author of "Public Men of Ipswich and East Suffolk" draws a pleasant picture of Baron Gwydyr in his administrative capacity. It may be outlined as follows:—"A punctilious and conscientious gentleman, most ready to perform his part in forming a quorum; if he was one of the twelve Magistrates, or of twelve gentlemen in any department of public business, appointed to meet and transact certain duties, this nobleman would be one of the five or three found present when the clock strikes. . . . He was laborious and painstaking, quite in earnest, scrupulous, conscientious, patient above all things, and desirous that the best and the properest thing should be done." Of the deliberate methods of Baron Gwydyr, presenting a marked contrast to the hurry and bustle which often distinguish public life in these early years of the twentieth century, the writer referred to bears the strongest testimony—"He was probably never known to be in a hurry, and impatience was a thing which he knew not how to sympathise with." Throughout the long period during which Baron Gwydyr was chairman of the Suffolk Quarter Sessions, and in his chairmanship of the Samford Bench of Magistrates, his good nature, amiability, and kindness of heart were conspicuous; he possessed a considerable degree of business capacity, and showed himself a model in the oft-maligned county judiciary. As Chairman of Quarter Sessions in county business he long

occupied his place "by a sort of precedence, and in recognition of his experience and of the certainty that he would be always at his post." His compeers regarded him as "a generous, good-natured, well-disposed, and courteous gentleman, whose influence and services were often available in a good cause."

In Parliament Baron Gwydyr took part in many of the important divisions during the last quarter of the nineteenth century: yet it was apparent that he had no particular liking for heated partisanship—the courtier's was the dominating tradition in his career.

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RICHARD HALE BUDD, M.A.

Mr Richard Hale Budd died on the 27th March last at his residence, Rooding, Brighton, Victoria, aged 93.

An account of Mr Budd's career, from his own pen, was given in *The Eagle* for the Lent Term 1908 (Vol. xxix., 164-167). We may remind our readers that he rowed in the Lady Margaret Boat at Henley in 1837, and for Cambridge against Leander in the same year.

Mr Budd was born at Kensington 6 March 1816, being the eldest son of the Rev Henry Budd (of St John's, B.A. 1797), Rector of White Roothing in Essex, and was educated at Rugby.

After leaving College it was his intention to be called to the Bar, but deafness made its appearance, and in 1840 he went out to Australia in the ship *Eagle*. He first started on a sheep farm at Kyneton in Victoria with some partners, three labourers who accompanied him from Roothing acting as shepherds. In 1842 he turned to educational pursuits, beginning as a private tutor in Melbourne, and afterwards founded a School at Campbelltown, Tasmania, in 1843. In the year 1846 he returned to Melbourne and opened a School in Victoria Parade. On the arrival of Bishop Perry, the first Bishop of Melbourne, Mr Budd was induced to join forces with him, and accepted the position of first Headmaster of the Diocesan Grammar School, which was opened 11 April

1848, the first public School in Victoria. Afterwards difficulties arose and the School was closed for a time to be reopened as The Church of England Grammar School, of which Mr Budd was always regarded as the originator.

In 1854 Mr Budd became Inspector under the Denominational School Board of Victoria, becoming Secretary in 1856, and later he became Inspector General; that position he retained until 1872, when he retired on a pension. It is said that no man did more for public instruction in the Colony, and his example and methods have influenced the whole educational system of Australia. In 1889 he opened a girls School which he carried on until advancing years compelled him to retire.

In his earlier days he was well known in rowing circles in Victoria, as was his yacht *Fleur-de-lis* in Port Philip.

Mr Budd, at the time of his death, and for some time before, was the oldest Rowing Blue, and also the Blue of greatest length of years. An excellent portrait of him appeared in *The Leader* published in Melbourne on 3 April 1909. His funeral at St Andrew's Church, Brighton, and afterwards at the Brighton cemetery, was largely attended, and numberless wreaths attested the regard of his old pupils and friends.

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SIR WILLIAM LEECE DRINKWATER, M.A.

Sir William Leece Drinkwater, sometime a Judge of the High Court of Judicature in the Isle of Man and First Deemster, died on the 22nd May 1909 at his residence, Kirby, near Douglas.

Sir William Drinkwater came of a Liverpool family, and he was born in Liverpool 28 March 1812, so that he was in his 98th year. His father, the late Mr John Drinkwater, was the youngest son of Mr James Drinkwater, Mayor of Liverpool in 1810; Mr James Drinkwater married a Miss Leece of the Isle of Man.

Mr W. L. Drinkwater was educated first at a School in Angoulême and afterwards at the Royal Institution School,

Liverpool. Coming to St John's he took the degrees of B.A. in 1834 and M.A. in 1837. He was admitted a student of the Inner Temple 16 April 1834 and was called to the Bar 9 June 1837. He joined the Northern Circuit.

In 1847 he was appointed second Deemster of the Isle of Man, and in 1855 he became first Deemster, a position which he held until 1897, when he retired upon completing 50 years' service as a Judge. In 1877 he received knighthood. As Deemster Sir William Drinkwater inspired the confidence of the Manx people, and there were but few appeals from his legal decisions. The Deemsters are *ex officio* members of the Manx Legislative Council, and while holding this position Sir William Drinkwater acquired the reputation of a good speaker and a keen debater. Until he was nearly 70 years old Sir William went about the island on horseback while performing his judicial duties. When over 80 he fell while skating and broke his arm, but the accident did not lead to any abatement of his zeal for outdoor exercise. He attributed the vigour of his old age to regular habits. He never smoked, but he often deplored the declining popularity of port. Before he retired from the Bench he used to sit in Court without an interval for lunch from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Sir William was a Churchman and a Conservative. When he had passed his 90th birthday he published a pamphlet in opposition to a proposal that estate duties should be levied in the Isle of Man. His residence, Kirby, was built by the late Sir Mark Wilks, who was one of the custodians of Napoleon in St Helena.

Sir William Drinkwater married 27 August 1840, Elinor, sister of the late Sir James Bourne, bart. of Hackinsall, Lancaster; she died at Kirby 2 February 1897, aged 78. He published "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Common Pleas, 1840-1."

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HENRY MASON BOMPAS, M.A., K.C.

Mr H. M. Bompas, ex-Judge of County Courts for Circuit 11, died 5 March, 1909, at his residence 4 Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, after a short illness.

Mr Bompas came of a legal stock: his father, Mr Charles

Carpenter Bompas (second son of George Gwinnett Bompas, of New York), was admitted a student of the Inner Temple 22 November, 1810, and was called to the Bar 24 November, 1815, becoming a Serjeant-at-Law 27 June, 1827. To readers of Dickens Mr Serjeant Bompas will always be interesting, for he was the original of Serjeant Buzfuz of the Pickwick papers, appearing for the plaintiff in the leading case of *Bardell v. Pickwick*. His son, the subject of this notice, so far acknowledged the identity of his father with Buzfuz as to dine as a guest of the Dickens Fellowship.

Mr Serjeant Bompas died 29 February, 1844, at the comparatively early age of 53, leaving a widow and eight children—five sons and three daughters—not too well provided for.

The fourth son, William Bompas, became a pioneer Bishop of the Church of England in Canada, being successively head of the new dioceses opened, first at Athabasca, then in the Mackenzie River, and lastly at Selkirk (Yukon).

Mr H. M. Bompas was born 6 April, 1836, at 11, Park Street, Regent's Park. He was first educated at University College, London, and being admitted to St John's 3 July 1854, was fifth Wrangler in 1858. He also graduated at the University of London in 1857, and obtained the gold medal for mathematics at the M.A. examination.

Mr Bompas belonged then, as he did all through his life, to the Baptist community, so that he was not eligible to a Fellowship. He was admitted a student of the Inner Temple 3 May 1860, and was called to the Bar 26 January 1863; he became a Q.C. 13 February 1877, and a Bencher of his Inn 28 January 1881. On his call he joined the Western Circuit. Nearly twenty years had passed since Serjeant Bompas, the father, led the Circuit, and his name was then to many not much more than a memory, but his fat, rubicund features, ponderous form, and heavy mannerisms had been preserved for posterity by a master-hand, and there were many who looked to young Bompas as in a sense the survival of a tradition. Therefore, his career was closely watched. Keen and clear of intellect, his scholastic days proved him to be; his practice at the Bar revealed the

qualities of a sound and careful lawyer if not a brilliant advocate. In 1865 he was appointed one of the commissioners of middle-class education, and in the same year, upon the establishment of the Law Reports, he was made a reporter to the Court of Common Pleas, a post which he held for five years. In 1887 (upon the elevation of Mr Justice Charles to the Bench) he became the Leader of the Western Circuit. He was counsel in many prominent cases before the Privy Council, in cases before the Railway Commissioners, and in appeals to the House of Lords. One of the most important cases in which he appeared before the last named tribunal was that of the British South African Company v. Companhia de Mozambique, the question at issue being that of the jurisdiction of the English Courts in respect of land in a foreign country. He was standing counsel to the Rhymney Railway Company, and was also a familiar figure at the Parliamentary Bar.

Indeed, he had a wish at one time to figure on the larger stage of the House of Commons itself, and made three attempts to enter Parliament. But he either chose his fighting ground badly or met with more than ordinary ill-luck, for his ambition in that direction never reached fulfilment. As a Liberal he contested Southampton in 1878, but was not successful, and in the following year he is reported as appearing in another quarter of the political field—at Ashton-under-Lyne—under circumstances as peculiar as they were exciting. The election of 1880 was almost at hand, and the Liberals of Ashton had their eyes upon a possible candidate in the person of a local manufacturer—"one of themselves." But Mr Hugh Mason (that was the gentleman's name) was not at all enthusiastic about entering Parliament, and tried to put his pursuers off the scent by getting Mr Bompas down to give them a political lecture. Mr Mason himself took the chair, but his little game was "all up" before it started. His pursuers had seen through it, and, after listening with patience to Mr Bompas's discourse, they developed an organised plan of attack against the chairman. All the exits of the building were locked, and Mr Mason was plainly told that he would not be liberated until he had consented to stand. For a considerable

time the Chairman and the audience faced one another in conflicting determination, and it was not until midnight that Mr Mason gave way and was ultimately elected. Thus it was that instead of being, as was probable, M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne Mr Bompas was led to try his luck in West Kent, and encountered his second defeat. In 1885 he fought the New Forest Division of Hampshire in the Liberal interest, and was again defeated. He did not make a further attempt to enter Parliament, and the law claimed his undivided attention.

