



THE EAGLE.

October Term 1909.

THE QUATER CENTENARY OF LADY MARGARET.

QN St Peter's day, 29 June 1909, the four-hundredth anniversary of Lady Margaret's death, the Dean of Westminster preached in the Abbey at the afternoon service on our saintly Foundress, whose tomb, by Torrigiano, is one of the jewels of the church.

Near midnight a party viewed the tomb and other monuments by lamp-light, and the Dean distributed photographs of Torrigiano's masterpiece.

At eight o'clock there met in the Jerusalem Chamber guests representing all the foundations of Lady Margaret, and all the places where she has left a name. The hosts were the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Among those present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Steward (Lord Salisbury), Dr Sanday (of Oxford), the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge (Dr A. J. Mason), the Masters of Trinity, Christ's, and St John's, the Headmaster of Westminster (Dr Gow), Dr Bonney (a Governor of Westminster, formerly a master there), and the Headmaster of Wimborne (where Lady

Margaret's father and mother lie in the minster). Speeches were made by the Dean, the Masters of Christ's and Trinity, and the Lord High Steward. The chorister boys sang songs from Comus to Henry Lawes's setting, etc.

I said, amongst other things, something of this kind.

Lady Margaret has left to us not only estates, but an example. Our college missions are assured of her approval. For she kept in her palace thirty poor men and thirty poor women, nursed them when sick, and followed them to the grave, so learning from them how to die. Accomplished herself (for she translated the so-called fourth book of the Imitation), she was a patron of letters and of printing—of Pynson and Wynkyn de Worde, *i.e.*, of Wörth. This gave me a clue many years ago at an Old Catholic Congress, not long after the battle of Wörth, when suddenly bidden to speak for England. I had just finished printing C. H. Cooper's "Life of Lady Margaret," and wished to shew my friends some of our links with the Old Church. After my speech the reporters crowded up to learn the spelling of our outlandish names, and Professor Reusch kindly undertook *meine Rede zu stylisiren*. Those who would learn the true worth of our Foundress must read her "Month's Mind," by Bishop Fisher, a masterpiece of racy English, which may be seen in the first volume of Fisher's works (E. E. T. S.). A younger son of Lady Margaret must complete the edition, collecting Fisher's letters, early lives, and contemporary notices, British and Foreign. Among all the admirers of the martyr, Erasmus comes first: his "Ecclesiastes" is dedicated to Fisher; in Fisher's College, Queens', the Greek Testament was prepared, and to our Chancellor Erasmus attributes the sudden start taken by Cambridge, which left Oxford far behind in the race of learning.

We hear much nowadays of University Reform. University History has found scant encouragement in

the past. Wood was prosecuted by *Alma Mater*; Thomas Hearne, going as *janitor* to the Bodleian, found the lock changed. In Cambridge Thomas Baker lived twenty-four years as *socius electus*; William Cole in dudgeon left his collections away from us; they are an ornament of the British Museum. Charles Henry Cooper coveted (as I know from his own lips) the degree of M.A. I put up his name, but a jar between Town and Gown made it hazardous to submit it at that juncture to the Senate, and the chance was lost for ever. Neither Baker nor Cole nor Masters was ever head of a house. Now a new day is dawning, and I may sing my *Nunc Dimittis*. Two masters of colleges, both sons of Lady Margaret, are engaged on the history of their foundations, and will rescue us from the reproach of ingratitude. And indeed it is high time.

We see at Oxford and Cambridge a tangled swarm of new professorships. We provide for everything, only not for our chief treasure, the famous men of old. A chair of academic historiography well endowed and equipped with a library of biography, with histories of schools, of universities and learned societies, with calendars of state papers, in short, with all the tools of the antiquary and genealogist, would kindle and foster local patriotism in every college and school in the land, aye, and in Greater Britain and the United States to boot. But as Madvig said when called on to answer Cobet, at Leyden, in 1875: *post Cobetum loqui uereor*; so we must all feel. After Fisher our best eloquence is silence. Read his honest eulogy, and you will fear to intrude on holy ground.

J. E. B. M.



NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS

(Continued from Vol. xxx., p. 291.)

WE commence with some documents, taken from the State Papers, Domestic, relating to the election of George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, to be Chancellor of the University. Edward, Earl of Manchester, the previous Chancellor, died 5 May 1671, and as the Duke was elected Chancellor on May 11 it is clear that no time was lost.

It would appear that the office had been coveted by Lord Arlington, and that Dr Francis Turner, the Master of St John's, with Dr Thomas Hill of Trinity College acted in his interest. As electioneering agents they seem to have been rather timid. Dr Ralph Cudworth, the Master of Christ's, was Vicar of Ashwell in Hertfordshire, and this was no doubt the country living where he was when the news of the vacancy arrived.

It is clear that Dr John Breton, the Master of Emmanuel, did his best for the Duke, and as Vice-Chancellor pushed the election through.

From Dr Thomas Hill to Lord Arlington.

May it please your Honor

Some houres before I could reach Cambridge Secretary Trevour had sent one of his clerkes with a whole pacquet of letters in behalfe of the Duke, one particularly to the Vicechancellour, where, after his owne request on that subiect, he addes, that hee was authorized to let him know that that choice would be very kindly taken by his Maiesty. There is

scarce a man of note in the University who has not beene solicited by letters from London, by the Duke's friends and that which has given them a greate advantage is the earlinesse of them. For it happened that they came when the University was met together in a full body, where findinge none to appeare as a competitor they immediately visited (a custome in the Vniversity) the members of the particular Colledges in his behalfe. And with that successe that a greate many then promised theire voices before they well considered what they did. Dr Turner, Chaplaine to his Highnesse the Duke of Yorke, has engaged vigourously in your Honour's concerne and has all the voices in the largest Colledge in the University, besides what he has gained abroad, entirely for your Lordship. Mr Page, once Secretary to the Duke of Ormond has secured the votes of a greate part of his Colledge. I am secured of a good number and some of those from Trinity College, where the Duke's interest runnes highest on the account that hee was once a member of that Society. The impediment I find is that wee come too late, so many are preingaged, and this is so unfortunately true that I assure my selfe, that had I come from London on Saturday night (which I proferd to doe) the businesse had beene effected. But upon the whole wee are as yet resolu'd not to bring your Honour's name upon the stage unlesse we can gaine a more considerable party which wee hope to doe, if wee can prevaile with the Vicechancellour to allow us time, for I verily beleeeve the other party will coole by degrees, and they that manage that cause are so sensible of it that they endeavour to hasten the election whilst the heate lasteth. The Statute says they must choose within 14 dayes, and Dr Turner intends immediately to goe to the Vicechancellour to protract the time and that the day may not bee, as it at present intended, next Thursday. For if it happen to bee thus sudden wee are not so sufficiently prepared for the contest as to runne the hazard of a tryall. That which gives me hopes that a delay may be advantageous is that a man may read in the very countenances of some a sorrow that they engaged so precipitantly. My Lord, my whole designe in this undertaking, whatever the issue of it proves, was to give your Honour some testimony of the great sense I have of those many favours I have successively

received from your Lordship, which I shall forever retaine,
and as in duty bound always continue

My Lord, your Honor's
most obedient and humble servant

THOMAS HILL.

Cambridge, May, 9, [16] 71
12 of the clocke, the post going
out at two.

Mr Covell is not yet come.

My Lord

If the election be defer'd Sir Robert Carr may doe your Honour much service. They were so startled at Dr Turner's coming that they sent immediately an expresse to the Duke of Buckingham and we suppose, and have reason to thinke, it may bee for his Majesty's letter to necessitate the University to the choise.

Endorsed: May 9, R. 10. Dr Hill.

Dr Thomas Hill to Lord Arlington.

May it please your Honour

Since I wrote my last wee have had a pretty faire prospect of our businesse. Dr Turner sending to Clare Hall found most of them disengaged and in other Colledges very many, all which would come over to us. What wee had then to doe was to perswade the Vicechancellour to defer the Congregation for the election till Munday, and I waited on him thither, where wee prest the businesse home, and I made bold warmly to make use of your Honour's name, and to tell him it was a greates peice of iniustice to huddle up an election after such a manner. I beleive the Secretary's letter has prepossest him, but his answer was, after an hours discourse on the subiect, that hee had passed his word publickly for the election on Thursday morning. So that, My Lord, unlesse wee can doe somethinge extraordinary tomorrow wee shall bee so tender of your Lordship's Honour as not to put up your name. If the Vicechancellour whom wee have sufficiently chaf'd will bee yet perswaded to defer the election which is the thing wee now labour after, and layd our intelligence accordingly, I am willing to promise

ourselves a good successe, in the meantime nothing shall be wanting to promote that interest, from, My Lord

your Lordship's
most obedient and humble servant

THOMAS HILL.

Cambridge, May 9, 71
at 4 of the clocke.

Endorsed: 9 May, 1671, R. 10, Dr Hill.

Sir, my worthy Friend

This morning about 7 I received the favor of your letter sent me by Dr Turner of St John's and Dr Cudworth our Master received another from you to the same effect. But we were so farr engaged before, havinge beene visited (as we call it here) for the Duke of Buckingham on Sunday or Munday last and the inclinations of the University lay so against an Oxford man (you know our Academicall Humor), that no good could be done so late for my Lord Arlington, but the Duke was chosen this day with a *nemine contradicente*. You know, dear Sir, my personall obligations to you are snch, and peculiarly in my expectancy for the professorship, that you might command not only my owne suffrage, but all the Friends I could make, if it had beene in time. Believe me to be your much obliged

and very humble servant
JO: CARR.

Christ's College, Cambridge
May 11, 1671

Addressed: For my much honoured friend Joseph Williamson, esqr. at Whitehall.

Endorsed: 11 May 1671, R. 12. Dr Carr.

Sir

My Lord Arlington is a person in himselfe so honourable and noble and of so great acceptance with His Majesty, and your civilities have been such great obligations to me, that there is nothing tending to his Lordship's service, which is in my power, that upon your suggestion I should not most readily contribute the vtmost of my endeavors to.

I was out of Town at my Living upon Sunday when the Post letters came and the businesse was that day begunne and carryd on vigorously, and when I returned upon Monday I found the Vniversity was generally engaged for the Duke, and I did freely engage myselfe with the rest, there being then no mention made of my Lord Arlington. Since which it was conceived by those who knew things best that it was not possible that there should be any alteration made by anything lesse than the Royal Command. And I know my Lord would have iudged it very imprudent if a few persons should have given their suffrages for him, and have brought his Lordship's name publickly upon the stage when they knew they could not prevaile. I do assure you that in whatever lyes in my power I shall ever be most readily devoted to His Lordship's service and compliant with your commands, to whom I shall ever acknowledge my great obligations and subscribe myself

Sir, your affectionate friend, and
most humble servant
R. CUDWORTH.

May 11th 1671
Christ's College,
Cambridge.

Addressed : For His Honoured Friend, Joseph Williamson, esquire, at My Lord Arlington's Office in Whitehall.

Endorsed : 11 May 1671, R. 12, Dr Cudworth.

Honoured Sir

Our adversarys have used all imaginable industry in compassing their designe and yet, the bell now ringing for the Congregation, they are not so secured but that they fear a considerable opposition, expresse upon expresse (as they guessed our motion) has gone from hence to the Duke and returned againe from him, and they give out themselves that there has not beene lesse then 300 letters to severall persons on this occasion. The last expresse that came from Wallingford House signified (as one told me that saw it) that those letters that then came would ballance all the opposition Dr Turner or the Duke of Ormond's chaplaine could make, for

our words as well as actions have beene very punctually related in their dispatches, but wee had throwne up the cards before, for as soone as the Congregation was called, wee knew the game was lost. Yours coming this morning at 5 of the clocke, Dr Turner went to the Vicechancellor whose answer was that hee had engaged his promise to Secretary Trevour and to the heads (who prest him that it might have been yesterday) that hee would not defer, not only the Congregation but the election beyond Thursday, so that I have not sent the enclosed to Sir Robert Carr. Yesterday came Mr Couell and with him two Doctors from Bury who had a very good interest in the Vniversity and would have prevailed farr had wee not beene streightened in point of time, but we all concluded nothing was to be done to purpose, the election being next day. The sober party of the Vniversity will not sticke privately to say they doe not like the Duke for their Chancellour though they give their voices for him. *Ne noceat* is the ground of their choice, to which a friend of ours answers, that is to sacrifice to the Diuell. There is a story that is spread about the towne and made use of that the Duke, drolling on the Vniversity on occasion of some Scholars coming to see the King at Newmarket, a stander by in their hearing should say, that his father had a kindness for the place, with his usual preface to what hee is about to say hee replied that if they would choose him Chancellour so would hee too. Letters have come hither from some persons which I could not have beleaved and commendations of the Duke in them which I am sure they do not beleeeve themselves, some are so modest as to relate his vertues with a parenthesis of,—as those that know him best say, or—as is generally reported, or some qualification in that kind. But the bell has done ringing and I am goinge to see the issue of the affaire, and wee intend as soone as the Congregation is done to send an expresse that my Lord may give himselfe no further trouble in relation to this affaire.

May 11, 9 in the morninge.

May 11, 11 of the clocke.

I iust met the Regents coming from the Schools and informed myself that they were then readinge the suffrages for the Duke. The Vicechancellour made a speech (as is

usual) and had some reflections on Dr Turner and mee, for endeavouringe to gaine time *nec blandientium illecebrae*, thats for Dr Turner, *nec minantium tormina* there hee meant mee (though I question the latine) should prevaile with him to defer the election (the bells now ring and the Chancellour is pronounced). All the threatening I made use of was, that it would sound ill at Court and that My Lord Arlington must lay the faulte at his doore, if an election should so suddenly be hudled up, and that for my owne particular I did not looke on it as faire play. But no more on this subject, I beleve you know the Bishop of Chichester wrote severall letters to take of Dr Turner's interest, pray present my humble duty to my Lord. I am sorry wee had not the successe we wisht for, but however it was all we could doe. My fingers itcht to have brought in 20 or 30 voices, if I had knowne a person of Honour I might have beene so bold with, that the Duke might not have carried it with a *nemine contradicente*

I am, Sir
Your very affectionate humble
Servant
THOMAS HILL.

Endorsed : May 1671, Dr Hill, Chancellor of Cambridge.

Sir

You will receive by the express a fuller account of our affair from Dr Hill. I need say no more but that I have done my poor utmost and I can never repent me of what I have done though I had forseene the event before I left London. I am sorry and ashamed to reflect upon the whole matter, that our Chancellorship should be carried as a race is won by a Jocky, only by getting the start. Much might have bin done if four or five dayes had bin gained to apply ourselves to every man's passion, relation and interest. And this I dare say, Wee might have broaken this seal'd knott and have sett upp another interest by Munday next. I have still the satisfaction that St. John's men were reserv'd men to the last, untill I licenst them to throw away their votes as they pleased this morning. And be you pleased to satisfy my

Lord, that his noble name was never expos'd, only I try'd the ford as far as I durst venture for his Lordship. I putt upp the Duke of Monmouth's name too, but the visibly major part was fixt and nothing but time could turn the vnity. But I would not solemnly visitt for my Lord, or any other person of Honour, for fear of receiving a discomfiture. I write this in company, by whom I am frequently interrupted, therefore I beg your pardon for the confusedness of the lines, and I beseech you present my most humble service to my Lord Arlington I hope to kiss his Lordship's hand beginning of next weeke

I am Sir
your very affectionate humble servant
FR. TURNER.

May 11, 1671

Thursday 12 o'ck noone

St John's, Cambridge.

Endorsed: May 1671. Dr Turner, Chancellor of Cambridge.

Note: This, and the previous letter of Thomas Hill, was sent to Joseph Williamson.

There do not appear to be any further documents among the State Papers with reference to the election. Those which follow are transcribed from the collections in the Library of Lambeth Palace (MSS. Lambethiani, No. 688 and 939).

The accounts of the installation of the first Duke of Buckingham in 1626 and of the Earl of Holland 1628 were probably drawn up as precedents for the ceremony in 1671.

Cambridge

The Universities letter to the Duke of Buckingham upon their election of His Grace, their chancellor.

Celsissime Dux, exoptatissime generosissime que Cancellarie.

Etsi quae spectant ad Almae Matris incolumitatem aut decus, omnia facit Cantabrigia, diligentissimeque circumspicit, tamen qua virtute quove tutelari genio se, suaque, de caetero firmet ac illustret neque diu certe neque anxie disquirat.

Nobis enim ante oculos ex noto heroum Collegio solus observaris inclyte Dux; indolem illam excelsam a pueritia sic intelleximus, sic probavimus; sic te multos jam annos coluimus, ut vel inde possint homines internoscere non illustriorem nos olim parturisse quam hodie (favente Lucina) parimus Cancellarium. Itaque in occasionem semper intenti minime cessamus sed (quam primum Reip: subvenientes) in nostrum sacellum convolamus Senatum frequentissimum habemus et (nomini tuo devoti) Georgium alterum, alterum Bucchinghamiae Ducem, Musarum Cantabrigiensium Apollinem hoc est Principem, custodem, Praesidem, Propugnatorem volumus, jubemus, cernimus omnes, omnes, nemine civium abnuente, sed eunte quoque in suffragia populo acclamanteque feliciter. In Concilio publico etiam ubi de viris illustribus agitur aut raro admodum aut nunquam sine divortio sententiarum disceptamus. Tu vero (Princeps incomparabilis) punctum omne tulisti talique universorum et voluntatis et sententiarum, et sermonis consensione Caput Academiae, studiorum arbiter, parens ingeniorum, et eruditionis stator appellaris quali profecto ante te nemo. Hoc totius Rei-publicae iudicium per tibi gratum fortasse dices et gloriosum Excellentissime Domine fatemur. At quantum quantum est solum animi erga te nostri testamentum est, et praeludium istius observantiae summae quam tot votis expetito Cancellario, quam optimo omnium Patrono, parenti tuo, quam denique principis utriusque gloriae meritisque cum libentissime debemus, tum aeternum debemus

Summe Cancellarie

Eminentiae Tue

Mancipio nexuque proprij

Procancellarius

Reliquisque Senatus Academiae

Cantabrigiensis.