In the year 1882 he was appointed Recorder of Poole, and two years later his connection with the West Country was further cemented by his being made Recorder of Plymouth and Devonport, which office he held for twelve years until in 1896 he was appointed County Court Judge for the Bradford district. While he was Recorder of Plymouth the entire town was re-assessed, and many appeals came before him in consequence. Feeling ran high, and some of the Recorder's decisions were tested in London. Upon his departure for Bradford he alluded to these times, remarking that he had the satisfaction of knowing that only in two instances had he been over-ruled. It would be wrong to assume, of course, that Mr Bompas's relations with the twin towns were not of the happiest. On the contrary, his long and hereditary associations with the West led him to entertain a certain sentiment for that part of the country, and when he spoke of its scenery and its warm-hearted people he would do so with all the cordiality of one born of the soil: indeed, he sometimes playfully claimed to belong to the brotherhood of the West, and his club in London was the Devonshire. It was somewhat of a wrench to him, therefore, when he was transplanted late in life to the North of England, and he never quite adapted himself to the change. He was sixty years of age, by which time of life even the hardiest has to acknowledge the difference between the rigorous climate of the North and the genial warmth of the South. However, he made the best of it for a few years, but was ultimately obliged for reasons of health to remove again to the South. Kindly, gentle, and patient to the last degree, those who practised in his Courts, and in other ways came into contact with him, entertained towards him feelings

of unaffected regard. His was a sweet disposition, and he was, if anything, excessively indulgent where a firm suppression of non-essentials would have facilitated the work of the Court. His patience was, indeed, extraordinary, but having mastered all the facts he was not slow in giving a decision, and rarely was his law found to be at fault. In his later years, however, deafness rendered the discharge of his duties increasingly difficult. His long experience on the bench was always at the disposal of litigants, and if he could compose differences by a kindly word of advice he was only too glad to do so. Nor was he disinclined to put himself to some inconvenience if he could thereby do litigants "a good turn," and on one occasion at Bradford, when he was in his 72nd year, he sat until ten o'clock at night in order that certain witnesses from Wolverhampton might not be put to the trouble of a second journey.

Mr Bompas was a strong supporter of the temperance movement; spending money on law, he once told a man at Skipton, was better than spending it on beer. He had a genial and kindly manner, was a ready conversationalist, and a man for whom most were instinctively disposed to entertain a liking. But for all that he was a keen and wary man of the world, possessing an intimate knowledge of the vicissitudes of life and quick to discern truth, be it disguised with what carefulness craft could devise. Mr Bompas married 20 September 1867, Rachel Henrietta, eldest daughter of the Rev Edward White, of Tufnell Park, Holloway.

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REV CANON THOMAS EBENEZER CLEWORTH, M.A.

Canon Cleworth died on Monday, 5 April 1909 at Middleton Rectory, aged 55. His father, Mr Enoch Cleworth, was a Lancastrian, of Tyldesley, near Manchester, but the future Canon was born in Westminster 2 April 1854. He was admitted to St John's 6 October 1879, so that he was a little older than his contemporaries. He was ordained deacon in 1880 and priest in 1881 by Dr Rowley Hill,

Bishop of Sodor and Man, and served the curacy of Kirk German in that island under the present incumbent. In 1882 he joined the staff of the Church Parochial Mission Society under Canon Hay Aitken, and in 1884 became vicar of St Thomas, Nottingham, on the nomination of the trustees. In the same year Mr Cléworth married a daughter of Mr Alfred Butterworth, J.P., of Werneth, Oldham, and Hatherden, Andover, who is patron of the valuable and ancient benefice of Middleton, to which he appointed his son-in-law in 1888. This rectory carries with it the patronage of four daughter benefices and itself involves the oversight of about 6,500 people, while it appears by the reference books that quite recently he was without the help of a curate. His work was not long in obtaining recognition. Bishop Moorhouse made him Rural Dean of Middleton and Prestwich in 1899, and gave him an Honorary Canonry in 1902, shortly before his resignation of the See. Himself a quite moderate Churchman, who was offered about this time a Colonial Bishopric, Canon Cleworth became suddenly prominent after the passing of the Education Act 1902, through the vigour with which he initiated and organized the Church Schools Emergency League, a society at first intended to give advice to trustees of local schools, and afterwards extending its ramifications through many parts of the country. The Bishop of Manchester and the National Society alike had to reckon at times with its opposition or its urgent advice, and the demonstration of Lancashire denominationalists in London, with which the Bishop of London walked through the West End, was largely due to the energy of Canon Cleworth. He was equally ready with his pen as a pamphleteer and a newspaper correspondent; indeed there were times during the thick of the fray when he might have obtained a more attentive reading if he had written fewer letters to the Press. His early death is a great loss to the cause which he served with a zeal which probably overtaxed his powers.

We take the two following notices of Canon Cleworth from *The Manchester Guardian* for April 6th and 7th.

Canon Cleworth was widely known as an authority on Church education. When Mr Balfour's Act of 1902 was passed a few of the leading Churchmen of the diocese formed



a committee to advise Church school managers as to the many legal and administrative problems that arose. Their advice was so much sought after both within and without the diocese that the idea of forming a permanent consultative body suggested itself, and this led in due course to the formation of the Church Schools Emergency League. Of this League Canon Cleworth may be described as the founder. He threw his great personal energy unreservedly into the movement, and when it had been well established in Manchester he then laboured unceasingly for its recognition as a representative Church organisation for both provinces. He served for some time as its Secretary and Organiser, and though later he found the duties too onerous he retained to the end the office of Honorary Secretary.

Canon Cleworth was a vigorous controversialist on educational matters. He was a frequent contributor to the correspondence columns of *The Manchester Guardian*, and he also wrote and published a series of leaflets dealing with points affecting Church school interests which arose in the course of the education controversy. He set his face steadfastly against compromise, and pushed the claims of Church schools to the furthest point. All the Education Bills introduced during the present Liberal Government were met by him with uncompromising opposition. While he fought hard for the retention of existing Church schools on the basis of their trust deeds—mistrusting Bishop Knox's "parental right" theory as a risky abandonment of the historical position of Church school defenders, and resisting the Bishop of St Asaph's proposal for the wholesale surrender of Church schools in return for a universal "right of entry,"—Canon Cleworth confidently advanced a claim for definite Church teaching by Church teachers in Council schools. In short, he stood boldly for the full recognition of denominationalism as a permanent element in national education. Though in this he went beyond the general body of Church opinion, he gathered round him a strong band of "stalwarts," and thus succeeded in stiffening the general Church attitude and checking the tendency to compromise.

In public an uncompromising fighter, Canon Cleworth was in private life a very genial companion. He never

labelled himself "High" or "Low" as a party man, yet he was a strong Churchman, and believed in parochial and public work being done on distinctly Church lines. He took a great pride in the ancient Parish Church of Middleton, with its fine history and associations, and he was scarcely less proud of the historic rectory, in which he resided, with its moat outside and its splendid old oak within. The living of Middleton is one of the oldest and most valuable in the diocese, and its rector has the right of presentation to four neighbouring livings. Canon Cleworth was a diligent worker and leader in the district of which Middleton was the ecclesiastical centre, and he also took a very active interest in diocesan movements. Of late he had clearly overtaxed his strength, and to this no doubt in part must be attributed the premature close of what promised to be a long and active life.

To the larger world without the late Canon Cleworth was chiefly known as a tenacious fighter who, himself giving no inch of ground, was always ware to entrench upon that given by his adversaries. He must have appeared as one who to the passionate conviction of the righteousness of his cause joined something of the hot lust of battle. But, in truth, those who so judged did not know the man. They caught but one facet of a rich personality. A doughty fighter he certainly was, and one who fought with the passion of his heart as well as with the cunning of his hands. But he was a high-minded combatant who struck never a mean blow, who warred not against men but against the errors of men, who in the thickest of the press never forgot to be large-hearted. And he was much more than a fighter. He had a mind which, ripening late, developed qualities which are commonly more serviceable in the legal calling than in his own. His intellect had acquired a fine temper and edge, and had accumulated a large store of legal erudition. In these later acquisitions certain older ones were not merged and lost. The years had not damped the evangelical fervour which in earlier years had given him power as a mission preacher. He had the fire and the unction which had come to him by nature and grace, and which he had learned how

to use in the service of the highest of all causes in association with the great mission preachers of the last generation. Legal acumen, evangelical ardour, stoutness in controversy are not often found together in one character. They met and housed together in the soul of Thomas Ebenezer Cleworth. And there was more. He was among the most companionable of men. His sallies of humour, his moral transparency, his unfailing urbanity were all happily allied to make him so. He had a talent for friendship and a temperament which gave it ample exercise. If he was quick in controversy, he was still quicker in the uses of charity. His hand was as open as his heart. The days of his pilgrimage had been too few for many who, without always agreeing with him, loved him. It is too soon to estimate the effect which his withdrawal must have upon the education controversy. It must of necessity be great.

W. G. E. R.

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FREDERICK ALFRED RAYMOND HIGGINS.

On Friday, March 19th, Frederick Alfred Raymond Higgins was laid to rest in St Mary's Churchyard, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham. The news of his death came as a terrible shock to the many Johnians who knew and loved him. He had been ill with influenza, but seemed to be recovering from the attack; pneumonia, however, set in, and on Sunday, the 14th of March, he passed away.

Higgins entered St John's College in 1903 as a Mathematical scholar, and graduated in 1906 with a good second class in the Tripos. Staying up a fourth year, he intended to take the Science Tripos, but was compelled through overwork to give up the examination, and had to be content with a First Class in the Special.

It was on the river that he first won a name for the determination and capacity for hard work which distinguished him in every sphere of his life. After rowing in the Lent Boat, though never a stylish oar, he made his way by sheer pluck and endurance into the May Boat in his third term. No one who knew him will forget the extraordinary keenness

he showed as a member of the Boat Club, whether in the boat, or on the towpath, or in his official capacity as Second Boat Captain. And with him it was no narrow enthusiasm for a sport at the expense of other interests in life. The characteristics which distinguished him as a member of the Boat Club were just those which he displayed as a member of his College and of the larger society of his fellow men. It is good to have known his cheery face and honest simplicity. He knew his duty, and did it; frank and genuine in all his actions, he did not shrink from criticising in the same spirit; unsparing of himself, he was able to inspire others with a like unselfishness. His Christianity was to him a very real thing. He made no display of it, but his life was eloquent with deeds, for it was lived in the spirit of service and self-sacrifice.

Many of us, perhaps, thought of our friend as a man simple and untroubled, to whom the problem of life presented no difficulties. But the following tribute of an intimate College friend reveals a dogged determination in grappling with difficulties, coupled with a strong faith in God, which give some insight into the hidden sources of his power:—"I was immensely struck by his attitude during the struggle which he came through in his last term, and I could not help admiring the tenacity with which he stuck to things, in spite of the mystery of existence which seemed to overwhelm him then. The 'whence' and the 'whither' were vague and even terrible to him at that time, and all sorts of voices called him in ways that were quite strange to his early belief. But he never wavered in his conviction that hard work was the key to truth, and, under circumstances in which many a man has felt the slackening of sinews, and has asked, 'What is the use?', he had enough pluck to persevere, merely because he believed that there must be a 'use.' So that though his whole moral attitude showed no tremor on the surface, there were convulsions as great as many a man has had to contend with, but out of which no one has come more truly strong."

On leaving Cambridge Higgins took a temporary mastership at Eton College. With a man of his enthusiasm there could be only one result, and his half-year at Eton won for

him golden opinions. He then went to Clifton, and it was here, especially in his capacity of house tutor, that he found full scope for his energies. He took the keenest interest in games, and was devoted to the boys under his charge ; and it is characteristic of him that, on joining the Cadet Corps, he did not think it beneath his dignity to drill with the recruits.

It seemed that a great career lay before him, a career which would bring distinction to himself, and at the same time be devoted to the service of his fellow men. But his work has already reached its close, and he is gone, leaving behind him sorrow at the parting, but gladness for the privilege of having known him, and hope for the springing into life of the seed which he has sown.

P. J. L.

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## OUR CHRONICLE.

*Easter Term 1909.*

On April 14 it was announced that the King, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, had been pleased to appoint A. J. David, Esquire (LL.B. 1884), to be Recorder of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Sir A. G. Greenhill (B.A. 1870) has been appointed by the Government to be one of the members of the Special Committee on Aviation.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Institution held on Saturday, May 1, Lord Justice Sir J. Fletcher Moulton (B.A. 1868) and the Hon C. A. Parsons (B.A. 1877), both Honorary Fellows of the College, were elected Managers of the Institution for the ensuing year. On the 4th of May the Duke of Northumberland, the President of the Institution, nominated Lord Justice Moulton to be one of the Vice-Presidents.

The Hon C. A. Parsons (B.A. 1877) was on March 31 elected Vice-President of the Institution of Naval Architects for the ensuing year.

Under the Port of London Act 1908, a reconstituted Board has been formed to administer the Thames between Cricklade and Teddington. Mr James Bigwood (B.A. 1863) has been appointed one of the new Conservators by the Middlesex County Council.

Mr E. W. MacBride (B.A. 1891), Strathcona Professor of Zoology in M'Gill University, Montreal, has been appointed chief assistant for the work of the zoological department in the Imperial College of Science, London.

Mr Grafton Elliot Smith (B.A. 1893) Professor of Anatomy in the Government School of Medicine of Cairo, was on the 20th May last appointed by the University of Manchester to the Chair of Anatomy held for nearly a quarter of a century by Professor Young, who has lately retired owing to ill-health.

Professor Elliot Smith was educated at the University of Sydney, New South Wales, where he graduated as Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery in 1893. Having been awarded the King Travelling Fellowship of the University of Sydney, he proceeded to Cambridge, where he carried out researches in anatomy. Later he was elected to a Fellowship at St John's College and was appointed University Demonstrator of Anatomy. In 1900 he was elected to his present post, and in 1907 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

In the University of London the following members of the College have been appointed representatives for the period 1909-13: by the Faculty of Theology, Professor W. H. Bennett (B.A. 1882); by the Faculty of Arts, Dr A. Caldecott (B.A. 1880).

The Rev Atherton Knowles (B.A. 1881), Vicar of St James', Ratcliff, has been elected one of the Assistants of the Court of Governors of Sion College for the ensuing year.

On the 2nd of April last the University of Edinburgh conferred the Honorary Degree of LL.D. upon Dr J. E. Sandys (B.A. 1867), Fellow of the College and Public Orator of the University, and also upon Dr William Burnside (B.A. 1875), now Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, who, after being a Minor Scholar at St John's for two years, migrated to Pembroke College. Sir Ludovic Grant, Dean of the Faculty of Law, in presenting these gentlemen, spoke as follows:

"On an occasion like the present it would be strange if the claims of classical scholarship to honorary recognition were to be overlooked, and Mr Sandys has been bidden here to-day as one pre-eminently worthy to appear as the representative of *Literæ Humaniores*. Numerous as the eminent scholars are whom Cambridge—the cradle of classical culture—has sent forth, it may be questioned whether any of this brilliant band can point to a record more distinguished than can Mr Sandys. As an undergraduate his career was a triumphal progress—the elegance and choice felicity of expression which have since informed all his work as Public Orator were apparent in his youthful compositions; twice in succession he carried off the Porson Prize, and he was Senior Classic of his year. Since then his creative activity has been remarkable. He has enriched our classical literature with various editions of ancient authors—editions which are justly admired for their learning and exact scholarship. He is the author of numerous and valuable papers, and as he is about to be made a Doctor of Laws, it is fitting that I should

mention that these include an exhaustive article on Greek Law contributed to the new issue of the Encyclopædia Britannica. But the work which serves as the crown and coping-stone of his literary labours is that unique achievement, his "History of Classical Scholarship." Replete with recondite lore, and characterised by keen, critical insight and great literary power, this monumental treatise has received on all sides the warmest encomiums, and has already gained for its author a world-wide reputation. The University of Edinburgh is proud to receive the illustrious historian of Humanism, himself so gifted a humanist, into the ranks of her honorary graduates in Law.

"The Royal Naval College, Greenwich, is to be congratulated on possessing, in its Professor of Mathematics, a worker of brilliant attainments who, by the number, the importance, and, above all, the originality of his contributions to the science which he represents, has won for himself a position of proud pre-eminence amongst the pure Mathematicians of this country. The work, perhaps, on which his reputation mainly rests is that which he has achieved in connection with the subject of Discontinuous Groups. The Theory of Groups has long been extensively handled on the Continent; its originators were the French Mathematicians, Cauchy and Galois, and more recently it has been developed by their German brethren, Sylow, Netto, and Weber. But until lately this theory—despite the fascinating interest which is claimed for it—had attracted little attention in this country. Professor Burnside, however, has now removed this reproach. His volume, entitled "The Theory of Groups of Finite Order," has come to be recognised as a standard work from which all labourers in this field must necessarily seek guidance. Of the highest value, too, are his memoirs on Automorphic Functions, and his contributions to Non-Euclidean Geometry, and to the theory of Waves on Liquids. All his writings bear the impress of an unusually acute and powerful mind, and in form they are distinguished by their terseness and rare elegance of expression. Professor Burnside has filled the President's chair of the London Mathematical Society and holds a Royal Medal from the Royal Society. To these high distinctions the University of Edinburgh now rejoice to add her Doctorate in Laws."

Lord Derby was installed as Chancellor of the University of Liverpool on the 8th of May. A number of honorary degrees were conferred; among those so honoured were Sir Donald MacAlister (B.A. 1877), Principal of the University of Glasgow, and the Hon C. A. Parsons (B.A. 1877), honorary Fellow of the College.

In presenting Sir Donald MacAlister for the degree of Doctor of Law,

Professor McCunn said the city had ever been eager to claim Sir Donald MacAlister as one of her most distinguished sons, because Liverpool was not minded to forget that it was the privilege of one of her great schools to witness and to hasten the dawn of these commanding and versatile intellectual powers which had won such signal and widespread recognition throughout the length and breadth of academic and scientific worlds. Few men had passed to distinction so victoriously by many paths. They thought of the severe abstraction of mathematical study, and remembered the Senior Wrangler and the first Smith's prizeman. They thought of the concrete investigations of medical science, of the achievements and the infinite possibilities of the applications of physiology and sanitary science to the health of the cities and nations; of the intricate and difficult problems of medical education and organisation; and they found therein tribute of admiration to the brilliant, untiring, and fruitful labours of the President of the General Council. They thought of the wide domain of university life and administration, and they particularly delighted to honour the distinguished Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Glasgow. Thrice fortunate was that ancient university of the people of the North in having called to its service that varied expert knowledge and experience.

In presenting the Hon C. A. Parsons for the degree of Doctor of Engineering,

Professor Watkinson said that Mr Parsons was, on the authority of Lord Kelvin, the world's greatest engineering inventor since James Watt. In his compound steam turbine he was the first to succeed in materialising the dreams of a multitude of inventors, who, from the time of Hero of Alexandria, through 20 centuries, had striven to produce a purely rotary steam engine. His turbine now propelled mighty Cunarders across the Atlantic in mid-winter at an average speed exceeding 25 knots and with the regularity of express trains. It had also become the only type of engine for the propulsion of our new war-ships, from the smallest torpedo boats to the mighty Dreadnoughts, and the superiority of our recent ships over those of all other nations was largely due to Mr Parsons's invention.

At the election of fifteen members of the Royal Society held in May, three members of the College were elected. The following statements give an account of their scientific work:—

Mr Alfred John Jukes-Browne, formerly on the Staff of

the Geological Survey. Distinguished for his Researches on the Cretaceous Rocks. Author of Memoir on the Cretaceous Rocks of Britain, 3 vols. (1900-1904), and part author of Memoirs on the Geology of Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and Norfolk. Author of papers in the Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. on the Cambridge Gault and Greensand, the Glacial Drift and River-Valleys of Lincolnshire, the Coral Rocks and Oceanic deposits of Barbados, the origin of the Clay-with-flints, &c. Also of many papers in the Geological Magazine, and other journals. Author of the "Building of the British Isles" (second edition, 1892), and other books. Was awarded the Sedgwick Prize for Essay on the Post Tertiary Deposits of Cambridgeshire (1878), and the Murchison Medal by the Council of the Geological Society (1901).

Professor William McFadden Orr, Professor of Mathematics in the Royal College of Science, Dublin. Formerly Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. Senior Wrangler, 1888. Distinguished for knowledge of and contributions to mathematical physics. Author of:—"Contact Relations of certain Systems of Circles and Conics" (1896); "On the Product of Two Hypergeometric Series" (1897); "On Divergent Hypergeometric Series" (1898, with additions, 1899 and 1900); "Theorems on the Contact of Spheres" (1897); "On the product  $J_m(x) J_n(x)$ " (1899); "On the Theory of Electrons" (1900); "The Impossibility of Undamped Vibrations in an Unbounded Dielectric" (1903); "On the Radiation from an Alternating Circular Electric Current" (1904); "On Clausius's Theorem for Irreversible Cycles and on the increase of Entropy" (1905); "The Mixing of Gases" (1908); "The Stability or Instability of Steady Motions of Liquids: Part I., A Perfect Liquid, Part II., A Viscous Liquid" (1907).

Dr Alfred Barton Rendle, Keeper of the Department of Botany, British Museum, Natural History. Author of over seventy papers chiefly on Systematic Botany. Amongst these are:—"The Plants of Milanji, Nyassaland" (Apetalæ, Monocotyledones, and Gymnospermæ) (Trans. Linn. Soc., 1893); "Revision of the genus *Nipadites*" (Journ. Linn. Soc., 1894); "A Contribution to the Flora of Eastern Tropical Africa" (*ibid.*, 1895); "The Orchids collected by Professor G. F. Scott Elliot in Tropical Africa" (Journ. Bot., 1895); "Catalogue of the African Plants collected by Dr Welwitsch" (Monocotyledones and Gymnospermæ) (vol. ii., British Museum Publication); "Systematic Revision of the genus *Najas*" (Trans. Linn. Soc., 1899); The Apetalæ and Monocotyledones in Andrew's "Monograph of Christmas Island" (British Museum Publication); The Naiadaceæ in

Engler's "Das Pflanzenreich"; "The Classification of Flowering Plants" (vol. i., Gymnosperms and Monocotyledones (Cambridge University Press, 1904); "Monograph of Chinese Grasses" (Journ. Linn. Soc., 1904); Convolvulaceæ, in "Flora of Tropical Africa" (edited by Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, vol. iv.).