Cantabr.

e frequentissimo Senatu

4^o Id. Maii 1671.

Endorsed: Excellentissimo generosissimoque Principi ac Domino, Domino Georgio Bucchinghamiae Duci, Magistro Equitum Regio, summoque Academiae Cantabr. Cancellario.

A letter from the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, of his Grace's election to be the Chancellor of the University.

May it please your Grace

It is the great humility of your Grace and your Grace's most esteemed favor unto the University of Cambridge which hath raised in it the confidence to cast itself into your Grace's patronage and protection, by electing your Grace the Chancellor thereof, in so unanimous concurrence of votes as has not bin formerly knowne. If any circumstance in the election were so ordered by me, as may be pleasing unto your Grace, it is that which I did very much desire. May your Grace be pleased to lett me know at what time your pleasure is that the University shall wayt upon your Grace's Instalment. In all humility to be obeyed by

My Lord

your Grace's most dutifull and
obedient servant

JOHN BRETON

Vice-Chancellor

Emman. Coll.

Cambridge

May the 1671

Mr Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen of the University of Cambridge

I cannot believe you would have thought me worthy of the honour of being your Chancellor, if you had not some good opinion of me, and if you have any you cannot be ignorant of the infinite satisfaction I receive by it; since one of the greatest pleasures of this world is to be well thought of by others, and we desire chiefly to be approved by those who are known to be learned and worthy men. Such a fauor from so great and venerable an assembly might perhaps incline another man to think too well of himself though it had bin accompanied with all those circumstances of kindnesse which I have mett with in your election, but it has quite a different effect upon me, the more I look back upon myself the more reason I find to be sensible of your obligation, and to make it the endeavour of my whole life to give you marks of my

acknowledgement of it and of the true zeal I have for the honour and good of your University, I am, Gentlemen

your most faithfull servant
and most affectionate friend

BUCKINGHAM.

Wallingford House

May 28, 1671

Addressed: To the Reverend the Vice-Chancellor and Senate of the University of Cambridge.

His speech at London.

Gentlemen

You put me so out of countenance with the praises you have given me that you are not to consider if I doe not very readily knowe what answer I am to make, this I am sure of that I am highly sensible of what I owe you, and I give you all humble thanks for the great honour you have bin pleased to doe me, in chusing me your Chancellor. It is so great a one, and one so acceptable to me that I may truly say it can never be exceeded by any other it is possible for me to receive, yet (Gentlemen) give me leave to tell you that you found a way by the manner of your election to make this obligation yet greater, since the kindness with which you have done it makes me flatter myself with an opinion that you have bin guided, in this whole matter, rather by your good wishes to me than by any other consideration. As I have reason to believe this and that your affections to me are personall, so it shall be my study to lett you see my acknowledgements to you are the same. I will not only strive to give you evidence of my respects to the University in generall but upon all occasions show myself a true friend to every one of you in particular. Before I received from you this new favour I was many waies engaged to honour and serve you. I ever thought my love to you was a just debt left upon me by my Father, and the rather because he lived not long enough to make appear that gratitude which he intended, besides I have a peculiar obligation to you and to my own good fortune, for I had the honour to have my education amongst you. But (Gentlemen) above all private reasons either hereditarie or personall I think myself

chiefly concerned to seek your happiness upon a public account and in order to that duty which I owe the King my master. For I know no better way how to promote his interest and the prosperitie of this nation then by endeavouring the welfare of the most famous Universitie, so esteemed abroad all over the world, and certainly the best able to doe his Majestie and the whole kingdome Service.

G. B.

The manner of the Presentation of the Duke of Buckingham, his Grace, to the Chancellorship of the University of Cambridge.

Dr Gostlin then Vice-Chancellor.

Vpon the 12th July 1626 the Vice Chancellor, Heads of Houses, and others appointed to attend this service, sett out to Ware the first night and the next morning to London, where about three or foure a clock in the afternoon they all mett at Durham House and there putt on their robes, hoods, habits and capps. And then the Senior Beadle and Register were sent by Mr Vice-Chancellor to view the place appointed for the entertainment and fitt the same with a chair for the Duke, if he pleased to sitt, and a little table to stand before the Vice-Chancellor and Orator right before the Duke, for them to make their orations. But the Duke sate not in his chair, but stood behind it, at both the Orations and whilst he delivered his own Speech. When the Beadle and Register returned from York House, where the admission was to be, and had signified how things were ordered, the Junior Beadle then went before with his Masters of Arts first, two in a ranck in their usual hoods, habitts and capps, and then the non Regents and Batchelors in Divinity in their gowns, hoods and capps, and then the Taxors and Proctors in their hoods and habitts etc. and the Proctors with their Booke. Then the Senior Beadle in his gold chain (given him by the Duke) and in his velvet capp, went direct before the Vice Chancellor, then the Lord of Durham and three other Bishops in their Rochetts. Then all the Doctors in their Scarlett and capps. All these two in a rancke, and in this order they went till they came to York House fore count, and then near the dore into the garden the Masters of Arts and Bachellors in Divinity

made a stand and lane, and then the Beadles came to the Vice-Chancellor and went directly before him through the Masters of Arts, Batchellors in Divinity and non Regents, the Bishops and Doctors following him into the Duke's garden and all the company after them, where they passed on almost in the middway that leadeth to the stayres upp into the Duke's Lodging and there the Duke, with other Nobles, mett the Vice-Chancellor, Bishops and Doctors, and saluted them all in very kind manner and after he had saluted them he made a low Congie or Courtesy to all the rest of the University and then went forwards and with Mr Vice Chancellor went up the stayres into the Room appointed for the entertainment and Orations, whither being come the Vice Chancellor stayed at the aforesaid table and the Duke and Nobles went up to the place where his chair stood. Then the Vice Chancellor, after some stay untill the company and crowd was settled made lowe obeysance unto him and then began his oration, the words whereof as I remember were these :

The sorrow of the University for the losse of the former and their joy of his Grace with many thanks for these favours he had formerly shewed us, before he bare office with us and the great hopes the University had of his favour and protection hereafter.

Then the Vice Chancellor beckned to the Register for the Patent, which received, he opened and read and then according to the contents of the same he desired his Grace to accept of the sayd office and Patent and kissing it delivered the same to him.

And then the Vice Chancellor stooping went forward from the table and took the Duke by the hand and sayd to thus (or to this effect) : *Dabis fidem le observaturam leges, privilegia et consuetudines Academiae Cantabrigiensis.*

Then, the Vice Chancellor still holding the Duke by the hand, the Senior Proctor, also out of his booke reade as followeth : *Dabis etiam fidem in verbo honoris quod officium Cancellarius Academiae Cantabrigiensis bene et fideliter prae-*

Then the Vice Chancellor called to the Beadle for the

Booke of Statutes, which he also kissed and delivered it to the Duke, telling him that those were the lawes and Statutes which they were governed by. And desired him to be pleased for his part to see them observed and to protect the University in the execuccion of the same.

Then he signified that the whole Senate of the University had sent their Orator, who, in the name of the whole University was to speake unto him and desired his Grace to give him audience. The Orator's oration ended, the Duke made a speech to the whole Assembly.

And then they all viewed the Duke's Lodgings and walked in the gardens, where in one of the cloysters there was musick. And when the tables were set they went to supper. The Vice Chancellor sate at the upper end of the table by the Duke and Nobles and Bishops and the Doctors sate next and the Orator, Proctors, Taxors and Beadles. Then the others, in their seniority, at another long table at the end of that table.

Note. That no man was vrged to pledge any health, those that attended (if any health was to be pledged) gaue him a greater or lesser glasse as he desired and of what wine he called for.

Remember that there were two chaires sett, one for our Chancellor to sitt in at his Admission and another on the left side of it for the Vice Chancellor to sitt in when he admitted the Chancellor and whilst the Proctor readeth : *Dabis fidem ut supra.*

The manner of installing the Earl of Holland, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, 29 October 1628.

About nine of the clock in the morning the University men mett at Southampton House, where they did put on their formalities in the Hall and so were in readines to go to Warwick House when word was brought to us that my Lord was ready. We ranked ourselves in this order. Mr John Buck went before the Regents in their juniority, two and two together. Then followed the non Regents and Bachelors in Divinity in the like manner. Then the Taxors and after them the Proctors. Mr Thomas Buck went before the Vice

Chancellor, the Bishops did follow him. Then came our University Doctors in their scarlet gowns and after them the Doctors of London and other Doctors that had not scarlett gowns. The Beadles went in their gowns and velvet capps. When we came to Warwick House, the Regents and non Regents made a fair lane by siding themselves in the Court-yard for our Chancellor, who came to meet the Vice-Chancellor, Bishops and Doctors, and when our Chancellor had given a courteous respect to all he went up, with the Vice Chancellor next him, into the Hall, the Bishops and Doctors and the rest did follow after him.

There were two chaires placed at the upper end of the Hall and also a little table before them, to keep off the crowd, at which table the Vice Chancellor, standing before our Chancellor, did make his speech and towards the latter end of the same he beckoned to Mr Thomas Buck for the Patent, which he received and then gave it to the Senior Proctor to read, which being ended the Vice Chancellor took the Patent from the Proctor and went from the Table and, making a low congé, kissed the Patent and delivered the same unto our Chancellor. Then he sate down in the chair on the left hand of our Chancellor and houlding our Chancellor by the right hand, the Senior Proctor read this oath unto him :

*Illustrissime Domine dabis fidem in verbo
honoris quod officium Cancellariatus Academiae
Cantabrigiensis bene et fidelitur praestabis.*

Then the Vice Chancellor took the Book of Statutes from Mr Buck, which he likewise kissed and delivered it to the Chancellor, telling him that these were the lawes and statutes which we were govern'd by, and desired him to be pleased on his part to see them observed and to protect the University &c. &c.

Then he signified unto his Lordship that our University Orator was in readynes and he desired that he might supply his defects in a better language. Then the Orator, standing at the table, began his speech which being ended the Chancellor spake something very briefly, promising to do his utmost indeavour to preserve our Charters, Privileges, Immunities &c.

Then he went up with the Vice Chancellor, Bishops, Doctors &c into the dining room where there was a most sumptuous dinner provided. The Vice Chancellor sate by our Chancellor, then the Bishops, Orator, Proctors, Taxors and Beadles, at the same table. There were two other tables for the rest of the Company. After dinner was over the Chancellor did come with the Vice Chancellor and the rest of the Company to the Court Gate, where he very courteously parted with them.

The Vice Chancellor caused Mr Thomas Buck to give the servants which kept the gates at Warwick House *x.s.* and to the porter of Southampton House *5s.* The Chancellor did stand here all the time of both speeches. Mr Thomas Buck, who was sent up to London with the Patent presently after the election to deliver it unto the Earle of Holland, who received the same very respectfully (*sic*) and thankfully, did desire his Lordship's secretarie to have the Patent in readines when the University should come up to install our Chancellor, which was done accordingly by Mr Sanderson.

The documents which follow relate to the election of another and earlier Chancellor. They are copied from the originals in the Record office.

On the death of Lord Burghley, 4 August 1598, the University elected the Earl of Essex to be Chancellor. He however did not hold the office long being beheaded for treason 25 February 1600-1. The University then elected Sir Robert Cecil (afterwards Earl of Salisbury), son of Lord Burghley, to be Chancellor. He, like his father, was a member of St John's.

Dici non potest (Honoratissime Cecili) quam incertas cogitationes certissima tui in nos amoris monumenta reddiderunt nec enim certo statuere possumus vtrum in pristinis gratiis quas solemus pro tenuitate nostra, repetendis an in novis quas non possumus pro dignitate tua, ex cogitandis gratissimi nostri animi testimonium praebeamus. Sed fortunae potius nostrae gratulari debemus quam apud nos mirari, quod singularem illam in hoc Collegium benevolentiam quam ab

amplissimo parenti quasi haereditario iure accepisti propria tua voluntate non tam ornasti quam superasti. Quod autem ad felicitatis nostrae cumulum nuperrime accessit, ut honorem tuum, quem ad nostri vnius collegii decus et praesidium non tam factum quam natum saepius experti sumus, omnia totius Academiae Collegia Cancellarium et patronum esse voluerint; non plus nobis gaudemus quam et iis et honori tuo gratulamur, summisque precibus a Deo optimo maximo contendimus, ut te Academiae dignissimum Mecaenatem, Reipublicae firmissimum columnen, et huic tuo Collegio patronum benignissimum quam diutissime conservet. Facit tamen insignis et prope divina illa humanitas, qua vestra familia has aedes complexa est, ut illus inprimis et prae caeteris patrocínio tuo commendare vehementer cupiamus. Fieri enim non potest quin, cum Collegia omnia coniunctim te vnum esse existimarint cuius consilio et auxilio literaria haec Respublica administretur, singula seorsim omni studio contendant iucundissimam favoris tui auram affluentius degustare. Domus Israel iniquo animo tulit Jehudan officii celeritate Davidis benevolentiae primarium partem praevortisse. Quanta etiam olim apud Graecas civitates orta est contentio dum omnes paene suum esse Homerum cuperent. Si forsane eadem contentione flagraverit Academia non est quod dubitemus eam posse innatum tuum in nostram societatem amorem aut mutando minuere aut minuendo mutare. Absit tamen a nobis, ut tanquam filii ingrati matri Academiae invidemus hoc tantum ab amplitudine tua enixe petimus, ut nos qui primi in patrocínio fuimus amoris tui primitias perpetuo retineamus et ut hanc nostram felicitatem, quam totam, quantacumque est, vestrae familiae debemus, magis magisque velis exornare. Ita in filio pater celebrandus semper vigeat; per utresque Collegium florentissimum evadet. Nos indies divinam maiestatem votis humillimis ardentius compellabimas, ut prudentiae annos, annis prudentiam, vtrisque aeternitatem adlicere dignetur. Cantabrigiae, 13^o Calend: Martii, 1600

Honoris tui studiosissimi
Praefectus Collegii, Sancti
Johannis Evangelistae, Seniores
et reliqua societas

Addressed: To the right honourable our verie good Patron Sir Robert Cecil.

Endorsed: 1600. The Master and Fellowes of St John's in Cambridge to my Master.

Right honorable my humble duty and most faithful service premysed. May it please you to be advertised that your pore Universitie of Cambridge hath by joynt consent of the whole Senate most cherefully made choyse of yourself above all men to be, undre her highnesse, our head officer and cheefe magistrate. The election being done, my selfe (as your deputie and Viceregent here) most humbly pray your good acceptance of my service in this action, as also your good pleasure when we may best (without your trouble) repaire to present (accordinge to our custome) the said office to your honour's good acceptance, and further to crave your direction for other officers and affaires appertayninge our common wealthe, well assured that this season doth bring uppon you verie manie extraordinarie and most weighty matters, greatlie importinge the state of this lande, whiche (further then it shall please your honour to give leave) we deeme it unmeete for us to interrupte. So most humblye devotinge myselfe and best service to your honour's commandes I take leave. At Cambridge this 18 of Februarie 1600

your honours most bounden ever

JOHN JEGON

Vicechancellor

Addressed: To the right honourable Sir Robert Cecil.

Endorsed: 1600, Feb: 18. Vicechancellour of Cambridge to my Master.

Secretary Cecil to the Master and Fellowes
of St John's College, Cambridge.

Havinge of late received notyce from the Universitie of Cambridge of the great honor done me from that place where the myndes of soe many reverend persons have concurred to make an election of me as worthye to be their Chancellor, to expresse to you the particular obligation which I owe to that Colledge of St John's which howse, as I knowe

to be, is one of the principall parts of the body of that Universitie, so I perceive to have proceeded herein towards me with extra ordinary affection, wherein I should seeke to declare by my lettre the fulness of that contentment with which I receive to have occasion offered me to demonstrate my desyre to imploye my self at all times in the service of that place which is one of the two famous nourseryes of learninge and vertue within this Realme.

I shoulde spend more tyme then weare fitt for the present, and yet remayne unsatisfyed towards myself, for which consideration therefore I will shortly deliver it, and earnestly desyre to be believed in it. That I do accompt this election to be one of the greatest ornaments could have befallen me, not only because it bringeth with it testimony of the good opinion of good men which is one of the things which I have held in this earth of dearest vallation, but also to this respect withall, which I cannot conceale, that by this place cast on me by the discent of your good wills from my cleare father, your most affectionate Chancellor, doth make me also see that his memory dieth not, where so much learning and piety liveth. Take this, I pray you, as all I can pay you now in particular and doe your best to supply for me to the whole Universitye, all that is defective in my owne lettres (wrytten in a tyme of busynes) of sufficient recogenetion for soe great a favour in which you shall make me more beholdinge to you and ever fynde me

Yours!

Note: This is a draft with numerous corrections in Cecil's own hand.

Magnum et illustre munus est (Viri ornatissimi) Academiae vestrae Cancellarius salutari, sed multo majus, quod illud mihi nec cogitanti, nec roganti ultro detuleritis vti ex literis vestris 15 calendas Martii e Senatu vestro ad me datis intelligo. Cui etsi recte obeundo nimis me disparem profiteor tamen si neglectum illud quodammodo irem, ingratus certe essem. Accipio igitur, et lubens in me suscipio non tam munus ipsum quam promptissimas voluntates vestras qui me tanto honore non indignum censueritis; ac pro eo summas vobis habeo

gratias, eo que magis, quod is in ea mihi obtigert Academia ubi et honoratissimus Pater meus eundem Magistratum gessit, et in qua vera Dei Religio tam praeclare constituta, vel restituta potius floret, ad quam sartam tectamque conservandam lubens merito omnes ingenii nervos tendam, vti et ad Privilegia vestra tuenda, nullam non quoque navabo operam. Quod Magistratum hunc omni stipendio vacuum scribitis, is eo mihi gratior est, qui pecuniae non tam studiosus, quam studiis votisque vestris deditus semper fuerim. Quod ad vestras causas attinet quas occupationum mearum respectu in aliud tempus informandas rejicitis, etsi minus mihi otii hoc tempore suppetat, quam vnquam alias ex quo Regiae Majestati cepi inservire; tamen quum Academiae vestrae regendae ratio publico totius Regni bono tam arcte conjuncta videatur, ut ex vnus compendio alteri non sit dispendium, gratissimi mihi eritis quandocunque adveneritis et curam diligentiam et solitudinem meam facilem paratemque invenietis. Deus Optimus Maximus vos vestraque studia, ad sui Nominis gloriam, verae Religionis propugnationem, et Ecclesiae suae emolumentum indies magis magisque provehat. Ex Aula Regia Westmonasteriensi 24 Februarj 1600.