Under the title of *Orationes et Epistolae Cantabrigienses*, Messrs Macmillan propose to publish in October next a complete collection of the Latin Speeches and Letters written during the last 33 years by Dr Sandys, as Public Orator. The number of letters officially addressed to Benefactors of the University, and to other Universities or Learned Societies, has been more than 50; and the number of distinguished persons presented for Honorary Degrees, more than 500. It is proposed to publish the work by subscription at a price not exceeding 10s. *net*. A prospectus may now be obtained from the publishers through any bookseller. It includes a form, which intending subscribers are requested to be so good as to sign and to send to their booksellers at an early date.

The Rev A. B. Haslam (B.A. 1873), late Headmaster of the Royal Grammar School, Sheffield, has lately been appointed by Christ's College to be their Representative Governor of Kirby Lonsdale Grammar School.

Mr J. H. A. Hart (B.A. 1898), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, has been appointed a Governor of Giggleswick School, on the nomination of the College.

Mr A. K. Cama (B.A. 1895), I.C.S., has been appointed assistant collector at Kaira, Bombay.

Mr A. Latifi (B.A. 1901), I.C.S., has been appointed District Judge of the civil district of Hoshiarpur, Punjab.

Mr N. Bishop Harman (B.A. 1897) has been appointed Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon to the West London Hospital and Lecturer in Ophthalmology to the post-graduate College.

Mr L. Shingleton-Smith (B.A. 1901), M.B., B.C., has been appointed medical officer to the Brecknock Union (Brecon) Workhouse.

Mr S. G. Macdonald (B.A. 1902), M.B., B.C., has been appointed House Surgeon at St Thomas' Hospital.

Ds H. T. H. Piaggio (B.A. 1906) has been appointed Lecturer in Mathematics at University College, Nottingham.

Mr H. W. Harris (B.A. 1905) has been appointed "Day" Editor of the *London Daily News*.

The following members of the College were called to the Bar on May 5 last: at Lincoln's Inn, M. H. W. Hayward (B.A. 1889) and N. J. Wadia (B.A. 1907); at the Middle Temple, W. F. Swords (B.A. 1908) and R. V. J. S. Hogan (B.A. 1907).

Mr A. J. Ellis (B.A. 1906) has been appointed to the Department of Printed Books in the British Museum.

G. S. Hellings, Foundation Scholar of the College, has been elected one of the University Stewart of Rannoch Scholars in Greek and Latin.

W. H. Carter, Scholar of the College, has been elected to one of the Bell (University) Scholarships.

Ds R. P. Dodd (B.A. 1908) has obtained a scholarship at Egerton Hall (Clergy Training College), Manchester.

Ds C. H. G. Campbell (B.A. 1908) has obtained a scholarship at the Westminster Hospital.

Ds L. R. D. Anderson (B.A. 1908) has obtained the Sunderland Scholarship in the Faculty of Commerce at Birmingham University.

The Rev J. Pulliblack (B.A. 1866), Rector of Rampisham with Wraxall, Dorset, has been appointed Prebendary of Winterbourne Earls in Salisbury Cathedral.

The Rev F. W. S. Price (B.A. 1875) has been presented by Lord Ailesbury to the Vicarage of Little Bedwyn, Hungerford.

The Bishop of Ely has appointed the Rev J. H. Spokes (B.A. 1877), Rector of Barton-le-Clay, to be Rural Dean of Amptill.

The Rev W. C. B. Purser (B.A. 1900) has been appointed, by the Lieutenant Governor, a member of the Educational Syndicate for Burma.

The Rev J. C. H. How (B.A. 1903), Hebrew lecturer of the College and Precentor of Trinity College, has been appointed one of the examining chaplains to the Bishop of Southwark.

On Sunday, March 7th, the Bishop of London ordained the two following members of the College as Deacons: C. F. Hodges (B.A. 1907), licenced to St Augustine's, South Hackney, and H. E. Stuart (B.A. 1908), licenced to St James the Less, Bethnal Green.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

Name	Degree	From	To be
Saben, P.	(1879)	V. Accrington, Lancashire	V. Alphamstone, Essex
Davies, T. A.	(1889)	C. St George the Martyr, Queen's Square	V. St Stephen, Upper Holloway
Janvrin, R. le B.	(1902)	C. Bromley St Leonard	R. St Peter's, Peebles
Roseveare, R. P.	(1888)	V. the Ascension, Blackheath	R. St Paul, Deptford
Stuart, W. K.	(1874)	V. Shefford, Beds.	V. Thriplow, Royston
Stead, W. J. V.	(1907)	C. Christ Church, Patricroft	V. Willington, Derby
Egerton, W. R.	(1884)	C. St Barnabas, Sunderland	V. East Rainton, Fence Houses
Holden, W.	(1884)	V. St Augustine, Manchester	V. St John, Manchester
Sanders, S. J. W.	(1865)	V. St Martin, Leicester	V. Rothley, Loughborough
Bellman, A. F.	(1876)	V. Staplefield, Sussex	R. Kiddington, Oxford
Wooller, W. U.	(1871)	V. Thurgoland	V. West Wycombe
Morris, C. P.	(1880)	C. Wickersley	R. Wickersley, Rotherham
Scarlin, W. J. C.	(1896)	C. Farnworth	V. St Stephen's, Kearsley Moor
Bridges, T. L. C.	(1867)	R. Warkton, Kettering	R. Barton Scgrave, Kettering
Cheeseman, H. J.	(1874)	R. Gilton, Cambs.	V. St Andrew's, Deptford, Sunderland

The following University appointments of Members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number : Mr P. Lake to be an examiner for the Special Examinations in Agricultural Science and for the Diploma in Agriculture, also for the Special Examinations in Geography and for the Diploma in Geography ; Mr T. H. Middleton to be an examiner for the Diploma in Agriculture ; the Master to be a member of the Assessment Committee of the Cambridge Union ; Dr Sandys to represent the University at the commemoration of the five-hundredth anniversary of the Foundation of the University of Leipzig ; Mr C. A. A. Scott to be an examiner for Parts I. and II. of the Theological Tripos ; Dr R. N. Goodman to be a Governor of the Endowed Schools, Kingston-on-Thames ; Mr J. J. Lister to be a Manager of the Balfour Fund ; Mr H. F. Stewart to be a Pro-Proprietor on the nomination of the College ; Dr Liveing to be an elector to the Professorship of Astrophysics ; Mr H. Woods re-appointed University Lecturer in Palaeozoology ; Mr A. Harker re-appointed University Lecturer in Petrology.

The following books by members of the College are announced : *The alienation of the Harrow Manors and the*

*surrender of the Charities*, by the Rev W. Done Bushell, formerly Assistant Master in Harrow School and Fellow of the College (Cambridge, Bowes and Bowes) ; *Mendel's Principles of Heredity*, by W. Bateson, F.R.S., V.M.H., Professor of Biology in the University of Cambridge (University Press) ; *A history of the Pathological Society*, by Jameson B. Hurry, M.A., M.D., President of the Society (Bale, Sons, and Danielson) ; *Severest Anaemias. Their infective nature, diagnosis and treatment*, by William Hunter, M.D. (Macmillans) ; *Easy Latin Prose*, by W. Horton Spragge, late Scholar of the College (Edward Arnold) ; *Greek lives from Plutarch*, by C. E. Byles, late Exhibitioner of the College (Arnold) ; *A descriptive catalogue of the Naval Manuscripts in the Pepysian Library at Magdalene College, Cambridge. Vol. iii., Admiralty Letters*, by Dr J. R. Tanner, Fellow and Tutor of the College (Navy Records Society) ; *An elementary Manual of Radio-Telegraphy and Radio-Telephony*, by Dr J. A. Fleming (Longmans, Green & Co.) ; *The place of Theology in the System of Science*. A paper read at a conference of Clergy and Laity on March 17, 1909. By the Rev J. A. Betts, Vicar of St Stephen the Martyr, Portland Town (Hugh Rees) ; *A new Primer of English Literature*, by Dr T. G. Tucker, Professor of Classical Philology in the University of Melbourne, and another (Bell and Sons) ; *Elementary Mechanics*, by T. H. Havelock, M.A., Lecturer on Applied Mathematics at Armstrong College, and another (Bell and Sons) ; *Japanese Education*, Lectures delivered in the University of London, by Baron Dairoku Kikuchi, President of the Imperial University of Kyoto (Blackwood).

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel during the Term as follows :—April 25, the Headmaster of Wellington College (Dr B. Pollock) ; May 9, Commemoration of Benefactors, the Lord Bishop of Thetford (Dr J. P. A. Bowers) ; May 23, Mr T. H. Hennessy ; June 6, the Ven Archdeacon Bevan.

The annual dinner to members of the College who have taken the M.A. degree and have retained their names on the College Boards is to be held this year on Thursday, July 29th. The celebration in Cambridge of the centenary of Charles Darwin has made it necessary to change the date from that on which the dinner has hitherto been held, the Thursday in the third week of June.

It may be convenient for candidates for Fellowships at the election for 1909 to know that the following dates have been fixed :—Candidates to inform the Master of the subjects of their dissertations not later than May 20th ; dissertations



to be sent to the Master not later than August 24th; the examination will be held in the Combination Room on Saturday, October 23. The election will take place on Monday, November 8th.

## JOHNIANA.

The following appeared in *The Cambridge Chronicle* for Saturday 15 July 1854.

## THE TWO BISHOPS.

(From a Correspondent.)

A recent Sydney paper contained an account of a missionary voyage made in company by the Bishops of New Zealand and Newcastle, among "the Islands," which would interest many an old Johnian, re-calling the names of Selwyn and Tyrrell, and the "Ladye Margarett" boat.

OH! merry were the days of old,  
Beside Cam's lazy stream;  
And oft-times, in life's busy track,  
The memories of those days rush back,  
Like a forgotten dream.

The river's alive with moving boats—  
The shore with a shouting crew;  
And the men of St John,  
Dart foremost on,  
For their oars are stout and true.

And we proudly deem that, of all the craft,  
That e'er on the river met,  
The bravest boat that was ever afloat  
Is our "Ladye Margarett."

Where are they now, our fearless band,  
Who toiled in the mimic strife?  
Who best have sped with sail and oar?  
And who lie stranded on the shore  
Of this rough stream of life?

Aye, merry were those days of old,  
The sunniest days on earth!  
Yet no thought of glee  
Brought now to me  
The memory of their mirth.

'Twas a vision of a lonely barque  
On the broad pacific wave—  
A barque of little pride or state,  
But one that bears a princely freight  
In two true hearts and brave.

I seem to watch them on their way—  
The gentle and the just—  
Gone nobly forth to brave and bear  
Peril and pain, and toil and care,  
Firm in their watchword—"Trust."

And, I ask, in their earnest labours now,  
Ah, do they quite forget,  
How in youth's bright weather  
They pulled together  
In the "Ladye Margarett?"

Or sometimes, on their vessel's deck  
When they rest at the close of day,  
Do they talk of their youthful friendly band,  
Linking their hearts to their Fatherland—  
That land so far away?

Do they think of us in our English homes,  
Who fondly remember yet,  
How *they* were two  
Of our joyous crew  
In the "Ladye Margarett?"

The crew referred to above were head of the river for two years (on one occasion pulling first with six oars), and were all scholars, first-class men, and prizemen of the College.

In answer to the question

"Where are they now, our fearless band,"

I add what I know of the members of the (of course slightly varying) crew.

G. A. Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand, and formerly Fellow of St John's.

W. Tyrrell, Bishop of Newcastle.

W. Selwyn, Canon of Ely, formerly Fellow, &c.

C. Merivale, author of the "Roman History," formerly Fellow, Rector of Lawford.

S. Banks, Rector of Cottenham, formerly Chaplain at Canton.

W. Hoare, Secretary to the Bishop of Newcastle, formerly Fellow.

W. Snow (now Strahan), Banker, Strand (captain).

E. Peacock, formerly Fellow.

W. Beadon (steerer), Police Magistrate, London.

J. M. Herbert (steerer), formerly Fellow, Judge of a County Court.

E. Sharpe, formerly Travelling Bachelor, an eminent Architect and Engineer, author of "Parallels of Architecture."

The names of all the above are to be found in the list of honours; and several in the lists of University Prizes and Scholarships.

## ONE OF THE "OLD CREW."

The verses were printed in *The Eagle* for April 1878 (Vol x., 304-5), without comment. They are also printed in Messrs Forster and Harris' *History of the Lady Margaret Boat Club*, pp. 13, 14, where it is stated that they "appeared some years ago in a provincial paper."

It is not certain, but it seems probable that the verses first appeared in *The Cambridge Chronicle*, the heading "From a correspondent" bearing this out.

It would be interesting if their authorship could be traced. "One of the Old Crew" may very well have been the Rev Samuel Banks, Rector of Cottenham from 1851 until his death at 36 Regent Street, Cambridge on 24 April 1881. Mr Banks used to invite the Lady Margaret and Universities crews out to Cottenham Rectory.

In Mr Henry F. Waters' "Genealogical Gleanings in England," Vol I., p. 590-593, copious extracts are given from the will of Mark Mott, of Raigne Parva in the County of Essex, Doctor of Divinity, dated 18 December 1630 and proved 1 April 1631. The will contains the following clause: "I give to the Library of St John's College in Cambridge Alexander Halles his sermones in three volumes in folio and Lyra on the Bible in six volumes in folio and Altissodocensis and Occam on the Sentences and Pelbartus on the sentences in four volumes in quarto." Some of these volumes can still be traced in the Library. Ockham on the Sentences (li-3-25) contains the inscription: "Ex dono venerabilis viri Doctoris Mott quondam huius Collegii Socij." It was

printed by John Trechsel, Lugduni, 9 November 1495. The other volumes, if they exist, have been rebound and the inscriptions lost.

Mark Motte took the degrees: B.A. 1599, M.A. 1603, B.D. 1610, D.D. 1621; he was admitted a Fellow of the College 26 March 1602, and was instituted Rector of Little Rayne 20 January 1611 on the presentation of Sir Anthony Capell.

Dr Mott in his will bequeaths to his father Mark Mott "my book called 'Mr Downeham's Directions to a godly life.'" Mr Waters (*l.c.*, ii, 1137) gives the will of the elder Mark Mott dated 1 March 1636 and proved 7 May 1638, in that he describes himself as of Braintree, gentleman. Mr Waters gives the wills in his "Gleanings" because both the Motts, father and son, call a certain Dorothy "wife of John Taylecott" cousin and she was directly connected with New England families. Dr Mark Mott, in his will mentions his eldest son Henry Mott and his second son Mark Mott, to each of whom he bequeaths lands. It is worth noting that Henry Mott, son and heir, and Mark Mott, second son, "of Mark Mott, late Rayne, Essex, gentleman," were admitted to Gray's Inn 4 November 1631 (Foster, "Gray's Inn Admission Register," p. 194). It is permissible to wonder whether "gentlemen" in these entries should not read "clerk." It seems a remarkable coincidence that at Little Rayne a gentleman and the rector, both deceased in 1631, should have named their eldest and second sons alike. There are many specific requests in Dr Mott's will of which we give one: "To Mark Mott, my brother Adrian Mott's son, my cloak that is faced with velvet to the bottom and lined on the back and also my silk wrought cassock of stitched program with the satin sleeves, a budge gown and all my manuscripts, paper books and written papers." This may be the Mark Mott, Rector of Great Wratting in Suffolk, whose sons Mark and Nathaniel were admitted to Gonville and Caius College 23 November 1659 and 13 August 1662.

Philip Thomas Howard, third son of Henry Frederick, Baron Mowbray, and afterwards third Earl of Arundel, entered the College as a Fellow Commoner 4 July 1640. He afterwards studied at Utrecht and Antwerp, became a Dominican, and was created a Cardinal in 1675. He died 18 June 1694. He was buried at Rome in the Dominican church of S'ta Maria Sopra Minerva. His tombstone, a slab in the pavement of the choir, behind the high altar, has a shield of eight quarterings: 1, Howard; 2, England, with a label of three points; 3, chequy; 4, a lion rampant (for Scotland); 5, the same; 6, per fesse; 7, a fret; 8, per fesse, in sinister chief a canton. The inscription is as follows:

D.M.

PHILLIPO THOMAE HOWARD  
DE NORFOLCIAE ET ARUNDELIAE  
S.R.E. PRESBYTERO. CARDINALI  
TIT. S. MARIAE SUPRA MINERVAM  
EX SACRA FAMILIA PRAED.  
S. MARIAE MAIORIS ARCHIPRESBYTERO  
MAGNAE BRITANNIAE PROTECTORI  
MAGNO ANGLIAE ELEEMOSYNARIO  
PATRIAE ET PAUPERUM PATRI  
FILII PROV. ANGLICANAE EJUSDEM ORDINIS  
PEREMPTI ET RESTAVRATORI OPT.  
HAEREDES INSCRIPTI MAERENTES  
POSVERE  
ANNVENTIBUS. S.R.E. CARDD. EMM  
PAULVTIO DE ALTETRICI  
FRANC. NERLIO  
GALEATIO MARESCOTTO

#### BISHOP COLENZO.

On Sunday, 11 April 1909, John Hunter, D.D., minister of Trinity Church, Kensington Gate, Dowanhill, Glasgow, unveiled in his church the third memorial window to commemorate the leaders of widening religious thought in the nineteenth century. It bears the inscription "To the glory of God and in grateful remembrance of John William Colenso, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Thomas Arnold Frederick W. Robertson, F. D. Maurice, and Charles Kingsley." They are surmounted by a symbolical design, "The Cross and the Crown," and by texts in scroll, "The letter killeth, the Spirit giveth life," and "If any man will do his will, he shall know of the Doctrine." Being Easter Sunday, the pulpit and the lectern were richly decorated with white flowers, two large crosses of arum liliés being conspicuous.

Dr Hunter preached on the victory of failure from the text, "I have overcome the world." At the close he dealt with the effect on British Theology of the teaching of the men commemorated in the windows. The work which they did was largely what the Hebrews would have called "preparing the way of the Lord." They were pioneers destroying in order to fulfil, getting rid of much that passed under the name of religion and orthodoxy in order to recover and reconstruct the simple and original elements of Christianity and to make possible a development that did not change, as both Roman and Protestant developments did, the essential character of Jesus Christ. The men we commemorate were great forces in the movement of Christian thought in the last century, but what is needed now is that their work be taken up, carried on and completed. There is a disposition on the part of many in the churches to let alone the great work of theological and ecclesiastical reconstruction, and to give themselves up entirely to what is called practical work, evangelistic, missionary, social and institutional movements and the like. Christianity seems quite decadent in its mind, and that is why the Church is losing its hold everywhere on the educated intellect of the country. It cannot afford to neglect its duty any longer in this state of things if it is to keep loyal to Jesus Christ the intellect of men, and save them from utter scepticism and unbelief. We must have at all costs a truth-knowing, truth-loving, truth-telling pulpit, for if the Church is to live and grow, its power will rest in the future, even more than in the past, on its pulpit. With all Christian teachers it must be truth first and last, the wise and fearless use of truth. It is this obligation and necessity which reconciles some of us to the independent position, with all its isolation from much that we like and love. It is but little that one congregation can do to supply a demand that falls on the whole Church; but that little we will continue to do with all our might and in the best ways open to us, until the day of a freer and more catholic Church dawns or our own mortal day has closed. It is not on anything so impersonal as the spirit of the age, but on the faithfulness of individual men that all true and sound progress depends. Such faithfulness still means suffering and sacrifice and apparent failure (from the *Glasgow Herald*, Monday, April 12. The first person and present tense have been restored).

The following extracts from the sermon are taken from Dr Hunter's letter to Mrs F. Colenso, 12 March. "To those who are able to know a great man when they see him, and to distinguish the great movements of an age from those that have but a passing interest, Bishop Colenso and his work will hold a front place in the story of the religious progress of the nineteenth century. Among its religious leaders none better deserve to be remembered and honoured—especially by those who value a purified Scripture and its true understanding. It is a lesson in life to look back on the shameful panic through which the whole ecclesiastical world passed—over the publication of views concerning parts of the Old Testament which are now the commonplaces of competent Biblical Scholarship

in this country. In the cause of enlightened Biblical criticism this noble Christian Bishop and Missionary suffered a living martyrdom." . . . . . It would be difficult to find an example of a more genuine and nobler chivalry than that of Stanley's championship of Colenso, when Colenso was fiercely opposed and persecuted by the whole Bench of Bishops.

J. E. B. M.

#### COLLEGE ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

The following are the subjects for the College Essay Prizes:

<i>For Students now in their</i>	<i>Subject.</i>
<i>Third Year.</i>	Boswell's Johnson.
<i>Second Year.</i>	Shakespeare's "As You Like it."
<i>First Year.</i>	The Novels of Thackeray.

The Essays are to be sent to the Master on or before Saturday, October 16th.

#### ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

There will be adjudged in the Michaelmas Term of each year a prize for an essay on a Mathematical subject. The prize will consist of a copy of the Collected Works of Prof. J. C. Adams, together with about £4 in money or books at the choice of the recipient.

The competition is open to all undergraduates of the College who have not entered on their seventh term of residence at the time when the essay is sent in.

The competition is intended to promote independent study of original authorities, and to encourage practice in compact and systematic exposition. Originality in the treatment of the subject is not essential, but freshness and precision will carry weight; the length of the essay is limited to about 3000 words.

The essays, marked "Adams Memorial Prize," should be sent to the Senior Bursar before the end of September.

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

1. Properties of a general cubic surface.
2. Doubly-periodic functions.
3. The theory of Action in Dynamics.
4. The deformation of thin plates.
5. The theory of Diffraction.