Dignitatum vestrarum studiosissimus.

Endorsed: 24 February 1600. Copie of my Master's lettre to the Vicechancellor and Senate of Cambridge.

Richard Neale, who is suggested as a proper person to be Master of Clare Hall in the following letter, was a St John's man; he matriculated from St John's as a pensioner 18 May 1580; he was admitted a scholar of the College, on Doctor Goodman's foundation 26 April 1580, and took the degrees of B.A. 1583-4, M.A. 1587, B.D. 1595, and D.D. 1600. As a matter of fact he was not appointed Master of Clare, Sir Robert Cecil nominating William Smyth of King's College. Neale, or Neile as he afterwards wrote his name, became Archbishop of York.

Our dutye in most humble maner remembred. Right honorable as it hath pleased your honor to vouchsafe the acceptance of a troublesome office to be the Chauncellor and

Patrone of this University, as your honourable father hath bene heretofore, wherein we all do greatly rejoyce, So are we oute of doubt that your honor's especiall endeavour wilbe to preserve the good government of this place. Sithence therefore that the Mastership of Clare Hall, one of our chiefe places if government hath bene a longe time voide, the disposicion whereof doth now (as we conceive) belong unto your honour. And considering that Mr Dr Neale, your honour's chapleine, and a member of our bodye is a man knowne unto us to be of sounde religion, good discrecion and learninge, as by his late Actes performed amongst us he hath given sufficient testimony, we are become bould petitioners unto your honour on his behalfe, that he beinge one of your owne, meete and qualified in every respect, your honour would be pleased, the rather at our requeste, to commend him to the place, which favour if your honour shall vouchsafe we assure ourselves that the College (havinge bene longe withoute a head) shalbe reduced to good order, and that ourselves shall receive muche comforte to have a man of so good partes ioyned an assistant unto us. And even so referringe this our motion unto your honor's highe wisdom with our very hartly prayers for the preservacion of your long life and honorable estate to the benefit of this Church and Commonwealthe, wee most humbly take our leave. Cambridge, this xxiiij of Februarye 1600

your honor's most humble to be
commanded

JOHN JEGON, *Vican.*

Robert Soame.

Thomas Nevile.

Edmund Barwell.

Roger Goade.

John Port.

Ric. Clayton.

Umphry Tyndall.

James Mountagu.

Addressed: To the Right Honourable Sir Robert Cecill, Knighte, principall Secretarie to her Majestie, one of her Majesties moste honourable privye Counsell, and Chancellour of the University of Cambridge. These be delivered.

Endorsed: 23 February 1600. Ecclesiastica. Vicechancellor and heads of Colledges in Cambridge, to my Master, Doctor Neale, recommended to be Master of Clarehall.

The following inventory of the wardrobe provided by the College for the purpose of plays is of some interest. By the College statutes of Henry VIII. (1545) it was directed that each Fellow of the College in turn should be Lord at Christmas. He was to be appointed on All Souls' day, to receive 20s. from the College towards his expenses and to draw up Statutes in Greek or Latin and to prepare six dialogues or other literary entertainments. Other comedies and tragedies were to be acted between Epiphany and Lent, these were to be composed by the Lecturers and Examiners. These Statutes directed that a Register should be kept of the appointments of College officers, of Scholars and Fellows, and from this date the first College Register dates. In addition the College compiled official inventories of its property, drawn up by the Master and Bursars. It is from this volume of inventories that this list of garments is taken. The impression left on one's mind is that the wardrobe must have been of considerable value. The list of the College property in the Master's Lodge is added.

With regard to the unfamiliar terms it may be added: That darnix was a coarse damask used for carpets and curtains, originally manufactured at Tournay, called Dornick in Flemish.

"Caalles in the tilles," a calle was a cap or network for the head; till was a drawer; thus the entry signifies that there were 17 caps in the drawers of the first chest.

Drownslat seems to mean a drum, Halliwell states that "drounslate" occurs in a diary in MS. Cott. Vesp. A. xxv. with this meaning.

"Shipman's slops" would seem to stand for the clothes of a mariner or sailor.

"Here" seems to stand for a wig. "Sai" was a serge or woollen cloth.

Plaiers Apparell lying in the great cofers in the Master's Chamber, committed to the custodie of Mr Thomas Lever bi Indenture according to the

decree of the Master and the vij Seniors. Al the which apparell is appointed, bi the said Master and the vij Seniors, to be preserved and kept from yere to yere of him which shall be Lord in Christmas. And so the said Lord to deliver the same apparell bi Indenture to his next Lord successor.

Anno Domini 1548

In presentia Magistri Hill, Ailand, Lever.

Certen shreddes of gold wrapped in a linen clowt.

An H of gold.

ij French hocldes of red velvet and precious stones, with ij yellow heres of silk and on billiment.

A French hoode made of red silk with spitted birdes.

A faire lawne.

lix blew litle garters for knightes of the garted, wrapped vp togeder in grene darnix.

ij score sleeves of red saten lined with white linen.

xvij Caalles in the tilles.

A velvet cote of diuers colers with sterres and of gold.

ij cootes, halfe cloth halfe gold.

A strange vesture of grene silk.

A blak coote triple garded with gold.

A grene long cote of silk with a cape lined with blew.

An other like of the same fashion of yelow silk.

ij grene fine silk cootes with collares of gold, sparkled with white.

A coote of yellow saten and blak clothe.

A short gowne of red and yellow with long sleeves.

ij Servantes cootes with chekker work of white, black and yellow.

ij paiar of hose for the same.

ij yellow sai cootes, garded with blak gardes.

A pownced jerken of diuerse colers with cutt sleeves.

A jerken with sleeves of yellow and violet silk.

A coote of red and blew, garded with stoles and golden flowers de lucie.

A good nett painted with letters.

A painted gowne lined with yellow clothe.

A blew cloke with painted gardes.

ij red clokes with yellow gardes.

A yellow cloke with blew gardes.

ij short sai cootes of red and yellow, with crosses.

ij paiar shipman sloppes, red and yelow.

A shipmanes coote of red and blak with a collar of gold.

A painted coote with long nether bodies.

A coote of white and blak plaited in the bak.

A coote of white and black clowdes.

A litle coote of white and grene with yellow gardes.

A fooles coote with checker work of grene, red and white.

A paiar of grene silk sloppes garded with stooles.

A paiar of sloppes of red velvet silk and white, veri goode.

ij paiar of yellow sloppes garded with stooles.

A paiar of blak sloppes cutt.

A paiar of pownced sloppes, yellow and blew.

A coote of white and blew bokram with a hoode of the same.

A coote of yellow linen painted.

A coote painted like fethers and hose of the same.

A cutt jerken of red and white silk.

A paiar of blew hoose.

A coote of tissew silk.

ij dethes cootes, hoose doubled and hedd all in one.

All which Apparel lieth in a great wainscot chest.

A great drownslat with a paiar of stikkes.

ij blak develles cootes with hornes.

A black coot with gardes of evel paper gold.

A womanes kertle for paupertas.

A fooles coote of painted cloth with gardes.

An old paiar of hose of blew and white.

An old paiar of hose of white and yellow.

An ould paiar of hose of white, red and yellow.

A paiar of linen painted hose.

ij litle painted jerkens with wide sleeves.

An old torne fooles coote of diuerse colers.

An owld made coote with a low wide collar of painted clothe.

A blak coot with gardes of red and white.

A paiar of buckeram nether hose.
 A long pese of painted clothe.
 A paiar of owld painted sloppes.
 A blak nightcapp to kepe the stage.
 An owld clothe ful of baggage.

All which apparel remaineth in an owld
 great chest of firr tree.

ij Crownes, onn Imperial and the other regal.
 iij Scepters.
 A fooles dagger of wodd.
 A croked sword gilted.
 A halfe mone gilden vppon the on side.
 A brood Egyptianes hatt.
 ij good Jues cappes covered with silk.
 A starr gilted for Mercuries hedd.
 A golden face and crowne for Jupiter.
 iij Shildes on with a golden portculles the other two with
 red dragones.
 A steple capp couered with painted clothe.
 A capp of pastbord painted.
 ij fowrcorned cappes one of red and yellow saten and the
 other of clothe.
 A steple capp painted blew and grene.
 ij past hattes.
 A silk and gold capp with a cockes hed in the crown.
 ij paiar of fowrcornar gilted paper cappes.
 A steple capp of parchment.
 ij paiar of golden shoes.
 An owld (*sic* owld?) topped capp.
 ij dragones.
 A long pese of silk and gold lined with blew bokram.
 A miter.
 A white here to sow to a nightcap with a white berd for
 the same
 A yellow hed with a berd of the same.
 A faiar grai hedd.
 A yellow berd.
 A berd of blak, white and yellow.
 A blak face of past.

A pece of painted clothe, like a sheld or brestplate.
 A botton of pakthred.

All which apparel remaineth in a longe
 greate Chest lined with linen and barred
 with Iron.

An Inventorie of the Colledge stuff remaining
 in the Master's Chamber. Anno Domini 1546,
 10 Martÿ. In the presence of the Bowcers,
 Magistri Faucit and Browne.

In the great Chamber at the end of the Hall.
 A portall of Wainscott.
 Item, hanginges of owlde red sai.
 Item, an owld cupbord.
 Item, a great chest with plaiars raiment.
 Item, a table, ij trestells and ij formes.

In the middle Chamber.
 First a portall of wainscott.
 Item, a table and ij trestelles and onne forme.
 Item, a great cofer of wainscot with plaiars apparell.

In the Inner Chamber.
 first a portall.
 Item, a bedstok with cortines of dornix and tissue of the
 same ['now being in the treasuri chamber'—this is added in
 another hand].

Item, a table with a chaier in the same.
 Item, a stilletorie of lede.
 Item, in the entre, towards the Chapple, a press.
 Item, in the chamber over the Chapple, a table with
 a couer ouer sometime, an Altare of Wood.
 Item in the studdie, litle presses to lai in papers and bookes.

In the vpar Chamber over the Chappelle.
 ij standing bedsteddes.
 Item, a long cofer without a lok.
 Item, in another Chamber, a standing bedsted and a
 trundle bedd.

While the performance of plays was thus encouraged
 within the College the two letters which follow (taken

from the State Papers) show that unauthorised performances were discouraged, even when they came under high patronage. It is interesting to notice the references to the plague, an ever present fear in the University in those days.

My bownden dewtye remembered with moste humble and hartye recommendacions. Whear it hath pleased your honour to commende unto me, and the headdes of the Universitye, my Lorde of Oxenforde his players, that they might shew their cunninge in certayne playes already practysed by them before the Queen's Majestie. I dyd speadely cownsell with the heddes and others, viz. D. Styll, D. Howland, D. Binge, D. Legge *etc.*, and consyderinge and ponderinge that the seede, the cause, and the feare of the pestilence is nott yett vanished and gone, this hole tyme of the yeare, this mydsommer fayre time having confluence oute of all countries as well of infected as not. The commencement tyme at hande which requireth rather diligence in stodie than dissoluteness in playes, and also that of late wee denyed the lyke to the right honorable the Lorde of Leicester his servantes and speciallie for that all Assemblies in open places be expresslye forbidden in this Universitie and towne or within fyve myles compasse, by her Majesties Counselles letters to the Vice Chancellor 30 Octobris 1575; our trust is that your honor our most deare lovinge Chanceler will take our aunswere made unto them in good parte. And beinge willinge to imparte something from the liberalitie of the Universitie to them, I could not obtayne sufficient assent thereto and therefore I delivered them but xrs. towards their charges. Also they brought letters from the right honorable the Lord Chaunceler and the right honorable the Lord of Sussex to the Vice Chancellors of Cambridge and Oxford. I trust their honors will accept our aunswere. Thus levinge to troble your honour any longer with my rude wrighting I take my leve.

Cambridge the xxi th of June, 1580.

your Lordship's humble
and unworthy depute

JOHN HATCHER,
Vice Chancellor.

Addressed : To the right honorable the Lord Burleigh.

Endorsed : 21 June 1580. The Vicechauncelor of Cambridge. The Erle of Oxford's Players.

After our very harte commendations. Consideryng that the Universityes of this realme, whereof in the whole ther ar but twoe, be instituted pryncipally for the norition and education of the youth in good manners and beyng, and lykwise for the mayntenance and sustentacion of such as do teach all liberall sciences and exercise the study and profession of Divinity, and that for the purpose besyde the great priviledge granted to them for their comfort it is right that all other good meanes be used to preserve them in peace and quietnes and to kepe them free from all unlefull assemblies tendyng to ryottes and routes and all other light actions that might draw the students from ther lerning and studye or bring infeccion of popular diseases to the same. We being informed very credibly of some attempts of light persons who for filthy lucre are mynded and do seke to devise and sett upp places of shews for unlefull and unhonest games nere to the University of Cambridge, do consider that it can not be but a great nomber of the youth of the same may be thereby entyced from ther orclynary places of lerning to be beholders, lernors and practisers of lewdness and unlefull acts and that also within this speciall tyme of so generall an infeccion of the plage is to be regarded that thereby great assemblies of all vulgar people would be made. Whereby the infeccion of the plage might be brought to the University, as lately it was very grevously and so contynewed by disordre to a great decaye of the University, though now by God's goodness with some good order of the rulers there, cessed.

Therefore wee to whom amongst other publick affayres of this estate to us by hir most excellent Majesty committed we count this not the meanest to wish and procure all good and prosperite to the Universityes, doe will and charge you the Vice Chancellor and with you all others as well of the University as of the town or of the Contrye within *v* myles circuitt that are ether by his Majesty's Commission or by Charter, Justices of Peace to have good regard that in no

wise ther be any oppen shews made to procure Assemblies wherein any manner of unfeull games shalbe exercised, nether yet any Assemblies of multitudes at all be suffered to be made within that University or within *v* myles compass but such as by the lawes of the realme are usuall as for preachyng and exercise of lerning, or for fairs or markets or for administration of lawes and execution of Justice or such lyke, for private exercises of the yowth as are mete for ther recreacion. And this our lettre and the whole contents thereof we will you the Vice Chancellour to communicate with the Maior of the towne of Cambridge and his brotheren and all others, being Justices of peace and dwelling within *v* myles of that University, whom all both generally and particularly we will and require and in his Majesty's name do chardge and command to accord and agree in one good mynd to the observacion hereof according to our good meaning and not to omitt any other good civill and charitable ordre for preservation of that University and towne from danger of infeccion of the plage, Or at the least if any should happen, to provyde to stey the same from spreddyng abroad and increasyng to the further decay of lerning, desolation of study and to the repellyng and kepyng back of such as otherwise shuld come thither to be taught and brought upp in good and godly fering. And so we hope you will not only upon this our jealous admonicion and expresse chardge but upon your own wise considerations of the importance hereof be carefull, vigilant, and as cases shall require strayt and severe in the observation of the premises.

Endorsed: A draught of a letter from the Lords of the Counsell to the Universitie of Cambridge. Places erected for players and games.

Note: The draft has many corrections in Robert Cecil's own handwriting. The date is probably about 1600.

We conclude with a couple of letters from John Chamberlain (see *The Eagle* xxix., p. 147). Though the references to Cambridge are of the slightest character, Chamberlain is always amusing and his gossip enlightening.

My very good Lorde. We have litle certaintie of the Prince's iourney since his going hence, but only that they landed at Boulogne the wensday and rode three postes that night. On friday they came to Paris, very wearie, and resting there all Saturday went away early on Sunday morning. Some give out that during their abode they saw the King at supper and the Queene practising a bal with divers other ladies, which though it be somewhat confidently affirmed, yet I thinke it not probable by reason yt was their first Satterday in Lent. We have had since many rumors that they were stayed, but now they talke of a post should come yesternight with newes that they are past Bayon and that my Lord Digbie and Gondomar, with I know not how many litters and coaches were redy at the frontiers to receive them, which sounds as unlikely as most of the rest. Sir Edward Herbert, our Ambassador, knew nothing of their being at Paris till the Lord of Carliles comming. All in a manner agree that either the french Kinge had notice of yt before their arrivall, or time enough to have detained them yf he had been so disposed. Divers of their servants and followers are gon after them by land, and more preparing to go by sea. The Prince left a list behind him whom he wold have sent after, which the King hath augmented to the number of twentie, besides footmen and pages, adding likewise Dr Craig a phisician, and two chaplains, Drs Maw and Wren that were forgotten. Thomas Carie, the Lord Lepington's younger son, was the first that went after them by land, and about this day sevenight the Vicount Andover and Sir Robert Carre followed, as likewise yesterday Vicount Rochefort and others daylie *a la file*.

The Sunday after their departure all the Counsaile about this towne came to Paules Crosse when yt was expected somewhat wold have beene said, but the preacher had his lesson *in haec verba*, only to pray for the Prince's prosperous iourney and safe returne. And the next day, the Bishop conuenting all his clergie gave them the same charge, but some of them had anticipated the commandment and proceeded further, whereof one desired God to be mercifull unto him, now that he was going into the house of Rimmon. The Counsaile dined the first Sunday with Lord Maior and beeing

there againe on Sondag last were feasted by the Lord Bishop. The Spanish ambassador, together with him that came from the Archduchess, came from Cambridge on Sondag, they were one day with the King at Newmarket, who could not geve them audience at Cambridge, as was appointed, by reason he was troubled with the goute, so that he hath referred them to treat with certaine of the Counsaile. The Earl of Suffolk, as Chancellor of Cambridge attended them there all the while and entertained them at Audly End. They lodged at Trinitie College where they were invited to a play, but being made acquainted before hand (for feare of offence) that the argument of yt consisted chiefly of a Jesuit and a Puritan, they wold not adventure, but wisht they had not had notice, for they seemed to like all their entertainment so well that they desired to hear all the orations and other exercises and disputations and that they might be printed. On thursday in the afternoon the Earl of Excesters funerall was kept at Westminster, the body was brought from the painted chamber, by the Court of Requests, down through Westminster Hall and the palais into Kinges street, and so by the west door into the Minster. The Archbishop of Canterburie meant to have preached but beinge laide of the goute, Dr Fosse Hall supplied the place. By reason of his absence, two of his owne sonnes (that are sick) and some others, the show was not so great as yt shold have ben, yet they say there was a faire many, but in regard there was neither dinner, supper, bankett, nor so muche as a cup of drinke, it was called a drie funerall. There is a rumour raised nowe again that the Lord Rosse shold be livinge and his father (that was best acquainted with his humor and trickes) cloth, or seemes, to beleieve The Lord of St Albanes is in his remitter . . . come to lie in his old lodgings at Grayes Inne, which ys the fulfilling of a prophecie of one Lucke a familiar of his of the same house that knew him *intus et in cule*, who seeing him go thence in pompe with the great Seale before him, saide to divers of his frendes, we shall live to have him here again. There goes a doubtful speech abroad that Sir Edward Coke should be crackt; his braines beeing overburthened with a surcharge of his childrens debts that arise to 26000*li*, besides 20000*li* of his owne, but

this is only whispered as yet and I hope may prove false. So, with the remembrance of my best service to my goode Lady, I commend you to the protection of the Almighty. From London this 8th of March 1622

your Lordship's most assuredly
at command

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

Addressed: To the right honourable Sir Dudley Carleton knight, Lord Ambassador for his Majestie with the States of the United Provinces at the Hagh.

Endorsed: Mr Chamberlain, the 8th of March 1622.

My very goode Lord

Though the winde continue so constant at west that we have heard nothing from you many a day, yet I will not forbear to advertise that little we have here. The French Ambassadors went hence the last weeke, the first night to Theobalds, the next to Roiston, and so on thursday was sevenight to Cambridge where they had audience the next day both publike and private. The articles were agreed and signed, the King, Prince and Duke of Buckingham and Secretarie Conway only present. The rest of the counsaile (though almost all the great Lords were there) not so much as called or inquired after. There should have been a comedie, but the shortness of time, the King's indisposition and theyre hasting away cut yt of. Some disputations in philosophie there were, but of no great fame, many of the straungers had their grace to proceed *Magistri in artibus*, *Doctores Theologiae* and *utriusque iuris*, and in the crowd some English, among whom I heare your nephew Dudley is become a new Master of art. On Sondag the Ambassadors were feasted in the presence by the Prince (for the King kept his bed) the rest of their retinue dined in the great hall at Trinitie College (where the King lies) with the Lords and counsaile. They came back on Tuesday and supped the next night with the Lord Keeper, where they had great entertainment and choise chamber musicke and in the church where they heard three anthemes sung by the best of the Chappell and that quire in rich copes and vestments wherewith they seemed to be much pleased till Mr. Treasurer,

somewhat unreasonable, told them he was glad to see them allow and approve so well of our service, and that upon their Christmas day, which put the little Monsieur so out of countenance to thinke he had committed an error, or made some *pas de clerc* that he sat sullen and spake not a word all supper. On thursday they were feasted by the Earle of Warwicke and that afternoon visited the Duchesse of Richmond, who to keep her state and grace her audience assembled all the ladies of her acquaintance. I cannot forget one goode passage of hers (though not at that time) that in discourse of the Lady of Southampton's losse and how greuously she took yt, she vsed this argument to prove her own grieve was the greater, for quoth she, I blasphemed, a wittie speach forsooth and worthie to be put into the collection of the Lord of St Albans apothegmes newly set out this weeke, but with so litle allowance or applause that the world sayes his wit and iudgement begins to drawe neere the lees. He hath likewise translated some few psalmes into verse or rime, which shewes he growes holy toward his end. Yf I could meet with a fit messenger you should have them both. The King lies still at Cambridge (for ought wee heare) pained with the goute in his handes and armes, when he removes it is appointed to Roiston and so hitherward. On Saturday Sir James Lee was made Lord Treasurer and the Earle of Montgomerie and he sworne together of the Counsaile. We heare yet of no great alteration toward save that he hath chaunged his grave velvet night-cap into a golden coife. Yt is observed as a straunge thing that we have fowre Lord Treasurers living at once, fowre Lord Chamberlains, fowre Secretaries, three Masters of the Wardes, two Keepers or Chauncellors, two Admiralls (yf the Lord of Notingham be not dead as they say he is) *et sic de coeteris* in severall places and offices. The new Countesse of Sussex was saide to be dead as likewise the Countesse of Oxford with you, but we heare lately they are both upon recoverie, and the opinion of the Lady of Sussex being with child turned to a timpanie. Sir Fulke Conway (brother to Mr Secretarie) having his house in Ireland burnt about his eares, by negligence in taking tobacco, and escaping the first furie of the fire, wold needes adventure in again to save

certaine writings or papers, but came back so singed and stiffeled with the smoke that he died presently leaving better then two thousand pound land a yeare in that countrie to descend to Mr Secretarie for ought we know. The Lady Purbecke is sicke of the small pockes, and her husband is so kind that he stirres not from her bed's feet. I heare of a suit in chauncerie twixt the Duke of Buckingham and his two brothers about certain lands of the Lord Gray, made over to them in trust (as he sayes), but they vnderstand it otherwise. The Lord North's daughter is to be married to the Lord Dacres, which is no great fortune nor preferment for so fine a gentlewoman, to have a widower with two or three sonnes at least. We heare of great entertainment made at Turin made to the Lady Wake, set downe to an ynch, being such as have been seldom or never afforded to any of her qualitie, but we must ever beleve the last to be best. Our souldiers are marching on all sides to Dover. God sende them good shippinge and goode successe, but such a rabble of raw and poore rascalls have not lightly ben seene, and go so unwillingly that they must rather be driven then led. You may guesse how base we are growne when one that was prest hung himselfe, for feare or curst hart, another ran into the Thames and after much debating with the constable and officers when he could not be dismist drowned himself. Another cut off all his fingers of one hand, and another put out his own eyes with salt.

Sir William Broukes hath a difference with Count Mansfeld, where upon he forsakes the service and speakes not the best of him. So with remembrance of my best service to my goode lady I commend you to the protection of the Almighty.

From London the 18th of December 1624

Your Lordships most assuredly
at command

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

Endorsed: From Chamberlain, the 18th of December, received the 2nd of January 1624.

Note: The letter was sent to Dudley Carlton.

R. F. S.

(To be continued).



ANOTHER SEPTUAGENARIAN'S RECOLLECTIONS.

A SEPTUAGENARIAN, whose identity is betrayed (to all Johnians at least) by the initials T. G. B., has given, in *The Eagle* of June 1909, some very interesting recollections of his undergraduate days. I must, however, take exception to the advice which he tells us that his doctor gave him before he came up—"You may read hard, or row hard, but you cannot do both." For there are many instances of hard-readers who have also been hard-rowers, and reached, if not passed, the three-score-and-ten limit without being crushed by the weight of years. But let that pass. I, too, another septuagenarian, just a year junior to T. G. B., have many recollections of the years passed at St John's—of my contemporaries, and of Dons sympathetic or otherwise. The Tutors of that time were France ("a small stoutish tutor," T. G. B. calls him) and Atlay. I was on the former's side, and received from him many kindnesses and acts of generosity. To the veteran J. E. B. Mayor also I owe the great benefit derived from attending his voluntary Classical Lectures; in those days there were no Lectures in Classics suitable for Honour men, who had therefore (if they could afford it) to read with a coach. Both of these were invariably sympathetic: but there was one, a Senior Dean, who was so much otherwise that one Sunday morning he found himself "screwed in." Among my contemporaries (by which term I designate not only those of my own year, but

friends either senior or junior) was the great Arthur Ward: great with bat and ball—great as a musician and clarionet-player—great as a Freemason—great in weight and stature—great as a whist-player—great in the influence for good which he exercised on all younger men who had the privilege of his friendship. As W.M. of the Scientific Lodge he initiated me into Freemasonry fifty-two years ago. He was the organiser of the parties who were towed down to Upware in the Long Vacation, playing whist on the voyage, and trap-bat-and-ball on the green, "Five Miles from Anywhere." Another remarkable man whom I had the advantage of knowing was "Job" Lunn, so called from the *comforter* which he was wont to wear—an enthusiastic musician, and fervid admirer of Sebastian Bach, whose fugues he thundered out upon a piano fitted with pedals, disturbing the peace of Atlay, whose rooms were just underneath; for he (J. L.) would go on playing Bach to any appreciative friend till the small hours. Nor can I ever forget Sam. Butler, who steered the L.M.B.C. first boat in 1857, and was a devoted admirer of Handel, in whose style he in after years composed a Cantata. At Cambridge he was recognised as a man with a keen sense of humour, and a gentle retiring character; in later years he gained distinction as an artist—he became a daring opponent of Darwin, and was the author of "Erewhon" and many other works, including that which attributed—was it a joke, or not?—the authorship of the "Odyssey" to a woman, and identified Ithaca with Trapani in Sicily. His predecessor as cox was J. H. Simpson (now Hudlestone), familiarly called "Mrs. Gamp," from the quasi-nursing interest he took in the health of the crew, and the jellies which he made for us in training.

Such were some of my contemporaries; many more live in my memory, the memory of a very happy time. T. G. B. records accurately the occasion on which the Johnian first boat became Head of the River in 1854 by

bumping First Trinity. On another very exciting occasion that honourable position was very nearly lost to Second Trinity, in the Lent Races of 1857. I may explain it in detail—at the start the float on the starting line fouled the starboard rudder-line, and so turned the boat's head hard to port, bringing her bow across the river close to the right bank. It was a moment of intense anxiety; and amid the roars of excited partisans on the bank my No. 7 calmly remarked to me, "I suppose I had better back water?" So we got straight, but only just in time, for the pursuers, having the inside of the corner, only missed us by a few inches, and had no further chance. There was yet another occasion when an accident might have put three of the crew *hors de combat*. As a rule boating men did not patronise Newmarket Races; but one of my friends—rather a reckless man—persuaded three of us to go in a tandem, which he was to drive, to see the fun. It happened to be during the practice time for the May Races, and of course we had to get back in time to row over the course. All went well till our return: the leader had been taken off, and our driver was Jehu-ing us along Trinity Street, when he fouled a dray: the result was that I and the man who was seated next me behind went flying into the passage alongside Matthew and Gent's window, which we missed by about two feet. The Trinity men were going into Chapel, and a rumour got about that three of the Johnian eight were killed. Half-an-hour later we were rowing over the course as usual.

During the first week of the great frost of 1855, which T. G. B. mentions, I was in for the University Scholarships Examination, and envying my friends who were enjoying the use of their "pattens." But I had plenty of time after the Examination, as the frost lasted six weeks. Our usual custom was to skate down to Ely, partake of a second breakfast there, and after ascertaining where any races or fairs were to be held,

start off again to see the amusements of the fen-skaters, and after that strike the railway and so return. One memorable expedition was made by a party of some dozen of us, who made our way by a cross-dyke from the Cam to the Ouse, and skated to Bedford: at Huntingdon the ice was twelve inches thick. As we were all shortly going in for Little-Go, we had our Coward's *Analysis of Paley* in our pockets, and on every available occasion examined one another. From Bedford we trained to Oxford, and had a day on the river, where the undergraduates had a four-in-hand on the ice. In the evening I wrote my Declamation in the "Mitre" coffee-room. I may also mention, to show how practice enables one to do long distances in a short time, that I once, for a bet, left Ely Bridge at 2.30 and was in my place (though somewhat dazed) to read Grace as a scholar before the 4 o'clock Hall.

My rooms were in the New Court, at the top of letter I; or (as the Porters used to describe them to any one seeking me) "Letter Hi, as 'igh as you can go." Opposite them kept a hard-working mathematician who, it was said, would never go to bed so long as he could see the light burning in T. G. B.'s rooms across the Court. He came out a few places below T. G. B. among the Wranglers. My neighbour and I, and another, during one October Term, bathed at Sheep's Green every morning at 7 till the middle of December, when we went down. I don't think any one of us liked it much; but it would have been humiliating to be the first to give in. Early rising, at any rate, is a better help to a reading man than late oil-burning. For this reason I always took my coaching hour with Shilleto at 8 a.m. He had a holy terror of wasps, and would always break off from the work in hand till I had either killed or driven out of window the intruder. He used invariably to walk up and down the room, taking snuff at frequent intervals, and kept a handkerchief or two on the floor to mark the stations at which he would pause.

I quite sympathise with the remark of T. G. B.'s acquaintance about "the stream of young life." Ever since I left Cambridge in 1858 I have been bathing in that stream, sometimes splashing in struggle with an adverse current, at other times leisurely floating on the surface, but never desiring to "root" myself "in ease on Lethe wharf."

H. KYNASTON.

URBS IN RURE.

HERE where the world is only half alive,
And idle care has time to ruminate,
We learn to prize your leagues of brick and slate
And busy humming of the social hive:
We pine for action: to go forth and strive
For some great purpose: we are sick of dreams,
Sick of these unresponsive woods and streams,
And languor of the life contemplative.

While, in a dreary monotone of gray,
The blotted landscape drizzles down the pane,
The lit streets of the city still look gay,
With mirror'd moons in twinkling pools of rain.
And still, while townsmen tune their pastoral lays,
The countryman is loud in London's praise.

C. E. BYLES.



A SPEECH OF WELCOME TO ST JOHN'S IN MARCH 1612-3.



COMMONPLACE book of one Nicholas Greaves of the early part of the 17th century has lately been presented by Professor C. H. Firth, of Oxford, to the library of the University of Sheffield. It contains the speech of welcome delivered to Prince Charles and the Prince Palatine* on their visit to St John's College on March 4th(?), 1613 (1613 $\frac{1}{2}$). Baker writes† "A very particular account of their entertainment is yet extant upon the books, furnished out with great magnificence in the master's gallery [the present Combination-room], the trumpets sounding upon the tower, and verses being composed and presented upon the occasion; and it was then that the King's and Queen's pictures were sent down that have since hung in the gallery [now in the Master's Lodge]. The earl of Southampton (who had formerly been a worthy member of the Society) assisted at the solemnity, and the master [Owen Gwyn] being unacquainted with such ceremonies Mr. Williams [afterwards Bishop of Lincoln and founder of the College Library] bore the greater share, wherein he found his account."

Our Master informs me that the speech of welcome is apparently not preserved in the College archives. It

* The Prince had been married to the Princess Elizabeth on the 14th February.

† Mayor-Baker I. p. 201.

may be of interest therefore to give it in *The Eagle* from Nicholas Greaves' manuscript:—

ORATIO AD SERENISSIMOS PRINCIPES
CAROLUM ET FREDERICUM.

Desideratissime princeps, serenissime comes Palatine, duo poli reipublicæ, duo fulcra nutantis mundi, amor et deliciæ humani generis, hoc vestro adventu, musis bonisque literis sanguinem et spiritum reddidistis et accademiam grandævam matrem et pene libitinariam vernantem fecistis et quasi redivivam virginem. Oppletæ viæ, laborantia tecta, omnes senes iuvenes ad vos tanquam ad nova sydera certatim advolant, ipsi quoque ægri ad conspectum vestri prorepunt tanquam ad salutem et sanitatem. Fœlix qui vos videat, fœlicior quem vos videtis, fœlicissimum hoc divi Johannis collegium et quod olim a Margareta exstructum, et quod nunc splendore vestro adornatum. Margareta (o nomen omni epitheto maius omni titulo augustius) fuit Henrici septimi gloriosissimi regis fœlicissima mater, ex qua cœlesti planta tu, princeps optime, divinus surculus, ex qua radice tu aureus ramus. Hoc igitur collegium ex beneficio tuorum est, ex officio [tuum]* est, in hisce parietibus, qui celsitudin[i] tuæ fastigia submittunt sua, inscriptas legas maiorum laudes et facta tuorum. Nunc igitur ex tumulto et fortunata favilla Margaretæ nascentur non violæ sed rosæ et lilia et in urna perpetuum ver. Tu etiam, serenissime comes, huius gloriæ c[o]mes, te etiam qui numine et flumine secundo hæc littora adpulisti, Te etiam gratissimo vinculo stringit gloria Margaretæ, ex illa enim et Latinus pater et Lavinia conjux, et spes surgentis Iuli. Tu etiam in hisce parietibus (vt in Vulcani clipeo) insculptas legas maiorum laudes et facta tuorum. Quocirca vt Pompeius Rhodum, vt Germanic[us] Athenas, vt professorum ædes Tiberiu[s] iuviserunt, et presentia sua nobilitarunt, sic vos (o clarissima mundi lumina) Margaretæ nostræ

* Page torn.

vestrum collegium nova luce nobilitate et illustrate. Ita tibi, illustrissime princeps, exercitus senatus fidelis, populus probus. Ita quod in accl[a]mationibus olim

e nostris annis tibi Jupiter augeat annos.

Ita tecum, serenissime comes, pulcherrima Diopœia* omnes annos exigit et pulchra te prole parentem faciat, ita tibi nemo vnquam impune occurrat hostis, siue pedes conseras seu spumantis equi fodias calcari-bus armos. Quare succedite tectis, desideratissimi hospites, fœlices ambo, florentes ambo, et si quid nostra vota, nostra possint carmina, Nulla nulla† dies vnquam memori vos eximat ævo.

Finis.

Of the prayer for the Prince Palatine's happiness in wedlock and in warfare, we can only say,

'voti Phœbus succedere partem Mente dedit, partem volucris dispersit in auras.'

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

* Used as feminine of Diopais, = daughter of Jove, *i.e.*, the Princess Elizabeth.

† Perhaps to be omitted.



DANAE.

From the Greek of Simonides.

WHEN in the well-wrought chest the blast
Of the wind, and the dashing waves of the sea
Smote her with fear, and her cheeks were wet;
Her loving arms about Perseus she cast,
And said: "What trouble has come to me,
"Dear little child? and thou sleepest yet—

"Sleepest yet with untroubled heart
"Here in the joyless, brass-bound box,
"Girt with the lampless, darkling night.
"Not at the salt sea-spray dost thou start,
"As it passeth over thy fair, thick locks,
"Nor can the shrill wind's voice affright.