The following authorities may be consulted on the essay subjects:

1. Salmon: Solid Geometry; Reye: Géométrie de Position.
2. Treatises on Analysis and Theory of Functions.
3. Routh's Dynamics; Thomson and Tait: Natural Philosophy; Darboux: Théorie des Surfaces, Part II., Chap. viii.
4. Love: Elasticity; Thompson and Tait: Natural Philosophy; Rayleigh: Sound.
5. Schuster: Optics; Verdet: Optique physique; Mascart: Optique, t. i.

#### LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

*President*—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr J. J. Lister. *1st Captain*—C. J. W. Henslow. *2nd Captain*—C. L. Holthouse. *Hon. Sec.*—H. F. Russell-Smith. *Junior Treasurer*—J. M. Short. *1st Lent Captain*—G. A. Allen. *2nd Lent Captain*—K. S. Thomson. *3rd Lent Captain*—H. L. Penfold. *Additional Captain*—P. A. Irving.

#### Clinker Fours.

On the Monday after the Lent races the first boat appeared in two halves as clinker fours. The crews were composed as follows:—1st boat: R. F. Donne, G. A. Allen, P. A. Irving, H. L. Penfold (*stroke*), and R. W. Hyde (*cox*); coached by C. J. W. Henslow. 2nd boat: V. K. Haslam, D. E. Cruickshank, V. C. Boddington, B. R. Streeten (*stroke*), and E. Davies (*cox*); coached by M. Henderson. Both boats drew byes for the first round, but they were naturally, though unfortunately, drawn together for the second round. The second boat had been considerably interrupted in practice, being unable to go out three out of the four last days, but it put up a good race and was beaten by a bare length. The surviving crew met St Catharine's in the semi-final, but were beaten after a good fight. The event was finally won by Pembroke in record time. Our crews were both good, but perhaps somewhat tired after their strenuous work in the Lents.

#### May Races.

Practice began on Monday, April 19th. P. J. Lewis came up to coach the boat once more for the first ten days; he was followed by J. Fraser, until Mr Bushe-Fox was able to take charge. In the early stages of practice there was a considerable amount of wind, which should have helped to get the boat together; but so many changes were found necessary—at stroke as well as throughout the boat—that the effect, which should have been seen, was left rather to the imagination. Three members of the crew were incapacitated in various ways, and only a week before the races we were very unfortunate in losing our 3—P. A. Irving—with a poisoned leg. Seven of the crew were taking Triposes, owing to the inconsiderate practice of the authorities in holding their examinations in the May Term and attacking all the years. But the pernicious effect upon the blade of intellectual effort is probably over-estimated. Disease and examination may be answerable for much, but they do not make a boat roll. Although we never got really together, we need not have gone down two places. On the

first night the cox (who was steering for the first time in a bumping race) took all three corners very badly; and judging from the way we pressed Pembroke on the last three nights, it is probable that but for this mistake we should have kept our place. For the last three nights H. E. Chasteney took the rudder lines.

The second boat was coached by M. Henderson. Being in a clinker ship they got together much better than the first boat, and were all hard workers. But when pressed in the races they were inclined to bucket, and, following the example of the first boat, went down two places.

The annual appearance of the third boat was briefer than usual, and, like the fish at Baitsbite, it died during the drought that visited Cambridge in May.

#### First Night.

The weather was perfect from a rowing point of view, but the rowing did not equal the weather. The first boat, after keeping well away at the start, lost a lot of ground by taking wide corners, and was bumped by Pembroke at the Willows. The second boat also started well, but went to pieces after Grassy, and was bumped in the Long Reach by Clare.

#### Second Night.

There was a following wind, which continued till the end of the races. The first boat were pressed most of the way over the course by Emmanuel, but got within a length of Pembroke at the finish. The second boat rowed a splendid race. They were overlapped by Trinity Hall II. at Grassy, but got away, and had the satisfaction of seeing their pursuers themselves bumped right on the finishing post.

#### Third Night.

The first boat started fast, and were soon half a length from Pembroke; but the rowing was very ragged round the corners, and they lost the ground that they had made, and had to be content with rowing over. The second boat were caught by Pembroke II., in the Long Reach, after a particularly plucky effort to get away.

#### Fourth Night.

Third Trinity had bumped Emmanuel on Friday and were now behind the first boat. This resulted in a very fine race. Our boat got off very fast, and by the time we entered the Gut we were within a quarter of a length of Pembroke with Third Trinity about the same distance behind us. Third Trinity, however, came up so ruthlessly round Grassy that they not only bumped us, but drove us into the bank and then ran over us.

The ships were saved by both crews jumping overboard, and the wounds inflicted on our pride were bathed and soothed in the mud of the Cam. The second boat went right up on Pembroke II., who had bumped them on the previous night, but Trinity Hall II. came up on them in the Long Reach, and they had some difficulty in rowing over in safety. The crews were:—

#### First Boat.

	st.	lbs.
R. F. Donne ( <i>bow</i> ).....	10	1
2 J. G. H. Holtzapffel .....	11	7
3 G. G. Carpenter.....	11	6½
4 H. F. Russell-Smith .....	12	7
5 C. J. W. Henslow .....	13	5½
6 J. M. Short .....	11	11
7 C. L. Holthouse .....	11	6
H. L. Penfold ( <i>stroke</i> ) .....	11	10½
H. E. Chasteney ( <i>cox</i> ) .....	8	10

Coach—Mr Bushe-Fox.

#### Second Boat.

	st.	lbs.
V. K. Haslam ( <i>bow</i> ).....	10	6
2 C. P. Aubry .....	11	0
3 S. G. Askey .....	11	0
4 D. E. Cruikshank .....	12	1½
5 G. A. Allen .....	11	0
6 L. A. Allen .....	11	5
7 C. Dixon .....	10	12½
B. R. Streeten ( <i>stroke</i> ).....	10	7
A. N. Wilmore ( <i>cox</i> ) .....	7	9½

#### Characters of the Second Boat:

*Bow.* Rather clumsy for a light weight. Inclined to fall on his stretcher, but does a lot of work.

*Two.* Greatly improved on last term. Only fairly fast forward, and only slightly late. A keen hard-worker.

*Three.* Only came in during the last few days, and, considering this, did very creditably. Rather short in his swing.

*Four.* A useful oar. Can always be depended on to do a lot of hard work. He has not yet got control of himself coming forward, but this is his only serious fault.



illness, which robbed us of the services of two of our best freshmen for a good part of the season.

But, leaving out of account these misfortunes, weak bowling has been the chief cause of the team's lack of success. There was no bowler of striking merit among the freshmen, and our last year's bowlers, without exception, suffered a certain loss of form. Thus we have seldom been able to get rid of our opponents, and the efforts of our batsmen have been of little avail.

The batting has been distinctly strong, and the side was only once dismissed during the first half of the season. During the latter part of the season we often had to turn out teams with a distinct "tail," and four more matches were lost in consequence. The fielding of the side has been somewhat inconsistent. The ground fielding was distinctly good, but too many catches were dropped. Colours have been awarded to C. B. Thompson, F. E. Woodall, G. D. Read, H. F. Brice-Smith, and H. N. Atkinson.

#### Batting Averages.

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Highest score	Runs	Aver.
G. D. Read .....	10	3	102*	309	44.1
S. L. Thompson .....	11	1	100	432	43.2
J. A. Fewings .....	12	2	121	431	43.1
C. B. Thompson .....	15	1	103	490	35
A. R. Thompson .....	10	4	64	191	31.8
F. E. Woodall .....	12	2	66	295	29.5
H. F. Brice-Smith .....	11	1	83	243	24.3
J. M. Swift .....	15	3	53*	230	19.1
H. C. H. Lane .....	8	0	33	108	13.5
H. N. Atkinson .....	5	0	36	65	13
F. D. Morton .....	10	2	25*	92	11.5
R. McD. Winder .....	5	0	38	50	10
C. H. Ritchie .....	9	1	40*	76	9.5
R. S. Jeffreys .....	7	1	13	27	4.5

\* Signifies not out.

#### Bowling Averages.

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Aver.
H. N. Atkinson .....	21	0	105	7	15
F. M. Cheshire .....	64	5	261	11	23.7
F. E. Woodall .....	65	2	295	11	26.8
S. L. Thompson .....	133	5	614	21	29.2
J. M. Swift .....	140	6	597	19	31.4
R. McD. Winder .....	21	0	143	4	35.7
F. D. Morton .....	90	9	347	9	38.5
R. S. Jeffreys .....	109	4	533	11	48.4

#### Matches.

- v. Sidney.* Lost. St John's 202 (C. B. Thompson 69). Sidney 203 for 5. On a soft wicket Thompson alone played good cricket. The game foreshadowed the weakness of our bowling.
- v. Queens'.* Drawn. St John's 222 (S. L. Thompson 69). Queens' 104 for 0. Against some excellent bowling by Adams we started badly, but the partnership for the fifth wicket saved the game.

- v. Downing.* Drawn. St John's 267 for 5 (S. L. Thompson 100). On a bad wicket we scored consistently. Rain cut the game short. Thompson made his runs by good cricket.
- v. King's.* Drawn. St John's 220 for 6 (J. A. Fewings 121, S. L. Thompson 57). King's 114 for 2. Fewings played a faultless innings and scored his runs at a great pace.
- v. Clare.* Drawn. Clare 226 for 5. St John's 94 for 3. An uninteresting game on a perfect wicket.
- v. Caius.* Drawn. Caius 263 for 3. St John's 137 for 1 (J. A. Fewings 73 not out). Caius put on 222 before the first wicket fell. Fewings played soundly and made a draw certain.
- v. Jesus.* Drawn. St John's 268 and 99 for 7 (C. B. Thompson 91, F. E. Woodall 55 not out). Jesus 385. A poor game.
- v. Emmanuel.* Drawn. St John's 211 (F. E. Woodall 66, A. R. Thompson 64). Emmanuel 172 for 7. Some sound batting for the sixth wicket saved a threatened collapse. With a little fortune the game might have been won.
- v. Trinity Hall.* Drawn. St John's 225 for 5 (C. B. Thompson 103, J. M. Swift 57 not out). Trinity Hall 203 for 6. Against some loose bowling Thompson missed few opportunities and put his runs together in good style.
- v. Trinity.* Drawn. Trinity 230 (S. L. Thompson 5 for 64). St John's 53 for 4. A disappointing game; at one time we looked like getting our strong opponents out for a much smaller total.
- v. Queens'.* Drawn. Queens' 232. St John's 120 for 6. Runs came very slowly on a perfect wicket and the last hour's play was not taken very seriously.
- v. Selwyn.* Won. Selwyn 114. St John's 117 for 1. Our bowling was steady if not very difficult. C. B. Thompson and C. H. Ritchie quickly hit up the required runs.
- v. Pembroke.* Lost. Pembroke 301 for 7. St John's 128. Pygot treated our bowling with scant courtesy, and made his century in just over the hour. Before some good bowling we fared badly.
- v. Corpus.* Lost. Corpus 281 for 8 (J. M. Swift 4 for 56). St John's 173. The weakness of our bowling was more clearly exemplified than ever. Our batting broke down lamentably.
- v. King's.* Drawn. King's 264 for 4. St John's 125 for 8 (J. A. Fewings 73 not out). Fewings alone played with any confidence and saved the side from disaster.
- v. Jesus.* Lost. St John's 136. Jesus 137 for 3. Rain took out of our hands whatever chance we had of saving the game.
- v. Peterhouse.* Drawn. St John's 266 for 8 (G. D. Read 102 not out, F. E. Woodall 57). Peterhouse 106 for 9 (F. E. Woodall 5 for 32). Read played a delightfully free innings. Peterhouse just managed to play out time.
- v. Christ's.* Lost. St John's 177 (H. F. Brice-Smith 83). Christ's 179 for 3. Brice-Smith played a really sound innings, but received little support.
- v. Emmanuel.* Drawn. St John's 195 (G. D. Read 71, S. L. Thompson 54). Emmanuel 144 for 6 (J. M. Swift 4 for 51).