"But there thou liest, still, without fear,
"Fair little face, clad in blue so deep;
"If this our terror were terror to thee,
"To my words would'st thou lend a tiny ear.
"But now I bid thee, little one, sleep;
"Sleep, too, the mighty raging sea.

"And may our measureless woe sleep too.
"Father Zeus, let some change, I pray,
"Of fortune presently come from thee.
"But if my prayer lack reverence due,
"If an unrighteous word I say,
"Then, I beseech thee, pardon me."



THE BLANK WINDOW IN THE CHAPEL: TWO LEGENDS OF ST JOHN.

SOME forty years ago a scheme was drawn up for the adornment of the new Chapel with stained glass. The subjects of the other windows being taken from Scripture, the seventh on the south side was to contain legendary scenes from the life of St John.* Perhaps from distaste for the legendary, perhaps from fear that this corner of the Chapel might be unduly darkened, the said window was not "provided for" at the time, and blank it has remained ever since. The legends selected were four:

1. St John ante Portam Latinam.
2. Reclaiming the Robber.
3. The Poisoned Chalice.
4. The aged St John at Ephesus, "Little children, love one another."

This paper deals with 1 and 3. With 1 most people, presumably all Johnians, are familiar. Have we not time out of mind feasted on or about May 6 in memory of the event? 3 is certainly less known. Yet, though the "storied window" that should have shown it was never put in, the subject is continually before our eyes, if somewhat above them, in the statue of St John over the Gateway and in the middle upper light of the lower oriel window in Hall. To these I will return.

* *The Eagle*, vol. vi. p. 340; Prof. Cardale Babington, on the authority of the Rev. H Russell, in *History of the Infirmary and Chapel* etc. (1874), p. 39.

The two legends entitle our apostle to bear the palm as a "martyr in will"; and they correspond, in the reverse order, to the Saviour's words (St Mark x. 39):

"Ye shall indeed drink of the cup...
and be baptized with the baptism..."

The Chalice story, again, was from the first regarded as a fulfilment of the promise (xvi. 18):

"If they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them."

Or perhaps, as Prof. Swete on the passage suggests, "the legend may owe its origin to the saying." The Caldron legend too, the apostle's "baptism of fire," was deemed by Mosheim a figure of speech converted into history. Renan, however, conjectures an historical foundation for it. He supposes John to have been at Rome with Peter in the awful year 64 A.D. when Nero lit his gardens with "living torches."

"The victims were first plunged into oil or other inflammable substance; not boiling however. Intended for the same fate and destined on the evening of the fête to illumine the suburb of the Latin Way, the apostle (after undergoing the preliminary* bath) was saved by an accident, a caprice. The Via Latina, in fact, ran through the quarter where these terrible scenes were enacted" (*L'Antechrist*, pp. 188, 9).

The Chapel of San Giovanni in Oleo "in front of the gate" marks the traditional spot.†

The Caldron story is quite simply mentioned by Tertullian about 200 A.D.:

Joannes in oleum igneum demersus nihil passus est.

* Jerome and Abdias (see below) compare it to the *wrestler's* oil.

† Hare's *Walks in Rome*, ch. ix. The Latin Gate (now closed) belonged to the Aurelian Wall (271 A.D.). It is, of course, in a different region from Nero's gardens. The Caldron is said to have been "shown in the twelfth century" (Hare). The Chalice is "among the relics exhibited on great occasions in the church of Santa Croce" (Mrs Jameson).

St Jerome, two centuries later, tells how

Joannes missus in ferventis* olei dolium purior et vegetior exierit quam intraverit.

This embellishment is preserved in Caxton's *Golden Legend*:

"he yssued out by the helpe of god more pure and more fayr."†

Both writers assign the incident to Rome and to the time of Nero. Of the Chalice legend they are silent. Commenting on a verse quoted above, "in what way," asks Jerome, "did the sons of Zebedee drink of the cup"? St John, he answers, drank of it by his fiery bath and by his exile to Patmos, making no allusion to the story of the Chalice. The earliest well-known writer who mentions it is Isidore of Seville, who died 636 A.D.:

Bibens letiferum haustum non solum evasit periculum, sed eodem prostratos poculo in vitæ reparavit usum.

"Drinking the deadly draught, he not only escaped the danger, but restored to life those who had succumbed to it."

It seems, then, to have been in the interval between Jerome and Isidore that the story gained acceptance in the west. The remarkable detail which Isidore adds points to some fuller account already in existence. Such an account we find in the Leucian(?) apocryphal Greek *Acts of John*‡ and in the Latin false Abdias, perhaps of the early seventh century, professedly translated from a Hebrew original of the first.

A similar story was told by Papias about 140 A.D., but of another saint, Justus Barsabas.

* i.e. "boiling oil, or rather oil set on fire" (Nelson).

† "Merses profundo pulchrior evenit."

Another Horatian parallel is suggested by the tale of St John, his partridge and the fault-finding archer (in Cassianus): "neque semper arcum tendit Joannes."

‡ Attributed to the heretical Leucius (second century).

From *Acts* and *Abdias* the stories passed into the *Legenda Aurea* of Bishop de Voragine* of Genoa in the thirteenth century and thence into the compilations of his translators, Jehan de Vignay in the fourteenth and William Caxton in the fifteenth. All these works were among the early productions of the printing-press. Caxton's *Golden Legend*† (1483), "the most laborious of all his literary and typographical labours," was also one of the most popular, being "used as a Book of Homilies to be read to the people" (old sale catalogue). Hence the rarity of approximately perfect copies. The "extensive use of wood-cuts" (*ib.*) was a feature of the work. A favourable example, prefixed to the account of St John, portrays the story of the Chalice.

This story, though (as told of St John) it may be of later origin and less well attested than the other, became, I think, the more popular of the two. In the apocryphal *Acts* the Caldron story is entirely passed over. In *Abdias* and the *Golden Legend*, which have both, the Chalice story is told much more fully. In art also it seems the favourite. The reason for this appears obvious. In this story the apostle is no longer passive and in suffering; he acts, and his action at once preserves and restores life. The story, too, lends itself to more detailed exposition. In art, perhaps, it counted for something that the Saint's familiar eagle could be readily introduced into this subject, as in our statue and in Raphael's picture; scarcely into the other. The symbolism, moreover, of this story, is, I think, more transparent. Yet the other had a place in the Calendar. Hence, M. Cahier tells us, in Picardy booksellers, in Champagne vinedressers took our Saint as their patron, the former *quia portant Latinum (linguam)*, the latter *parce qu'ils portent la tine* (an implement used in

* So called from his birthplace, Varaggio.

† Caxton repeats de Vignay's explanation of the adjective: *ainsi comme lor est plus noble sus tous autres metaus, ainsi est ceste legende tenue plus noble sus toutes autres.*

vineyards). This comes from an old book called *Pia hilaria*.

The Chalice story is told with much variety of detail. In the *Acts* Domitian, so the Emperor is named, summons John from Ephesus to Rome and requires of him a proof of the truth of his predictions. The apostle offers to drink a cup of poison, and after prayer and "setting the seal"* upon the cup, he drains it unharmed. Domitian suspects trickery. A condemned criminal is then brought to whom John gives the mere rinsings of the cup. The man instantly expires. But John will be no manslayer. In the name of Christ he raises the dead to life. But the Senate has decreed death to the Christians; and the Emperor can but change the death-sentence into one of exile to Patmos. This is a somewhat lame conclusion. In *Abdias* and *The Golden Legend* the poisoned cup is proposed to the apostle as an ordeal by Aristodemus, High Priest of Diana, whose temple at Ephesus† he has overthrown. John accepts the test; but the High Priest, to convince him of its seriousness, sends first to the Proconsul for two condemned malefactors. They drink and die. The apostle now blesses the cup with the sign of the cross and, in *Abdias*, offers a lengthy prayer. He then drinks and takes no harm. But the High Priest is not yet satisfied. Ere he will believe, John must raise the dead to life. The apostle then gives Aristodemus his coat and bids him lay it upon the bodies with the command, in Christ's name, to arise. This is done, and the dead come to life again. Priest and Proconsul now believe and are baptized. A wholesale breakage of idol-images ensues and a church is built "in y^e worshippe of God and of Saynt Johan."

The iconography of St John is a large subject and

* κατασφραγισίμενος (M. Bonnet's MS. V.).

† *Abdias* locates the Caldron story also at Ephesus and substitutes the Proconsul for the Emperor.

can only be touched upon here. In the Christian art of the first eight centuries, to judge from Garrucci's monumental work, the legendary is avoided, one or two christianized classical subjects mingle with mainly scriptural ones, and apart from the Evangelists' emblems, the familiar "attributes" of the apostles are as yet unknown. Judas hangs himself, Peter has keys and cock, Pilate too his ewer and bason and hand to chin in the attitude, expressive of irresolution, known to the Greeks as *ὑπόγυθα*; but the apostles other than Peter have nothing more distinctive than rolls or books, crowns which they offer to their Master, and sometimes palms in their hands. We look in vain for St John with cup or caldron. For representations of the former, at any rate, we must, I am led to think by a high authority, come down much later. An excellent miniature of St John in the Caldron may be seen in the Wriothesley *Vies des Saints* of 1279 A.D. in the Library. A statue of St John with cup and serpent is found at the Porte du Sauveur of Amiens Cathedral, of the same century. The Fitzwilliam Museum possesses various Missals and Books of Hours of the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. In these our legends occur often, especially the Chalice story. In 101 (James) is an exceptionally good and minute Caldron scene. In the background is a palace, platforms right and left hold the Emperor on one side, Jewish (?) priests on the other. Spectators fill the windows, as at an *auto da fé*. In 91 the executioners hold up their arms to keep off the heat. In 30 John is old and bearded. In the Chalice subject we have the youthful St John. In most instances, just as in our window and statue, he raises two fingers of the left hand over the cup, in the gesture described above as "making the sign of the cross" or "setting the seal" upon the cup. "Sign the (eucharistic) cup," says Leo IV. (c 850), "with the right cross, with two fingers extended and the thumb bent up underneath." The emergence of the serpent symbolises the extraction

or "extinction" of the poison. This appears from the prayer in *Abdias*:

"Thee I invoke by whom the serpent is quelled;
the dragon put to flight:
Quench Thou this fell poison, quench its deadly
breath, rob it of its power."

A more realistic view is suggested in several French thirteenth century windows of which Dr James kindly tells me. Here "we see the poison being made, men pounding up live snakes in a mortar." Naturally the poison goes out in snake form. In 106, 124, 127 the bodies of the poisoned criminals are shown. In 106 one of them seems coming to life again. Their restoration holds an important place in the narratives. So in the well-known Latin hymn (Daniel cxli.) it is said of the apostle:

hic infernum reserat,
morti jubet referat
quos venenum stravit.

In 60, of about 1420 A.D., two serpents emerge, the apostle, with short hair (as at Amiens), averts his face and holds the right hand to his mouth, as in physical disgust, the only instance in this collection of any sacrifice of dignity. The most important recent illustrations of our subject are on the Truro reredos by Hitch and a window by W. Morris after Burne-Jones.* In the former the left hand holds the cup with serpent, the right a closed volume. The original drawing for the latter is in the possession of Mr Cockerell of the Fitzwilliam Museum, who has kindly shown it me. In this the youthful St John, with feminine face and long hair, holds the cup, from which a serpent rears itself, in the left hand, while the right shows an open gospel with the initial words *in principio erat verbum*. In both,

* The Chapel of Jesus College possesses a St John window by these artists. This, however, shows *the Evangelist* with eagle and roll. There is also a window by Hardman after Pugin showing our legends.

the employment of the hands combines the Evangelist with the martyr, but leaves the emergence of the serpent unexplained.*

Some five or six later saints figure in the Roman Calendar either as victorious over poison or as succumbing to it. Their "attribute," too, is a cup with or without a serpent. The chief of them is St Benedict, the founder of the great Order (b. 480 A.D.). The severity of his rule provoked the brethren to attempt his life by poison, but when the saint took the cup in his hands and blessed it, it burst asunder. He is accordingly sometimes represented with a cup showing a crack from rim to stem.†

I now return to our own window and statue.

The glass in the oriel window in Hall was brought, Dr Liveing tells me, from Nuremberg by Dr Hymers sometime in the fifties. Till 1868 it formed the centre light in the east window of the old Chapel. I have recently met with the same design at Walton near Clevedon, whither it was also brought from the Continent many years ago, and at Bonchurch, Isle of Wight. The subject and treatment must evidently have pleased English travellers of that date. Messrs Clayton and Bell have kindly given me their opinion of our window:

"We have little doubt that it is what is known as Munich glass, of which a quantity was brought into this country about the middle of the last century, but the names of the artists in glass were never known."

An expert tells me that "Munich glass of that period is beneath consideration." Yet our old Member, Mr Beresford Hope, filled all the windows of Kilndown Church on his Kentish property with such glass. To

* So in the new reredos Perth, W. Australia (Weatherley and Underwood).

Another Burne-Jones window (Vyner Memorial, Christ Church, Oxford) has the right hand raised over the cup with winged serpent.

† Cahier, *Caractéristiques des Saints* (1867).

me, I own, the apostle's face and action in our window appear dignified and benignant.

Much interest and some obscurity belong to the history of the statue over the Gate. Some time before the installation (April, 1644) of John Arrowsmith, "the *de facto* twentieth Master," and in anticipation, it would seem, of the visit (December 29, 1643) of William Dowsing "the iconoclast,"

"the statue or image over the gate was taken down, and St John was banished once more to Patmos; with good providence, as it happened, for had it not been timely and seasonably displaced from its niche, it might probably have been thrown down afterwards in a ruder manner, to prevent idolatry, that was then the only sin we were afraid of" (Mayor's Baker, i. 226).

Baker gives as his authority for this statement *Lib. thesaur.*, i.e. an old Audit Book.

In *Le Keux* (ed. 1841) it is stated (i. 31), perhaps after Baker, that

"over the gate...in an ornamental niche is the statue of St John the Evangelist. This statue was taken down by the College authorities and thus saved from destruction during the civil troubles of the seventeenth century?"

This would be a striking, literal fulfilment of the expressive French proverb, *tant que la niche est vide, le saint peut revenir*. Nor would the saying be inapplicable even if the statue put up after the troubles was a new one, as indeed the large sum paid for it, say £33 of our money, shows it to have been. In the Audit Book 1662-3 occur the entries:*

"Stone Cutter for 2 Crownes over y^e College Gate
1 . 10 . 0.

"George Woodruff for Cutting St John's statue
11 . 0 . 0."

* Willis and Clark's *Architectural History* ii. 317.

But why was not the old statue put up again? *Was* there any old statue? The Master has most kindly gone with me through the College accounts of that time, but no such entry as Baker refers to could we find, though there are several others of a like sort, for instance:

"Paid to old Dowsy when the organ case was taken away 6 . 8."

There may have been reasons, however, why no entry was made of the removal of the old statue and why the College preferred to put up a new one in its place; and it is hard to believe that the careful Baker, who came up in 1674 and lived here so long, failed to assure himself of the truth of a story that interested him so much. He does not say, though *Le Keux* does, that the old statue was set up again but only that it was saved from indignity by being taken down when it was. The present statue must have looked new in 1674, as does that of Lady Margaret at Christ's now, which I saw being raised to its niche a few years ago.*

Examples occur, both ancient and modern, of St John holding a cup without the serpent, as on the façade of Notre Dame at Paris. Bishop Münter (1825) maintained that St John's cup is the eucharistic cup. True, he argues, St John does not record the institution, but alone of the apostles he stood by the cross and alone he witnessed the effusion of the precious stream.

It seems sufficient to point in reply to the legend and to the fact that in some MSS., where the prostrate bodies of the criminals show the poisoned cup to be meant, the cup nevertheless is without serpent. Its absence may be due to the avoidance of an unlovely object,—where present it is sometimes evanescent,—or simply to ignorance of the story.

* The corresponding niche at Trinity was vacant till "the statue of Henry VIII. was added by Nevile" (J. W. Clark).

Mrs Jameson (i. 128) gives on the authority of Isidore of Seville a form of the legend in which

"an attempt was made to poison St John in the cup of the sacrament. He drank of the same without injury...while the hired assassins fell down at his feet."

Neither in Isidore, however, nor anywhere else can I find this story. We may perhaps more safely follow her when she writes:

"His drapery is, or ought to be, red with a blue or green tunic."

In our window the tunic is green, the mantle purple. In a corner of the Burne-Jones drawing mentioned above the artist has written:

"Colour—ruby robe, white underdress, pale green nimbus."

Dr James holds that there is no fixed and orthodox attribution of colours to particular saints.*

Alles Vergängliche ist nur ein Gleichnis.

Gregory the Great argues that the promise in St Mark xvi. 18 is still fulfilled:

"When believers by good instructions pluck evil from the hearts of others, *they take up serpents*. When they hear persuasives to evil but are not thereby drawn into evil act, *they drink indeed a deadly thing, but it shall not hurt them.*"†

The world, society, literature, the Church itself of this or that time and place, have all their *pestiferas suasiones*; in respect of them all the Saviour's promise holds good.

* *Catalogue of the MSS. in the Fitzwilliam Museum.*

† See the original in Wordsworth's note.



THE EXAMINED LIFE.

ὁ δὲ ἐξετάσας βίος οὐ βιωτὸς ἀνθρώπῳ.

[Plato (emended) Apol. 38. A.]

'Twas after being ploughed in First Year Mays
A curious notion flashed across my brain ;
It was "Did people in the ancient days
Endure this great, but salutary, pain ?
And did the Greeks, a Pass degree to raise,
Have to apply themselves with might and main ?
If they did not (I made this observation)
Could there be Knowledge sans Examination ?"

We know their youths and maids were wont to frolic
And dance about in honour of some god ;
At intervals the over-worked bucolic
Would strike with joyous foot his foe, the sod ;
We know that sometimes they, when alcoholic,
Did hop on greasy wine-skins all unshod :
But in their serious moments did they ever
To cram a loathsome subject up endeavour ?

Did Tityrus, beneath his spreading beech,
Just near the Mincio, where the gentle hill is,
While he was trying hard the woods to teach
To echo back "O lovely Amaryllis."
Or while (O fickle swain!) he tried to reach
A shrill top-note when singing to his Phyllis ;
Did he, or was his knowledge all disjoint,
Know the significance of counterpoint ?