*Characters of the XI.:*

*F. D. Morton.*—Has proved himself a most capable and energetic captain. His cheerful disposition has been much appreciated during many gruelling afternoons. His bowling has suffered far too much by dropped catches in the slips. The only slip on the side.

*S. L. Thompson.*—Has been kept out of several games by his unparalleled love of work. Was invaluable to the side when he played and discharged his duties as secretary with feverish energy. He has been in excellent form as a batsman. His bowling has not been so successful as formerly, but at times he recovered some of his old sting. In the field he has been as good as ever.

*J. M. Swift.*—His batting has hardly come up to expectations. He seemed to lack confidence and thus cramped his scoring powers. Has increased the variety of balls at his command, but has lost some of his length in the process. A keen and fairly reliable field.

*J. A. Fewings.*—An ideal fast-wicket batsman. He has greatly increased the power of his scoring strokes, and his sound defence has often pulled the side out of difficulties. A safe mid-off and a useful change bowler at the end of an afternoon.

*H. C. H. Lane.*—Has been handicapped through want of practice owing to Tripos work. He has some good off shots, but lacks defence. An energetic but somewhat erratic field.

*A. R. Thompson.*—Was in fairly good form as a wicket-keeper, despite a bruised hand. Stops loose bowling well and has improved his catching, but is still too slow in stumping. With increased opportunities has played some very valuable innings.

*C. B. Thompson.*—A decided acquisition to the batting strength of the side. Scores freely all round the wicket, but at times is tempted to be too free. His services as a wicket-keeper were not often required, but he proved himself a safe field.

*F. E. Woodall.*—A natural hitter with a good eye who has played some dashing innings. Drives with great power, but is inclined to hit across the ball. Bowls an occasional useful break back, but requires more accuracy. Has fielded consistently well in the out-field, his returns being above reproach.

*H. F. Brice-Smith.*—A pretty bat who improved steadily and played several useful innings. With increased power behind his strokes he should develop into a prolific scorer. A keen and safe field.

*G. D. Read.*—A really sound bat who scored heavily, although making his runs in somewhat unorthodox style. Hits very hard in front of the wicket, but should learn to cut. An exceptionally smart point.

*H. N. Atkinson.*—His season was unfortunately cut short by illness. He had not time to get into form as a batsman, but proved himself a useful bowler with an especially good slow ball. A sound cover-point.

## C. U. O. T. C.

## (G COMPANY, ST JOHN'S.)

*Lieutenant*—J. E. C. Ross. *Colour-Sergeant*—H. S. Barrett. *Lance-Sergeant*—J. G. H. Holtzapffel. *Corporals*—E. J. Y. Brash, G. G. Barnes. *Lance-Corporals*—R. F. Donne, R. U. E. Knox, and B. Moody.

The first year of the establishment of the Officers Training Corps in place of the old C.U.R.V. has been one of great success. The effect of the widened scope of the syllabus

of instruction and the stricter conditions for efficiency has been on the one hand to preserve and intensify the interest of the keen man, and on the other to rid the corps of wasters, the *bête noir* of company officers, who have to be forced through their minimum of drills at the last moment possible to make them efficient for the year.

The College company, though its numbers are still regretably small, has shown the most encouraging keenness and efficiency; witness the attendance at 7 o'clock drills, on two mornings a week during the greater part of this term, which has been on the average 80 per cent. of the company.

We have been well represented too in the battalion drills, field days, and tactical exercises which have been held during the year, the number and variety of which we owe largely to the energy and versatility of the Corps Adjutant.

The Annual inspection was this year held in Cambridge instead of at Camp as has been the case for the last few years. The corps presented a very smart and business-like appearance and surmounted the difficulties of ceremonial drill with credit. For the spectators the interest was enhanced by the presence of the other newly formed branches, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and medicals. It is gratifying to be able to record that the Company was the first to complete the musketry course, the standard of the shooting being high; and that every member is proceeding to Camp at Bulford for at least eight days. It is to be hoped that the general keenness shown by the members will be contagious and spread not only among next year's freshmen but among present members of the College as well.

## ST JOHN'S COLLEGE RIFLE CLUB.

*President and Captain*—J. E. C. Ross. *Vice-President*—J. G. H. Holtzapffel. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*—F. G. Burr. *Committee*—R. F. Donne, G. I. C. Marchand, H. F. Brice-Smith, R. U. E. Knox.

We have been unfortunate this term in having had most of the days on which we had been promised the use of the range taken up for Varsity matches and competitions. However, we found a day for the Challenge Cup, which was won by F. G. Burr with 98 points. And we entered teams for the Grantham Cup and Wale Plate, both of which were snap-shooting competitions. We were fourth for the Grantham Cup and zero for the Wale Plate. On May 7th a match took place against Trinity and Jesus Rifle Clubs on the Town Range. Jesus made 426 points; St John's and Trinity were equal with 413 points. Perhaps the event of the season, and one which the team will not readily forget, was the match against Harrow School, at Harrow, on June 1st. The weather

got steadily worse during the afternoon, and the last few firing at 500 were lying in puddles, in pouring rain, firing at targets that were only just visible. The team was hospitably provided with changes of garments by the School. Scores : Harrow 436, St John's 421.

We must congratulate F. G. Burr, R. McD. Winder, and R. U. E. Knox on having shot several times for the 'Varsity.

The VIII.—J. E. C. Ross (capt.), F. G. Burr, R. McD. Winder, R. U. E. Knox, H. F. Brice-Smith, E. J. Y. Brash, J. R. Cleland, G. A. Beresford.

#### CRICKET FIELD LEVELLING FUND.

The Treasurer begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Amount previously acknowledged... 130	3	5		F. C. Eastick .....	2	6	
Per C. H. Ritchie..... 1	4	6		W. B. Bilstand .....	5	0	
W. H. Hattersley.....	3	0		R. A. Bentley .....	2	6	0
R. J. Hutton.....	5	0		W. P. Dodd.....	5	6	
R. U. E. Knox.....	5	0		E. B. Adamson.....	2	6	
A. P. Long.....	5	0		A. Alexander .....	5	0	
M. T. Lloyd.....	5	0		A. L. Anthony.....	2	6	
F. S. Love .....	2	6			£134	2	11
H. J. Braunholtz.....	5	0					

E. A. BENIANS, *Treasurer*.

#### THE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

*President*—The Master. *Hon. Treasurer*—Mr. Bushe-Fox.  
*Captain*—G. A. Allen. *Hon. Secretary*—V. C. Boddington.

The season has not been a success. We had the misfortune to lose four Old Colours at the end of last year, and, as G. A. Allen's services were required by the Boat Club, only one of last year's VI. was able to play this year. We were however lucky to secure the services of V. W. J. Hobbs, who has been up this term. All thanks are due to P. H. Winfield, who turned out on several occasions and rendered invaluable assistance. The record of matches hardly represents the play of the team, as in several we lost by only a very small margin. The result of the season's play is as follows :—

First VI. : Played 16 ; Won 4 ; Lost 12.

Second VI. : Played 10 ; Won 2 ; Lost 8.

The Freshmen have shown considerable improvement on former years, and next season a really good VI. should be available. The Freshmen's Tournament resulted in a win for K. F. M. R. Auler, who defeated B. R. Streeten, in the Final.

#### THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—C. S. Fleet. *Ex-Presidents in residence*—Mr Hart, J. M. Swift, F. A. W. Heaton, W. H. Woollen. *Secretary*—C. J. W. Henslow. *Treasurer*—R. F. Donne. *Committee*—E. J. Toase, R. H. A. Cotton.

The Papers this term were full of interest and drew good numbers. The most successful evening was that on which the Abbot of Caldey addressed the Society. It is probably true to say that all were much impressed by his strong personality, and that several were thankful to him for reminding them of truths too often forgotten and despised. The Society does not forget its debt of gratitude to those who entertained it in their rooms with such readiness and hospitality. The following is the list of Papers and Meetings :

- May 5th. "The Revival of the Religious Life." Dom Aebred, O.S.B., Abbot of Caldey. W. L. Shepherd's Rooms, A New Court.
- May 14th. "The true method of Christian Evidence." Rev A. J. C. Allen, Vicar of S. Mary-the-less. D. E. Cruickshank's Rooms, B New Court.
- May 20th. Ascension Day. The Corporate Communion.
- May 21st. "Catholicity." Rev G. A. Weekes, Sidney Sussex College. J. M. Short's Rooms, F Third Court.
- June 4th. "Religion and Politics in the Middle Ages." Rev W. L. Mackennal, Chaplain of Westcott House. A. Monck-Mason's Rooms, E. Second Court.

#### 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 (*Senior Treasurer*), Mr Rootham, Dr Tanner, Mr Ward, R. Brice-Smith, A. J. Bentley, H. P. W. Burton, R. F. Donne, F. B. Fisher, C. J. W. Henslow, C. L. Holthouse (*Junior Secretary*), G. I. C. Marchand, C. H. Ritchie (*Junior Treasurer*), J. E. C. Ross, A. R. Thompson, S. L. Thompson, W. H. Weightman.

No General Meetings have taken place this term, but there have been three Committee Meetings. The subject of discussion has been the form in which the twenty-fifth anniversary shall be commemorated. It has been decided to open a Convalescent Fund on behalf of the parishioners of the Mission. For this object it is hoped to raise £1000 to be invested, and to give an income between £30 and £40. A Sub-Committee consisting of Mr How, C. H. Ritchie, F. B. Fisher, and G. I. C. Marchand was appointed to work out the details of the scheme, and we are convinced that this is the most satisfactory way to celebrate this important date in the history of the Mission. It is hoped that this will meet with a liberal response from past and present Johnians and other friends of the Mission.



We fear that the undergraduate subscriptions will fall short of last year's total, but we hope that this will only be a temporary lapse as the Mission was never in greater need of support than it is now. The collection of old clothes has been going on this term and has met with a better response than has been the case recently, and we should like to thank all those who have been kind enough to contribute.

We are hoping to entertain a large party again from the Mission on August Bank Holiday, and, as usual, we hope the weather will be kind.

The Harvest Festival will probably be held on the evening before full term in October, and we hope that there will be a large gathering for the occasion. Visitors to the Mission will be most welcome at any time during the vacation, and geographical details will be gladly given to intending visitors by any of the Committee.