While the green lizard nestled in the brake
At noon, what time the cattle sought the shade,
And while the only animal awake
Was the hoarse cical, chirping in the glade ;
While slept the waters of the limpid lake,
And all the world the voice of Sleep obeyed ;
Did Thyrsis lay aside his noon-day coma
To take an Agricultural Diploma ?

And Phormio, the wondrous commodore,
Would he have passed a tactical exam. ?
And was he really versed in naval lore,
Or was he simply a gigantic sham ?
We know he thrashed the Spartans in the war,
And all their bravest battle-ships did ram :
But could he have, I wonder, filled up quire, ream,
And tome, with an excursus on the trireme ?

And Orpheus, was he a great musician,
Or just a common long-haired music-man ?
To tell the truth, I have a shrewd suspicion
He was an instrumental charlatan,
Who with his lute did make an exhibition
Of trees and mountains dancing the can-can.
(And, by the way, I often think that "lute"
's a silly word that's coined to rhyme with flute).

And Daedalus, the famous flying smith,
Would he have won an aeronautic prize ?
Or is the story of his flight a myth,
A scurvy parcel of outrageous lies ?
It's most unlikely that he started with
His son to flutter through the wondering skies.
And yet those daring Grecian Bards would wheedle us
Into a high opinion of this Daedalus.

Could Sophocles the Porson Prize have gained?
 Or Pindar as a poet won renown?
 Would Homer's character have been unstained?
 And would Euripides have been "sent down"?
 Would Horace or would Martial e'er have deigned
 To take a medal from Sir William Browne?
 And if they had, would they have quickly sold 'em?
 Could Shakespeare have walked off with the Charles
 Oldham?

If Aristophanes had been at John's
 Would he have been assigned a fellowship?
 Would he have satirised his fellow-dons,
 And made the table roar with jest and quip?
 Would he have been *plenus leporis fons*,
 And published skits on undergrad. and gyp?
 Would he have written plays like Mr. Rottenburg,
 In emulation of the "Girls of Gottenburg"?

I do not think the Greeks were burdened by
 Examinations, curses of my soul.
 Their teachers asked not "How?" and "Where?" and
 "Why?"

They saw life clearly and they saw it whole.
 And how I wish that I could backward fly
 Twenty-four centuries, for then my goal
 Would be great Athens, mother of true culture,
 With no exams. to gnaw like Zeus's vulture.

* * * * *

A little maid (so legends tell the tale)
 Possessed a little plot of garden-ground
 In which she planted seeds, and with a pail
 And a syringe she watered them, but found
 They grew not quickly; she began to quail
 When no success her constant efforts crowned.
 She wanted what the matter was to see;
 And so she dug them up diurnally.

Need I relate the rest? The seeds expired;
 And often after doing six hours' cram
 It seems to me, as wearied out and tired
 I pace the verdant margent of the Cam,
 And meditate that soon I'll be required
 To enter for another big exam.,
 That the examiners are wont to root
 Out what they've sown in searching for the fruit.

But I perhaps am prejudiced by dearth
 Of brains and wit and general capability.
 Why should such fellows crawl 'twixt heaven and earth?
 (As Hamlet says). Complaining is futility.
 'Tis better, I suppose, to smile in mirth,
 And bear the heavy burden with humility.
 For those who've tried to pass exams. and missed 'em
 Are not upholders of the modern system.

R. F. P.



A CURIOUS INTERVIEW.

"Ah, distinctly I remember,
It was in the bleak December,
And each separate dying ember
Wrought its ghost upon the floor."

I had been reading Poe's "Tales of Mystery and Imagination," being at the time in need of something to cheer me up. Finding the "Tales" inadequate for this purpose, I took down his poems from my bookshelf, and studied "The Raven." The evening was just such an one as Poe describes in the poem, and I was feeling distinctly "eerie" after reading his tales. However, I persevered with "The Raven."

"— suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—
Rapping at my chamber door."

I put down the book, and stooped to poke the fire. I was startled, however, by a distinct knock at the door. I was puzzled—not to say alarmed—for I had heard no footsteps outside, and the knock seemed of rather an unearthly character. However, I persuaded myself that it was only my imagination, and went on poking the fire. I had just settled myself in the chair again and taken up the book, when the tap at the door was repeated, with more vehemence than the last knock.

"'Tis some visitor entreating
Entrance at my chamber door—
Some late visitor entreating
Entrance at my chamber door.
This it is and nothing more."

Still, like Poe, I felt considerable reluctance and apprehension about opening the door, and was just wondering how I could escape by the window, when the knock again put a stop to my reflections. This time there was no mistake about it.

"—here I opened wide the door."

I thought there was no one there at first, but I felt something pushing past my feet, and stepped back.

"In there stepped a stately Raven
Of the saintly days of yore.
Not the least obeisance made he;
Not an instant stopped or stayed he;
But, with mien of lord or lady,
Perched above my chamber door—
Perched, and sat, and nothing more."

Only the bird that came in was certainly not a Raven. It looked more like a Phoenix, which had tried to burn itself at the end of its hundred years and been unsuccessful in its experiment. A more ragged-looking creature I have seldom seen.

"Can I do anything for you?" I said.

The bird opened its beak, and got as far as "Nev—" when I quickly interrupted it: "I refuse to take 'Nevermore' as an answer to my question."

"Well, if you won't play the game," said the Phoenix, "I suppose I must ignore convention. By the way, do you usually keep your visitors waiting for a quarter of an hour before you let them in? It is not a habit to be cultivated."

"Sir," said I, "or Madam, truly
Your forgiveness I implore;
But the fact is I was napping,
And so gently you came rapping,
And so faintly you came tapping—
Tapping at my chamber door,
That I scarce was sure I heard you,"

I couldn't help quoting.

"Well, I knocked loud enough," said the Phoenix rather impatiently, "but I suppose I must take your excuse."

"You must find it cold up there," I said, desirous of changing the subject; "come and sit down, and have some coffee."

The Phoenix scrambled down, and waddled across the room into an arm-chair. "No, thanks; I never drink coffee so soon before bed," he said, "but I am very partial to a cigarette. Have you a 'gyp' or a 'straighter'?"

I made him comfortable, and lighted his cigarette for him. A more ludicrous sight than an old and dilapidated bird smoking a cigarette it has seldom been my lot to see. I again asked whether there was anything I could do for him.

"The fact is," he replied, "I have a grievance. I know you're the wrong person to come to, and all that, but I could trust no one else, as I believe you alone have any faith in my existence: and you may be able to give me some help. I don't suppose you know who I am: I forgot to introduce myself."

"I recognised you at once: one could not make a mistake about so noble a bird"—here a slight blush was evident on the creature's face—"you are without doubt the Phoenix."

The blush of modesty turned to one of anger. "Phoenix, indeed!" he spluttered: "do you mean to say you believe in such trash? Phoenix—pooh! I am no imaginary creature; I am an eagle—I may say I am The Eagle."

I hastened to convey my apologies, and when he seemed satisfied, I asked him what his grievance was, and how I could help him.

"Well, the truth is—and I blush to confess it—" he began, "that I have a certain amount of pride. I flatter myself that my appearance is all that can be desired." (He said this with a glance of satisfaction at his old

bedraggled feathers: I was immensely tickled, but dared not laugh). "You see, when one has been the great pet of Lady Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Derby—not to speak of being mother of King Henry VII.—one naturally takes a little pride in one's deportment, and is particularly careful about the society one takes up."

"Do you mean to tell me," I broke in, "that you are the mother of King Henry VII.?"

He turned an icy stare upon me. "Flippancy," he said, "I abominate. What I said was that I was the pet of Lady Margaret Beaufort, who was the mother of King Henry VII. Do I make myself quite clear?"

"Quite," I assented. "But you have not yet told me your grievance."

"Patience, patience," he said, "all will come with patience. Now, as I told you, I have a certain amount of pride. I am particularly anxious that portraits supposed to represent myself should bear some resemblance to me. There are several statues of me in the College with which I can find no fault, but the portrait which particularly annoys me is that which appears on the cover of the magazine which bears my name. You will notice that I am standing with my beak wide open, my face fixed in a stupid stare of astonishment. The top part of my beak is absurdly out of all proportion with the bottom part. If in real life my wings assumed the enormous proportions with which they are there represented, I should be totally unable to fold them. My feet, as you see, are not really so enormous as they are there depicted. Indeed, it is the size of the feet which particularly wounds my feelings." He glanced down at his aged shrunk claws. "After all, I only take 'fives' in boots, and that is not so very large, is it?"

I agreed that it was not.

"And did you ever see such a tail?" he continued. "You will see that in real life my tail does not consist

of four large cigars." He stood up and turned round, that I might with more advantage note the beauty of his tail. As a matter of fact the flight of time had left very few feathers on this appendage, and those that were left were ragged and bedraggled. The *tout ensemble* was ludicrous in the extreme.

"Now, I think you will admit that my grievance is a very real one," he said, after having satisfied himself that I had seen his tail from every possible point of view. "I can only ask you to do all in your power to remedy it."

I assured him that I could do nothing—that the Eagle on the cover was a conventional bird—that it was not intended to be a life-like representation—in fact I heaped explanation upon explanation, but the bird would not be satisfied. Nothing would do but that I should interview separately each member of the Editorial Staff of *The Eagle*, and enlist his support in the matter of remedying this absurd creature's grievance. I tried every means in my power to get out of it, but in the end I had to give in, and reluctantly agreed to do all that he wished. He thanked me profusely in a polite little speech, and then said that it was very late, and he must be getting to bed. I ushered him out of the room with all ceremony, and returned to my arm-chair. For the next quarter of an hour or so I meditated on my extraordinary experience of the evening. How old was the bird? Where did it live? How did it come to possess the power of speech? Should I really try and get the cover altered? And this question especially kept recurring to me: Should I ever see him again?

Bang!!!

I started up from my chair and rubbed my eyes. I had knocked a book down on to the floor. It was Poe's Poems. I opened it at random; the line I hit on was an answer to my question—

"Quoth the Raven, "Never more!"

F. C. O.



THE EVOLUTION OF JONATHAN BROWN, FRESHMAN.

JONATHAN BROWN was a sturdy lad,
Some reputation Jonathan had
When fate decided to add his name
To the indiscriminate crowd that came
On a day to the College named of John
The cap and the four-barred gown to don.

Now certain a guileless fame ensue
And many a hackney'd "Don't" they do,
Massive the piles of brick they lay;
Not so did Jonathan display
Masonic skill, but evermore
Kept within bounds his modest score.

One night on Jonathan after "hall"
The First Boat Captain made a call.
Soft was his voice, his accent low,
"And is it your true desire to row?
And have you ever essayed before
To drive a boat with the hollow oar?"

Then Jonathan reverence did pay,
Brought cigarettes and began to say
"An oar I know from a barge-pole. Yes!
Though skill in use of it have I less
Than the two-months babe has skill to fare
Unguided down the household stair.
And there, I fear, is the rub of it,

For small indeed is the benefit
That any rowing of mine can yield
Though eager am I the oar to wield.
To be counted one of a chosen crew
Few things there are that I would not do."

Then spoke the Captain "Far from few
Are the things you needs must learn and do,
Yet as to the future there is no rub,
It needs no skill to sit in a tub;
'Tis well to begin with an open mind,
And just is that saying as you will find,
'Who starts with a load of original sin
A lingering penance doth begin.'"

Then the Captain smiled in a hopeful way,
Said he was busy and must not stay,
Said he would put up a list and John
Would receive intimation later on
Of the time of his novitiate
And the place thereof—lest John be late.

Wherefore, during the following week
Jonathan was not far to seek
Crossing the Common at half-past two
Arrayed in uniform wholly new,
Spotless sweater and trousers grey,
Coat of scarlet exceeding gay.

For firmly now his mind was set
To serve the Lady Margaret
(And the same is a mistress passing stern).
So he laboured the ancient lore to learn,
And this was a bitterness and a gall
For the oar held Jonathan fast in thrall.

So ever astern, with a settled frown
The Captain sat and regarded Brown,
And watched him struggle or slowly smiled,
Checking with wise advice the wild
Rebellion of his kicking oar,
And John was attentive though John was sore.

* * * *

When next we come across Jonathan Brown
On the seat of an eight he sitteth down,
—Of an eight that is patched and worn and old,
The tale of whose years is well-nigh told,
Her keel distorted, her ancient fame
Forgotten, she 'waits the festive flame.

Yet eagerly raising her, into the stream
They cast her again. Each gaping seam
With oozing water trickles apace.
There is setting of stretchers and oars in place,
A groaning and squeaking of pins and keys,
—"Hold on to your oars now, gentlemen, please."

They hold. And slowly the ancient thing
Begins to stagger and roll and swing
To her rudder riding sluggishly,
So oft in the sounding street we see
The cab-horse bowed with his load of care
Pensive propel his eager fare.

No silken galley with roses twined
Smooth-gliding keel and favouring wind,
Is here. No smiles, no blandishment,
No godlike steersman, heaven-sent
We note. No clear and sunlit wave
A spice-exhaling strand doth lave.

No! But the rawest of the raw
Here wage a bitter and painful war
With themselves and a hostile element
Adrift in a strange environment,
Straining and sweating, all and each
Scourged with a blast of bitter speech.

And do they follow their devious way
Untroubled, safe from disaster? Nay!
But ever ahead in the wind and sleet
Clusters an undecided fleet
Of witless craft, while loometh large,
Massive and foul, the mud-gorged barge.

And will they win to the Bridge and back
 Unsunk, unshattered, and free from wrack?
 And will they bring to their native shores
 Undraggled bodies, full tale of oars?
 The whim of a cox and the mind of fate
 No wit of man may estimate.

Now Jonathan sat in the quaking ship,
 And the coach's tongue was a biting whip,
 The thwart beneath him as iron burned,
 The little wisdom he yet had learned
 As a tiny drop in the bucket sate—
 No more. For the bucket was truly great.

And ever on one or the other side
 Astern the escaping oars did glide,
 As under the coach's blighting frown,
 With pain and labour they "backed her down,"
 And ever the baleful "crabs" did churn
 The sullen water from bow to stern.

What manner of harvest will ye gain?
 What shining recompense for your pain?
 Eight wretched men and a cox who sow
 In a leaky boat and ordain to row?
 Nine units they embark, 'tis true.
 They shall return a potential crew.

And can ye believe that these who crawl
 In a ship of wormwood o'er seas of gall
 Shall win a style and acquire a grace
 To sweep and swing in the roaring race?
 Yea! Even to these on a distant day
 Falleth there no ignoble prey.

Wetter and wiser and shorter of skin
 They rowed her back and they brought her in.
 Over the fields to the sinking sun
 Fared they wearily, one by one.
 On a mound of softest cushions Brown
 Carefully, painfully, laid him down.

Dozing, he slept and he dreamed a dream
 Of azure skies, and a sunset gleam
 Which shone all scarlet and seemed to laugh
 With the rose of a pink Leander scarf.
 —Then shrank and shrivelled. He turned and woke
 As the Chapel bell on his dreaming broke.

No longer now is there need to dwell
 On themes unpleasant and sore to tell.
 Enough that in course of time was born
 A crew of that eight and cox forlorn.
 Their backs had stiffened. They 'gan to show
 "Beginning." They might be said to row.

No longer did Jonathan, as of yore,
 Wrestle and strive with a vagrant oar,
 For the oar and the man were reconciled.
 No more in a furious haste and wild
 Did Jonathan fiercely oscillate,
 For Jonathan now was rarely late.

At length ariseth a doubtful dawn
 When, leashed and ready, the crews are drawn
 Over the winding course to move,
 Their worth to settle, their skill to prove.
 So three shall meet and a fourth shall strive
 And all, perchance, at the post arrive.

Now into the soul of Jonathan Brown
 There entered a hunger for high renown
 And fierce desire in his breast awoke
 As he drove a not ineffective stroke.
 —They have passed the Gut! They have left the
 Plough!

Now Ditton is grazed and rounded! Now
 Bellow and shout the pursuing throng—
 "Get hold of it! Take her up the "Long"!

The Captain rides with a thoughtful gaze,
 With high impartial mind he weighs
 The sins of many, the merits of some.
 When Jonathan into view doth come
 He seeks and searches for sign of skill
 "Yes! Brown is rowing by no means ill."

That night they gather with song and wine,
 The massive tankards refulgent shine,
 The pewter tankards, two-handled, tall,
 Fair prize of prowess, the meed of all
 Who rowed like Brown in the winning crew,
 Knew how to do it and what to do.

Now he shall say how the end will be
 Who into the future can soar and see
 What fortune waits for the White and Red,
 What crew, what colours may finish "Head"
 When the loud Lent races come again.
 But this with vehemence we maintain:—

If Jonathan Brown to the type be true,
 If Jonathan row as he used to do,
 Then doubtless, as in the ancient days,
 Anew shall the Eagle ensign blaze—
 Shall the spreading pinions strain and fret
 In praise of the Lady Margaret.

P. A. I.



TWO MARSH VIGNETTES.

I. NEWCHURCH CHURCHYARD.

I AM sitting in the churchyard at Newchurch, directly opposite the west door. From my point of vantage the weather-beaten church looks rather like some hoary old sloth which has been petrified as it walked. The setting sun is bathing its ancient walls, and the bulging tower seems to approve of its caress, and looks down bravely from its turret windows as much as to say, "I have stood through more south-west gales than the stones number which toiling masons brought to build me; this is my little hour of rest."

The churchyard forms a sort of island, surrounded by a narrow dyke, along the banks of which grow tall willows. These form a screen, which edges in the sacred ground in decent isolation. At the moment they are swaying to and fro in a gentle breeze.

By my side, in contrast to the battered magnificence of the old church, is a garish sepulchre built by some farmer in the full flush of early Victorian opulence. It has been recently restored, and the black letters, which register the excellencies of several generations of Glaishers, have been cut anew. Oh ye good Glaishers, modern representatives of a worthy race, why furbish up the lies which your fathers wrote of your grandfathers? Better far have left them overgrown with moss, and left time to harmonise your tomb with its

surroundings. But for your cenotaph, ye Glaishers, there is no note of discord in this glimpse of peace.

Quiet—a wonderful and intense quiet—broken only by the evening song of a few birds, and on the road beyond the measured plod of a team of cart-horses which are being led to the stable.

II. THE ST. MARY'S ROAD.

I have just turned a corner in the white winding road and come suddenly on the most charming colour picture. On my right is a field of clover, the blossoms almost full out. Interspersed are some delicate grasses swaying to and fro in the dying light of the sun. Skirting the field on the further side is a quick-set hedge, which has only flourished at intervals, and here and there discloses a long field of oats, which stretches far beyond. The ears have, as yet, only a faint tinge of yellow, the general impression is still of a watery green. Some soulful road-mender has deposited a large pile of flints by the roadside, which still have the loam clinging to them, and give a beautiful brown contrast to the different shades of green around. A plant, to which, alas, I can give no name, is flourishing in the dyke which runs by the side of the road: its flowers are of a pinky white. It looks eminently homely, and is showing off its modest charms against the more insidious graces of some deadly nightshade which is growing near.

A few birds are still busy, otherwise everything is at rest. The grasses continue to nod gracefully, and a water-rat swims lazily down the murky dyke.



"HISTORY OF ST PAUL'S SCHOOL."

By MICHAEL F. J. McDONNELL.

London, Chapman and Hall, 12/6.

IN a day when so much is being said with regard to the influence of the public school spirit upon England (or should the order be reversed?) a work which throws light on the history of one of our great foundations is to be welcomed. We turn, therefore, with considerable interest to Mr McDonnell's "History of St Paul's School," an interest that should not be least felt by members of St John's College, which owes to Colet's School two Masters as well as many Fellows and members who have gained for it distinction in most directions of human activity. The general public may, perhaps, find that the book savours rather too much of the annalist, but from the point of view of an old Pauline, who has lived in the atmosphere of the School and has felt himself borne aloft by its traditions, it is very nearly sufficient.

Mr McDonnell has dealt with many of the points of interest connected with St Paul's in a very able and satisfying manner. We are particularly pleased with the way in which he emphasises the position of St Paul's as a day-school. It has always been a feature of the School, and one on which particular emphasis was laid by the late High-Master, perhaps the greatest of the men who have filled that position, that St Paul's gives a boy all the advantages of contact with a large

and representative number of other boys, while it suffers him to remain under the softening and, to our mind necessary, influence of home life. Without desiring to raise the much-vexed question of the advantages and disadvantages of the English boarding-school system, we may be permitted to point out that St Paul's has maintained its high standard of efficiency without removing its boys from the influence of home associations, an influence which cannot be replaced, though to some extent it may be compensated for by a boarding-school. It is one of the great glories of St Paul's that it has been able to do this, and in laying stress on this aspect of the School Mr McDonnell has shown himself a wise observer and a sound historian.

Mr McDonnell's treatment of many other matters in the history of St Paul's deserves every appreciation. It is with pleasure that we find an endeavour to lighten the memory of a Pauline Lord Chancellor of some of the load of obloquy that has been heaped upon him. Lord Jeffreys, the infamous "Judge Jeffreys" of the school history-manuals, harsh though his nature must have been, was not the inhuman beast that he has been represented by the blind personal prejudice of biased historians. All the evidence goes to show that he was a great lawyer and a sound and equitable judge in ordinary cases. It is only his conduct in the trials of Monmouth's followers that has earned him his evil reputation, and comparison with the proceedings of other political tribunals of the same date proves conclusively that he did not stand out from amongst his colleagues as a monster of iniquity.

In the course of his work Mr McDonnell shows that for a considerable period there was a continuous tradition that the teaching of Hebrew should be included in the School curriculum. Many will regret that the study of this language has dropped out, and the present moment, when a Pauline Exhibition for proficiency in Oriental Languages has just been founded at Oxford,

seems an excellent occasion for its resumption. We could wish that Mr McDonnell's notice of this may influence those in authority at St Paul's, if they are not already moving in the right direction.

It is when dealing with events nearer our own time, however, that Mr McDonnell reaches his best. His account of the long and desperate conflict between the School and the Public Schools Commission is clear and thorough, and is made far more interesting than any of the other passages which deal with similar constitutional crises in the history of St Paul's. Moreover, in his account and appreciation of the work of the late High-Master, Mr Frederick W. Walker, Mr McDonnell will find every Pauline in agreement with him, and, indeed, everyone who has had, during the last generation, any acquaintance with the School. Very truly does he term the beginning of Mr Walker's tenure of office "the Renaissance of the School." It would be difficult to overestimate Mr Walker's services in expanding the School and in bringing it into line with the requirements of the times, as well as in safeguarding its interests against continual attempts at encroachment. Mr McDonnell's appreciation of the late High-Master is not unworthy of its subject, and it is here that Mr McDonnell, as a chronicler of St Paul's, perhaps rises to his best.

Such is an impression of the new History of St Paul's School. We are disappointed in some details; we would gladly have learned how long the Puritan spirit, which is noticed by Mr McDonnell under John Langley's rule, continued to be characteristic of the School, and how it affected or was affected by the boys and the masters who made its history. This and similar lines of treatment, which would have been of deep interest, have not been followed by Mr McDonnell, and the book loses accordingly. However, the excellence of much that he gives us is a considerable compensation, and this is increased by the genuine and sincere enthusiasm for

his subject which characterises the whole book, and bespeaks a man's true love and admiration of the School that made him. Author and publisher have joined hands to produce a book of which Paulines may well be proud, a book that, whatever its merits or its faults, is a true and loving account of a great foundation. Polydore Vergil said of St Paul's "*Ac ut Londiniensis juvenus e Paulina schola multo est politior, sic tota Anglia multi studiis et doctrinis dediti profecta literatura florent.*" This was true of St Paul's alone at the time when Polydore Vergil wrote, but to-day, if there are any other Schools of which the same can be said, the part played by St Paul's is still as important and as great, and for a book such as that before us, which reflects this aspect of the School, we cannot be too grateful.

S. M. G.

Obituary.

WILLIAM WILLS M.A.

Barrister-at-Law.

William Wills, who died at Matlock on the 26 May last, was born at Edgbaston, a suburb of Birmingham, on the 7 June 1851. He was educated at three schools, the Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School, King Edward the Sixth's School at Birmingham, and the Grammar School at Brewood, in Staffordshire. From thence he proceeded to St John's, and was admitted a pensioner 18 February 1869. He graduated in 1873—being placed 11th in the Classical Tripos, and in December of the same year 3rd *æq.* in the Moral Science Tripos, Mr Alfred Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary under Mr Balfour's administration, being first, and Mr Cunynghame, now Sir Henry Harding Cunynghame K.C.B., and Assistant Under Secretary to the Home Office, second.

He belonged to a legal family. His grandfather, Mr William Wills, was a solicitor, as was also his great uncle, another Wills, and his father, Mr William Ridout Wills. His grandfather was the author of a treatise on "Circumstantial Evidence," published originally in 1839, which brought him into friendly relations with some of the most distinguished jurists of the day, American and German, and has run through five editions, two of which have been published since the author's death in 1860, the fifth and last, bearing date 1902, having been edited by his second son, then a judge of the High Court : who was called to the bar a few months after the subject of this memoir was born.

It was not unnatural, therefore, that he should have been attracted to the profession of the law. He was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in November 1876, having been a pupil in the chambers of an excellent lawyer, and a gentleman of singularly attractive personality, the late Mr George

Baugh Allen, a special pleader in very large practice, and in those of Mr J. C. Mathew, afterwards Lord Justice of Appeal. After his call, he had chambers in the same set with those of his uncle, then a Q.C., to whom he rendered constant and most reliable assistance. He always acknowledged with gratitude the lessons in accuracy which Mr Allen both inculcated and exemplified. The mental habits thus acquired were destined to lead to his appointment, several years before his death, as one of the counsel to the Admiralty, for he had neither political nor other *influence* to help him, and owed his position entirely to his own merits.

He became also frequently the adviser of the Home Office, on whose behalf he conducted several very important inquiries into the conditions under which various industries alleged to expose those engaged in them to special risks were carried on. It is sad to have to add that the fidelity, thoroughness, and accuracy which characterised all his work brought his life to a close. Complaints had been made by the Birmingham brass founders that their employment, as carried out at that time, rendered them liable to distressing disease and premature death. He was requested by the Home Office to undertake the investigation of these complaints, and in the beginning of 1908 he proceeded to Birmingham, and after hearing evidence on both sides determined to see for himself the part of the process to which the dangers specially attached, namely, the casting of the metal. He attended at this operation in a great many of the smaller establishments, where the danger is most acute. After the last of these visits he was attacked in the night with all the symptoms of the early stages of the brass founders' disease: and although he was able to conclude his report and draw up a set of rules to regulate the process, it is no exaggeration to say that he never afterwards had a day's health. In the following June he was extremely ill—almost unto death—and although this acute stage of mischief passed away he was bent and crippled, so much so that when he stood as nearly upright as he could he measured from three to four inches less than his normal height. He tried one remedial measure and one life-giving air after another, but the mischief proved intractable; he never

recovered health or strength, and after nearly a year of suffering, borne with exemplary patience, he died at Matlock, where he was buried in the beautiful graveyard of the parish church.*

Success at the bar came to him slowly, but he was all the while laying deep and wide the foundations of a superstructure of legal attainments such as few men have been able to build up. In later years, it was difficult to find a department of law in which his knowledge was not both extensive and accurate. Accuracy, indeed, was one of his great characteristics in whatever study he engaged; and it was the kind of accuracy which is always striving to grasp and to apply the principles underlying a particular instance. His thoroughness was on a par with his accuracy. He never did anything by halves, whether in work or recreation, nor was he satisfied till he had mastered the facts of a case and thought out every legal question likely to arise. His knowledge, industry, sound judgment, and high sense of honour made him in all cases a singularly safe adviser, and eminently fitted him for the duties of counsel to a great public department. From the Home Office, frequently as he was consulted, he never held any official appointment. To the Admiralty he had been appointed junior counsel in 1904, and the matters in which he was engaged for both offices were often of great difficulty and complication, and sometimes required technical knowledge, of no superficial character, in various branches of mechanics, electricity, and physics. On such occasions he spared no pains till he had thoroughly mastered so much of whatever region of science was concerned as was necessary to enable him to give sound and intelligent advice. The writer of this notice is permitted by the late and the present Solicitor to the Treasury to say

* Amongst the allegations made by the memorialists was one that no operative brass founder ever lived to attain 60 years. This allegation was denied, but a challenge to produce any man of 60 who had been engaged in that industry failed to bring such a person forward. It is pathetic to add that Mr Wills, whose death was undoubtedly brought about by his exposure to the incriminated fumes, died a few days before he had completed his 58th year. It should be added that the whole of his proposed regulations have been adopted by the Home Secretary.

that Mr Wills enjoyed their entire and unstinted confidence : and, says Lord Desart, may be added, "regard and affection," an expression with which Mr Mellor desires to be associated. "In point of knowledge and judgment," Mr Mellor also writes, "and especially of a fine sense of what is belittling a great department, I do not think he can be surpassed."

At the time of his death he was, and had been for several years, a member of the General Council of the Bar.

To his classical studies he was devoted to the end of his life. He had read widely, and kept up his reading. He was a very conscientious translator, always bent upon rendering the exact thoughts of the original and, as far as possible, giving the equivalent words.

His knowledge of modern languages and of the literature of his own and other European countries was great. He knew French, German, Italian, Spanish, Modern Greek. Italian and Modern Greek he spoke fluently. German not so well, but still intelligibly. He read it with ease. He could read without much difficulty Dutch and Danish, and spoke enough to get on comfortably in Holland and Denmark and to obtain a great deal of information from peasants and others whom he came across, and he knew something of Swedish and Norwegian. He had read many of the best writers, and especially the greatest poets, who wrote in all the languages mentioned, except Dutch, Danish, and Scandinavian. But the language he delighted in above all others was French, in which his reading was very extensive, beginning with the oldest, passing through mediæval, and coming down to the latest contemporary literature. The logical qualities of a great deal of the serious literature of France appealed to the settled habits of his mind, whilst the finished style and the delicate shades of meaning and expression so often found in the lighter works of fancy or ephemeral discussion fascinated the æsthetic sense which was a marked feature of his personality. He had travelled on foot, in boats, by diligence and public conveyances of every kind over a great part of France, including Normandy, the Auvergne, the Cevennes, the course of the Saône and the Rhine, the central departments, the course of the Loire,

the department of Hérault and a good deal of the South of France. He spoke the language perfectly and readily picked up a patois. He loved "La belle France" from the bottom of his heart. One of the books which during his long illness he read with peculiar pleasure was Mr. Rowland Prothero's delightful volume "The Pleasant Land of France." He travelled sometimes alone, sometimes in good company, and he loved to talk with all sorts of country folk, people out of the range of railways—farmers, innkeepers, peasants, local lawyers, fellow passengers by diligence, and the amount of knowledge of the political and social condition of the dwellers in the country that he had picked up was naturally very great. He loved travelling, and loved its lessons in many and varied fashions. The antiquities of Arles and Nismes—the treasures of art in the great capitals—the architecture, the streets of the towns on both sides of the river, the patois, the pronunciation, all the varied associations with the great Tartarin, and his neighbours called up by a visit to Tarascon—the cañons of the Cevennes—the snows of Mont Blanc—the exquisite colouring and still more wonderful vegetation of the Valley of Sixt and the Eagle's nest, of which he was a frequent and most welcome inmate—all found a sympathetic answer in his many-sided nature. He had travelled in Germany, in Holland, Denmark, Italy, Sweden, and Norway, as well as in our own island. He was keenly alive to the humours as well as to the more serious aspects of his "incidents of travel," and made an admirable travelling companion—never depressed, never fussed, always thinking of how the comfort and enjoyment of his companions could be best secured.

One of his many accomplishments was boat sailing. The late Mr Stuart Moore, not only a very learned antiquarian lawyer but an experienced and able yachtsman and an intimate friend, gave him about twenty-five years ago a little craft called the *Vagabond*, an open boat 20 feet long and under 2 T measurement. He at once set to work to learn both the practice and the theory of navigation, and the knowledge so acquired was of great value to him when he became one of the counsel to the Admiralty. He began with a vacation on the Norfolk Broads, then sailed down to

Swanage and back. Another year he took the *Vagabond* by steamer to Flushing, and sailed her by the Estuaries of the Maas, and by canal to the Zuyder Zee, visiting some of the large towns and their museums and works of art by the way. Once again he sailed with three friends from Hamburgh down the Elbe to Cuxhaven, and along the coast of Holstein and by the Eider Canal to Kiel, and thence by sea to Copenhagen—in making which port they had a somewhat perilous adventure. From Koster they had to cross an open stretch of sea. Sunset found them far from their destination, with a freshening easterly gale coming on, which knocked up a very ugly sea for a small open boat, and gave his companions a busy time in baling. He had no chart of Copenhagen, and did not approach the harbour till near the middle of the night, when it was no easy matter to get safely in. An account of this cruise by one of the party appeared in the "Cruising Club Journal" for 1896. The *Vagabond* at last capsized in Fareham Creek Harbour through fouling an invisible obstacle in the narrow channel just above Portsmouth Harbour. Had it not been for the extreme promptitude with which assistance was rendered by a boat from one of H.M. ships he would have been in the greatest danger. The *Vagabond* was salvaged, but she lay one night unprotected, and was stripped of her lead ballast and everything that a thief could carry away, and he sold her. For one season after this he hired a 10-ton yacht, which proved too leaky to give him much enjoyment. He lived on the water for the last time in 1896, when with two friends he embarked, in a hired Thames gig, at Gray in Haute Saône, whence they followed the devious course of the Saône to Lyons, and thence down the Rhine to Arles, visiting the historic towns and places of interest by the way. His companions on all these expeditions give him the character of an excellent boat sailer, who appeared to have thoroughly mastered everything that could make such expeditions pleasant and safe. He was for several years on the Committee of the Cruising Club (now the Royal C.C.). He wrote for the journal of the Club reviews of nautical works, and under the signature of Philonautes a delightful character sketch entitled, "Our Skipper." He spent part of two vacations at Montreuil

(Pas de Calais) in the enjoyment of sketching, of which he was extremely fond.

In person he was tall, measuring six feet one, of a powerful and well proportioned frame, though of delicate constitution hardly answering to his appearance. His features were regular, his countenance thoughtful, but abundantly capable of relaxation and showing great enjoyment of humour, especially of the dry order. His expression was singularly gentle, kindly, and attractive.

To those who knew him best all other reminiscences pale beside those of his private life and character, a subject which must be touched upon but lightly here. From his first entrance upon manhood to the last day of his life the keynote of his character and of his actions was a sense of duty before which everything else gave way. Utter self-effacement and self-sacrifice were habitual with him. He was the eldest of a large and united family, to every member of which life will indeed be poorer for his absence from amongst them. In his judgments of others he was full of justice and of charity. His life was distinguished by a certain nobility and dignity of character which led one who knew him well in his professional relations to write that nothing mean or dishonourable could exist in his presence. He reaped the reward of his goodness. His extensive reading, his great stores of knowledge, and his genial and companionable nature made him the welcome centre of a large circle of intellectual and cultivated persons; his sweetness of temper, his affectionate disposition, his unaffected modesty secured him the lasting affection of all who were intimate with him. He married late in life, in September 1898, a lady whom he had long known and who had been left a widow with sons. She accompanied him on more than one of his journeys in France. But the union was of short duration, for his wife died in less than five years after their marriage. The trial was a great one, but was borne with the fortitude and resignation which were parts of his unselfish nature. Success in his profession had come to him in no stinted measure, and daily life had become one of long hours, of absorbing work, and of constant duty to others—the best of all earthly remedies for a heavy and enduring sorrow. It is pleasant to think that

the solitude of his closing years was relieved—and greatly relieved—by the sunshine of the mutual affection subsisting between him and his stepsons, which was warm and abiding.

A. W.

REV. T. H. BUSH M.A.

Mr Bush was one of the founders and an editor of *The Eagle*. His photograph will be found in No. CXLV., which contains as frontispiece a group of the founders of *The Eagle*, 1858.