The junior officers for next year are F. B. Fisher, junior secretary, and C. C. Gale, junior treasurer, and the following new members of the Committee have been elected:—H. S. Barrett, C. P. Aubry, M. T. Lloyd. B. Moody, H. R. Ragg, B. R. Streeten, H. W. Todd, B. L. Watson, and R. McD. Winder.

#### ORGAN RECITAL.

An Organ Recital was given in the College Chapel on Sunday, June 13th, at 8.45 p.m., by Mr C. B. Rootham. The following is the programme:—

1. LARGO and ALLEGRO in C minor (from set of 12 Organ Voluntaries)...  
*Maurice Greque*
2. SONATA (No. 2) in C minor .....*J. S. Bach*  
(a) Vivace. (b) Largo. (c) Allegro.
3. ADAGIO and TOCCATA in A flat.....*Alan Gray*
4. ANDANTE CANTABILE and SCHERZO from 4th Organ Symphony...  
*Witlor*
5. FANTASIA and FUGUE in G Minor.....*J. S. Bach*
6. RHAPSODIE (No. 2) in D major on Breton melodies.....*Saint-Saëns*

The annual performance of sacred music took place in the College Chapel on February 21st, 1909, under the direction of Mr C. B. Rootham. Through an oversight the programme was omitted from the last number.

1. DOUBLE CHORUS (8 parts)...“Nun ist das Heil”...*J. S. Bach* (1685-1750)  
Now shall the grace, and the strength, and the rule, and the might of our God and His Christ be declared; for he to nought is come, which hath reviled us day and night to God.

(Translated from the German by the Rev J. Troutbeck;  
Paraphrased from Rev. xii. 10.)

[This magnificent piece of writing for double choir, with independent orchestral accompaniment, probably formed the

opening of a complete church cantata for Michaelmas; the rest of the cantata has not survived. The strong opening theme is sung by all the eight voices in turn, both in its first form and also by inversion; the great climax of the last 12 bars should especially be noticed.]

2. CONCERTO in D minor for two Solo Violins  
and String Orchestra .....*J. S. Bach*

Soloists { Mr HAYDN INWARDS.  
Mr F. RICARD.

(v) Vivace. (b) Largo ma non tanto. (c) Allegro

[This is the best-known and the finest of the violin concertos composed by Bach. The haunting melody of the slow movement, taken in turn by the two solo instruments, shews the great composer in his most captivating mood.]

3. VESPERAE DE CONFESSORE for Solo Voices,  
Chorus, Orchestra and Organ.....*Mozart*  
(1756-1791)

Soloists—THE CHAPEL CHOIR.

- (i) Chorus and Solo Voices  
Dixit Dominus Domino meo (Ps. cx.) Gloria Patri, etc.
- (ii) Chorus and Solo Voices  
Confitebor Tibi, Domine (Ps. cxi.) Gloria Patri.
- (iii) Chorus and Solo Voices  
Beatus vir (Ps. cxii.) Gloria Patri.
- (iv) Chorus  
Laudate pueri (Ps. cxiii.) Gloria Patri.
- (v) Soprano Solo and Chorus  
Laudate Dominum (Ps. cxvii.) Gloria Patri.
- (vi) Chorus and Solo Voices  
Magnificat (St. Luke i., 46-55.) Gloria Patri.

[This work is the second of two Sunday Vespers written by Mozart. It was composed in the year 1780, when Mozart was 24 years of age. It is scored for solo voices, chorus, organ, first and second violins, basses, trumpets and drums. Each of the six movements is complete in itself, and ends with the Doxology; the treatment of the “Gloria Patri” in each case is distinctive, though it is closely linked with the rest of the movement by being set to the music that forms the principal subject of each Psalm; and it is surprising to note the variety of appropriate and expressive musical renderings of so versatile a composer as Mozart. The first of the Vespers was performed in St John's Chapel in 1906.]

At the Organ.....*Mr RONALD HURRY*  
Conductor.....*Mr C. B. ROTHAM*

#### THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—H. S. Foxwell, M.A. Treasurer—L. E. Shore, M.D.  
Librarian—C. B. Rootham, M.A., Mus. Bac. Committee—Professor E. J. Rapson, Rev H. F. Stewart, B.D., J. Fraser, M.A., V. C. Boddington, B.A., R. Brice-Smith, B.A., E. H. P. Muncy, B.A., A. F. Hall, C. L. Holthouse, F. M. Mosely, H. F. Russell-Smith, G. A. G. Bonser, A. A. Guest-Williams, G. I. C. Marchand, C. H. Ritchie, R. Stansfeld, H. J. Brauholtz, H. F. Brice-Smith. Hon. Sec.—J. B. Sterndale-Bennett. Conductor—C. B. Rootham, M.A., Mus. Bac.

The May Concert was held on Monday, June 14th, at 8.30 p.m. The College Hall was crowded to its uttermost limits, and those who arrived late had some difficulty in finding seats.

As in previous years the chief interest in the programme lay in the introduction of several old part songs, sung by the College Choir, under the able direction of Mr Rootham. The madrigal school suffers from only too great a neglect at the present day, and it is a matter on which the Musical Society should be allowed its meed of self congratulation that it plays a consistent part in the work of piety and revival. Of these the most effective, and at the same time the most ambitious, was the ten part ballad "Sir Patrick Spens." The storm in which "the topmasts lay, the anchors brake" pleased the audience as greatly as it pleased the Chorus.

Mr Guest-Williams and Mr Brauhnoltz played as a piano-forte duet, two of Brahms' Hungarian Dances, and played them extremely well; Mr Brauhnoltz was heard later in the evening in one of Chopin's preludes, which he interpreted with considerable feeling. Mr Lorenz, who with Mr Guest-Williams played two sonatas for violin and pianoforte, was more at home in his second item. All praise is due to Mr Guest-Williams for his pianoforte accompaniment.

The College Quartet has become an institution with traditions. It has appeared in varying forms at nine May Concerts in succession, and those whose memory harks back over this period tell us that those traditions have been worthily upheld. As at present constituted it is beautifully together and appeared perhaps to its greatest advantage in Thomas Oliphant's "Vermeland."

Mr Hall sang Dr Ernest Walker's "Corinna's going a Maying" with great power and great expression. He was fully appreciated by his audience, who made great efforts to secure an encore. One of the most interesting features of the Concert was the performance for the first time of Mr Rootham's setting of "Helen of Kirconnell Lea." The composer has caught the spirit of the anonymous words in a way to which he has accustomed us. The music is full of pathos and full of strength, and all of this Mr Boddington enunciated in his admirable interpretation. Mr Winder sang Schubert's "Erlkönig." He brought out the full force of Goethe's words, and his fine voice sounded to good effect.

The Concert finished with the Lady Margaret Boat Song, the solo sung by quite a remarkable number of First May Colours.

The Programme was as follows:—

## PART I.

1. PIANOFORTE DUET.....Hungarian Dance.....*Brahms*  
Vivace—Allegretto.  
H. J. BRAUNHOLTZ, A. A. GUEST-WILLIAMS.
2. MADRIGALS .....(a) "Lady, see on every side".....*Marenzio*  
(b) "All creatures now".....*Benet*  
THE CHORUS.
3. SONG....."Corinna's going a Maying".....*E. Walker*  
A. F. HALL.
4. SONATA IN E FLAT FOR VIOLIN AND PIANOFORTE.....*Mozart*  
Rondo. Andante grazioso.  
H. H. H. LORENZ, A. A. GUEST-WILLIAMS.
5. VOCAL QUARTETS (a) "Springtime".....*Beethoven*  
(b) "Down yon summer vale".....*Charles Wood*  
V. C. BODDINGTON, R. STANSFELD, R. MCD. WINDER, A. F. HALL.
6. BALLAD.....Helen of Kirconnell.....*C. B. Rootham*  
V. C. BODDINGTON.

## PART II.

7. MADRIGAL.....(a) "Great God of Love".....*Pearsall*  
BALLAD.....(b) "Sir Patrick Spens".....  
THE CHORUS.
8. PIANOFORTE SOLO.....Prelude No. 17.....*Chopin*  
H. J. BRAUNHOLTZ.
9. SONG....."Erlkönig".....*Schubert*  
R. MCD. WINDER.
10. SONATA FOR PIANOFORTE AND VIOLIN.....*Grieg*  
Allegretto Tranquillo.  
A. A. GUEST-WILLIAMS, H. H. H. LORENZ.
11. MADRIGAL.....(a) "Flora gave me fairest flowers".....*Willbye*  
PART SONG.....(b) "The Fairies".....*Stanford*  
THE CHORUS.
12. VOCAL QUARTETTES....."Vermeland".....*Thomas Oliphant*  
"Lovely Night".....*F. X. Chvatal*  
V. C. BODDINGTON, R. STANSFELD, R. MCD. WINDER, A. F. HALL.

## THE COLLEGE BALL.

By permission of the Master and Fellows the College Ball was held in the Hall on Tuesday, June 15th. Supper was served in the Combination Room; there was a marquee in the Chapel Court, and, the night being fine, the garden of the Lodge was illuminated. The Committee consisted of the Master, Dr Tanner, Mr Bushe-Fox, J. Fraser, V. C. Boddington, R. Brice-Smith, V. W. J. Hobbs, F. D. Morton, C. S. Thomson, F. M. Mosely, J. A. Fewings, J. B. Sterndale-Bennett, and C. H. Ritchie. Mr Bushe-Fox and K. H. Ritchie were the Secretaries. The Ball was well attended, and dancing continued until an early hour on Wednesday morning.

## THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Lady Day, 1909.

## Donations.

- |   |         |   |
|---|---------|---|
| Hymenæus, a Comedy acted at St. John's College, Cambridge. Now first printed with an Introduction and Notes by G. C. Moore Smith.* sm. 8vo. Camb. 1908. 4.30.36.....  | DONORS. |   |
| *Smith (G. C. Moore). Marlowe at Cambridge. (From the Modern Language Review. Vol. IV. No. 2. January, 1909). 4to.....  |         | Prof.<br>G. C. Moore Smith.                                     |
| The Year's Work in Classical Studies 1908. Edited by W. H. D. Rouse. 8vo. Lond. 1908. 7.48.22.....  |         | Dr. Sandys.   |
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| [*Colson (Rev. Charles). A framed Photograph of the Rev. Charles Colson, formerly Fellow of the College and Vicar of Great Hornead, Donor of the Hughes Exhibition and the Hughes Memorial Window in the College Library. Also a framed photograph of Great Hornead Church] |         | Mr. F. H. Colson.   |

In addition to the above, 330 Volumes from the Library of the late Master have been kindly presented by Mrs. Taylor. The collection includes a set of the Jewish Quarterly Review; the Church Quarterly Review; the Hibbert Lectures; the Theological Translation Library; and a number of valuable and useful books in Hebrew. A handsome Bookplate representing the Front Gate has also been generously provided by Mrs. Taylor for insertion in the volumes.

## Additions.

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