We extract the following notice from a pamphlet entitled "Memorials of the Rev. T. H. Bush M.A.," published at Christchurch, 1909:—

"Mr Bush was born at Bath on the 14th January, 1831, was the son of Mr Cornelius Bush of that city, and had three sisters, one of whom married Mr Norregaard. These sisters are still living. He was educated under the Rev J. James, vicar of Long Sutton, and at Bath Grammar School. He entered St John's College, Cambridge, and was Tyrwhitt Prizeman; he took his degree of B.A. as 15th Wrangler, and his M.A. degree in 1862. In 1861 he became chaplain and mathematical master of Clapham Grammar School, then under the direction of Dr C. Pritchard. In 1862, at the request of the then Bishop of Winchester (Dr Sumner), he took the charge of church affairs at Burton; and chiefly through his exertions the present commodious church was erected at a cost of £3,500; and an endowment fund of £2,500 raised.

"Mr Bush married Augusta, daughter of the late Mr John Kemp-Welch, of Sopley Park, and sister of Mr John Kemp-Welch, J.P. She died in December, 1895.

"Mr Bush's incumbency has been a singularly happy one, and throughout the twenty-five years of its continuance, his interest in all public matters has been maintained in complete friendliness with the inhabitants generally. His departure from among us will be regretted on all hands, and much sympathy will be extended to his sorrowing family. Mr Bush was enthusiastic in his advocacy of the Hospital Saturday

and Sunday Fund, and has preached some excellent sermons on its behalf. He has for many years been one of the secretaries of the local auxiliary of the Bible Society; for some years he had been chaplain at the Workhouse, and has held a similar appointment under the War Office in connection with the troops stationed here. As vicar of Christchurch he was trustee under the will of John Clingan, whose bequest is for the apprenticeship of young people of the district. He was connected with most of the athletic and other societies in the district as vice-president and subscriber."

Our second extract from the same pamphlet occurs in a sermon of the Rev. W. H. B. Boxall, of Burton:—

"There is little need for me to dwell upon the many varied aspects of his life and work, nor do I feel competent to do so in the presence of those who have known him for a longer time, but we must all respect the width, range and accuracy of his scholarship, his love of literature, his sound judgment and good taste in art, his keen interest in Oriental studies, and, above all, his innate love of architecture, which made him such an efficient custodian of this historic church. He regarded this building as a sacred trust, and to ensure its preservation and maintain its ancient dignity and splendour he spared himself no pains. The visible evidence of this work of restoration during the last 25 years bear witness to his untiring devotion to the work of ensuring the safety of this ancient fabric. Nor can I omit to mention his zeal and energy in the early days of his ministerial career, in the building of the church at Burton, where his memory is still cherished, and where he spent no less than 22 years of happy home life and quiet successful service."

EDMOND KELLY M.A.

Mr Edmond Kelly, who died on the 4th of October last at his residence, Sunnybrook Farm, Nyack, New York, aged 58, had a somewhat unusual career.

He was the son of Robert Edmond and Sarah Palache Kelly, and was born 28 May 1851 at Blagnac, near Toulouse, Haute Garonne, France. He was at first privately educated

in France ; from 1865 to 1868 he was at Sherborne School. He then entered Columbia College, New York, graduating from there in 1870 or 1871. He was admitted to St John's as a pensioner 4 October 1871, Dr Bonney being his Tutor. He took up the study of Natural Science, and obtained a second class in the Tripos of 1874, the year in which Arthur Milnes Marshall was senior and the year of Professor Langley, but his place was no exact measure of his capacity. His somewhat cosmopolitan education and experience made him appear more mature than his contemporaries, but he was a vivacious and charming companion. He took but little if any part in athletic sports, but he knew, and was known to, nearly all his contemporaries. He was always called "long" Kelly to distinguish him from another member of the College known as "eye-glass" Kelly.

After graduating at Cambridge he returned to America and took the degree of LL.B. from the Columbia Law School in 1877, and soon afterwards was admitted a Counsellor-at-Law of the New York Bar. He also graduated at the École de Droit, Paris.

After practising for some years at the New York Bar he removed to Paris, where he acted as counsellor to the American Embassy. A breakdown in health led him to leave Paris and take up ranching life in the Rockies. Returning to New York he took part in the movement for the overthrow of Tammany Hall. He established Good Government Clubs in the several districts of the City, canvassed electors, and addressed meetings. He used to say, laughingly, that his influence was woefully diminished by his "wretched English accent."

For three years, from 1895 to 1898, he was a member of the faculty of Political Science at Columbia College, lecturing on municipal politics and the history of the State of New York.

Mr Kelly was counsel in a number of American *causes célèbres* both in Paris and New York. He acted as advocate in the French Courts for the Countess de Castellane (now the Princesse de Sagan) in her divorce suit against Count Boni de Castellane. He represented the Vanderbilt interests and, we believe, had charge of the European affairs of the

New York Equitable Life Assurance Society. When at the full height of his practice he confessed to an income of £16,000 a year. Starting with a bias in favour of Individualism, his political and municipal experiences turned him to Collectivism. He embodied his views in what is probably his most important work, "Government, or Human Evolution," in two volumes. He also wrote, "Evolution and Effort," "The French Law of Marriage," and "The Elimination of the Tramp."

In later years he was, in the popular language of the day, described as a Socialist, but his socialism was of the genial variety which desires that others should share our advantages and privileges ; not of the sourer brand which wishes to deprive others of what we do not ourselves possess.

Kelly was a member of many clubs ; of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and the Delta Phi Fraternity, of the Century and City Clubs of New York ; of the Savile and Alpine Clubs of London ; of the Artistique et Littéraire, the Puteau and American Clubs of Paris. He was a Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur and a Fellow of the Geological Society of London.

Mr Kelly was twice married ; first in 1880 to Miss Frances Barstow, whom he married in Paris ; she died about ten years ago ; in 1905 he married Miss Edith Thuresson, of Toronto ; she, with one son and two daughters, survives him.

The reader will gather that Kelly's life was a very full and varied one, a career not very easy for a biographer in England to follow.

WILLIAM ARTHUR FOXWELL M.D.

We take the following notice of Dr Foxwell from *The Lancet* of 13 August 1909 :

By the death of Dr Arthur Foxwell, senior physician to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, under exceptionally sudden and sad circumstances, the medical profession has suffered a great loss. Dr Foxwell was riding a bicycle near Warwick on the evening of Sunday, August 1st. While descending a hill a dog ran out suddenly into the front wheel of the machine. Dr Foxwell was thrown violently

over the handle-bar, was picked up insensible, and was removed at once to the Warneford Hospital, Leamington. It was found that he had sustained severe injuries to the head and spine from which he never regained consciousness and from which he died on the early morning of Wednesday, the 4th.

Dr Foxwell was born at Shepton Mallet on July 13th, 1853; he was the third son of the late Mr Thomas Somerton Foxwell of Weston-super-Mare. He received his early education at Queen's College, Taunton, afterwards at St John's College, Cambridge, and subsequently at St Thomas's Hospital. He took the degree of B.A. Lond. with honours in 1873 and the degree of B.A. Camb. in 1877, also with honours in natural science, in 1883 the degree of M.B. (first class in medicine), and in 1891 the degrees of M.A. and M.D. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1895, and received the degree of M.Sc. of Birmingham on his appointment as Professor of Therapeutics in that University in 1901. After holding the posts of house physician to St Thomas's Hospital, clinical assistant to the Brompton Hospital, and medical officer to the Children's Hospital, Pendlebury, he was elected to the office of pathologist to the General Hospital, Birmingham. From this he was appointed assistant physician during the years 1885 to 1889, when he was elected to the staff of the Queen's Hospital, which post he held to the time of his death. He was Bradshawe lecturer of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1899, gave the Ingleby lectures in Birmingham in 1892, was examiner in medicine at the University of Cambridge, and also held a number of other professional appointments. Dr Foxwell filled a place in the medical life of Birmingham that was due wholly to his individuality and great gifts of head and heart, and because of these it will be hard to fill that place which he has left so suddenly in the fulness of his powers, and when his wide experience was yielding a rich return for years of patient and accurate work.

It is not an easy task to single out for remark any quality in one whose whole personality was strongly marked. But whatever the circumstances, whether as hospital physician,

the teacher, the doctor, or the man in his own home, the feature which attracted above all others was his high ideal of life and work. Work was to be done for its own sake, and work well done never failed to meet with generous appreciation and honour from him. He himself was a worker of the first order, with a gift of keen criticism. No new idea or fact escaped his notice, but nothing was accepted without a thorough testing of its worth by himself, for so deep was his scientific insight that he rapidly detected any flaw in argument and any misinterpretation of facts. His clinical teaching, therefore, was of a high standard, more adapted perhaps for a senior student than the junior, in that his extensive knowledge of pathology and higher medicine took him so far ahead that at times he seemed to forget that it was not given to all his students to follow where he led. Dr Foxwell appeared at his best and often in his brightest moods at consultations of the hospital staff; then he gave free rein to his faculty for drawing inferences from observed facts. It was on these occasions that his power of criticism was keenest, and when it happened that the case down for discussion was his own, his summing up of evidence for a diagnosis was a lesson in clinical medicine. A similar accuracy in the observation of facts and care in drawing conclusions characterised all his writings, and none could speak or write with greater ease or grace, for in all his teaching and writing he was fastidious. His contributions to medical literature are select. His investigations into the causation of functional defects of the heart, the pericardium, vascular diseases, and lesions of the liver are well known and have set a standard of clinical research in Birmingham among his colleagues. He published the following works: In 1895, "Essays in Heart and Lung Diseases"; in 1896, "The Enlarged Cirrhotic Liver"; in 1897, "The spas of Mid-Wales"; in 1899, "The Causation of Functional Heart Murmurs," the Bradshawe Lecture which appeared in *The Lancet*, as did his address on "Inhalation," in 1907, and on "The Clinical Examination of the Urine with Especial Reference to the Estimation of Urea," in 1908. He published a number of papers in other medical journals. He strongly believed in the climatic treatment of disease, and

to this subject he devoted a great deal of attention. He had travelled much to visit the health resorts of Switzerland, France, and Germany, and his lectures on climatology were largely the result of personal knowledge of the places where patients are usually sent.

Dr Foxwell held strong views as to the duties of members of the staff in addition to their clinical work in the hospital. He took a great interest in the building of the new medical block at Queen's Hospital and his speech at the opening ceremony in 1908 is well remembered by those who were present for its aptness and grace of diction. To Dr Foxwell was due the construction of a roof ward in the medical block for so fully did he realise the advantages to be gained by treating acute diseases of many kinds in the open air that his strong advocacy prevailed and an important and new feature was introduced into the routine of hospital treatment. Already results have shown the wisdom of his advice. In point of fact, the general design and arrangement of the medical block are due to this wise physician's versatility, as the plans were largely drafted on his suggestions.

Dr Foxwell's share in public work did not extend much beyond Queen's Hospital. He was not physically strong, and although he took a constant interest, and held office, in the medical societies, he felt constrained to spare his energy. For this reason he did not appear in municipal life, nor even much in society, though he held strong opinions on, and watched with interest, all that concerned the welfare of the community. As in his work, so in his private life his ideal was high and his interests many and varied. He had a great love for his garden, and his beautiful home—Northfield Grange—was typical of his refined tastes. Those who were privileged to see him there were always conscious of a peculiar influence, almost a fascination, he had over others, due to a wide culture. He talked with an ease on literature, art, and nature that could only come of acquaintance grounded on thoughtful appreciation of those things which make for fulness of life. Like many of high intellectual order, he had several sides to his character—the cold, clear, and logical, and the contemplative, almost mystical. In movements of expansiveness—for in many ways he was

a reserved man—he would talk with keen delight of the simple everyday joys of life, and pass thence to speak of what he called the “dreamy West Country,” from which he came. His friends knew that he was loyal and true; that his advice was at their service in all matters where help was needed. It has already been suggested to found a prize or medal in his memory, to be given for proficiency in clinical research or some branch of medicine in which he was particularly interested.

Dr Foxwell married in 1889 the widow of the late Mr Robert Pollock, and daughter of the late Mr Charles Hollins of Torquay. He has left one daughter. He was laid to rest on August 7th in the quiet burial ground of the Franciscans at Olton, in the presence of those who belonged to him and had worked with him, and for whom he worked with singleness of purpose, sparing no pains for their good. To his family has gone out a great and sincere sympathy from those who knew his worth.

CHARLES MATTHEW FERNANDO M.A. LL.M.

Mr Fernando, who died on the 8th of June last, at Béziers in France, was a son of Mr Andrew Fernando, of Rotaheno, Ceylon, a landed proprietor; he was born 20 February 1866 at Colombo. After being educated at the Royal College, Colombo, he entered at St John's as a pensioner 10 October 1885 and took his degree in the Law Tripos of 1888. During his undergraduate career he was well known in College as an active member of the Musical Society; he had a singularly fine tenor voice, and his singing was always a feature of the College Concerts.

He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 12 January 1886, and was called to the Bar 19 November 1888. He returned to Ceylon and started practice at the Bar in Colombo. He took an active part in public affairs and was a member of the Colombo municipality from 1893 to 1898. He also served on several occasions as a District Judge.

In 1898 he removed to Kandy where he was easily the leader of the Bar and, as at Colombo, a member of the local municipality and acted for the government as District Judge.

In 1901 he entered the government service as Crown Counsel and as special officer in charge of land claims. In this class of work he was very successful. From 1903 to 1908 he was chief Crown Prosecutor in all the more important cases both civil and criminal. At the time of his death he was chief Crown Counsel, ranking next to the Solicitor General of the Colony. Higher preferment was no doubt awaiting him, but his physical strength was not equal to the strain of his work; serious heart trouble developed and, when he died, he was on his way to England to seek the advice of a specialist. He was also to have appeared for the Government of Ceylon in an action in the Privy Council in which there was a claim to a large extent of territory under a grant from the last King of Kandy, made to the grantee for services rendered by him in driving the British forces out of Kandy in 1804.

Besides his professional work he read deeply in his native language and history, contributing largely to the proceedings of the local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, of which he was senior member of the Council at the time of his death.

Mr Fernando married Miss de Soysa, daughter of Mr Charles Henry and Lady de Soysa; she (with a son and daughter) survives him.

The Ceylon Government Gazette of June 11 contains the following Minute:

"His Excellency the Officer administering the Government desires that public expression may be given to his regret at the death of Mr C. M. Fernando, First Crown Counsel, which sad event occurred at Béziers in France on June 8, 1909.

The late Mr Fernando's high intellectual attainments and devotion to duty made him a most valued adviser to Government, and his death at an early age has deprived the Colony of the services of an able and trusted officer.

By His Excellency's command,
H. L. Crawford,
Acting Colonial Secretary."

Rev CHARLES ALFRED JONES M.A.

The Rev C. A. Jones, who died at Dedham in Essex on the 30th of July last, was a son of the Rev Charles Powell Jones, for many years Vicar of Frocester, Gloucestershire. (He was of St Catharine's College, B.A. 1827, and died at Frocester Vicarage 18 October 1868, aged 68.) The Rev C. A. Jones was born at Highampton, Devon, 30 October 1835, and was at Marlborough College from 1848 to 1853. He was admitted to St John's 5 July 1853 and took his degree as 13th Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1857, being a contemporary of Sir John Gorst. During his undergraduate days he was President of the Union and used to tell how in that capacity it was his duty to call Mr (afterwards Sir) George O. Trevelyan to order for some infraction of the rules.

After taking his degree Mr Jones was ordained, and was for sometime Curate of St Clement's parish in Cambridge; from 1861 to 1862 he was Chaplain of St John's College, being, we believe, the only person who has held that title. In 1862 he joined the Staff of Westminster School, rising to be Senior Mathematical Master, serving the School for 23 years.

In 1885 his old acquaintance, Sir George O. Trevelyan, then Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, presented Mr Jones to the Vicarage of Dedham; he was also Rural Dean of Dedham from 1890 to 1898. Owing to the state of his health he resigned Dedham Vicarage in 1906, but continued to reside in the parish.

Mr Jones was a preacher of exceptional ability and, owing to his long connexion at Westminster he knew many eminent divines, who at times occupied the pulpit at Dedham. He was a man of very considerable capacity, his powers of organisation were remarkable, and the mastery of every detail was to him a work of absorbing interest. He was Chairman of the Parish Council, manager of several local schools and charities, and a governor of Dedham Grammar School. The parish was remarkable for having an endowed lectureship, the lecturer having a residence in the village and

the right of occupying the pulpit at certain times. Mr Jones lived to see a new scheme made for the trust.

By his will (which was proved at £30,000) he left a number of legacies to charitable and public objects, including a sum of £150 to the College, we understand for the purchase of books for the Library.

Mr Jones married 6 August 1863, at Rottingdean, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr Thomas Hewitt, and sister of Mr W. W. Hewitt, of Lower Park, Dedham ; she died 13 August 1896 at Dedham Vicarage.



THE JOHNIAN DINNER, 1909.

THE eighth of the dinners given by the Master and Fellows to Masters of Arts of the College on the Boards was held this year on July 29th, the usual date, somewhere in the third week in June, having on this occasion to be departed from on account of the celebration by the University of the centenary of the birth of Charles Darwin. On this occasion members of the College who graduated in the following groups of the years were invited : 1869-1871 ; 1886-1888 ; 1902-1903.

The following is a list of those present at the dinner, with the date of their degrees. Those resident in the University have an asterisk.

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| *THE MASTER, 1875 | Mr G. E. Cruickshank, 1871 |
| *THE PRESIDENT, 1848 | Mr R. P. Davies, 1870 |
| *Mr J. W. H. Atkins, 1901 | Mr C. B. Drake, 1869 |
| *Dr H. F. Baker, 1887 | Mr J. H. B. Fletcher, 1902 |
| *Prof W. Bateson, 1883 | Mr A. W. Flux, 1887 |
| *Mr E. A. Benians, 1902 | Mr W. H. Foster, 1903 |
| Mr R. H. Bigg, 1888 | Mr F. P. Franklin-Evans, 1886 |
| *Mr F. F. Blackman, 1891 | *Mr E. Gold, 1903 |
| *Mr V. C. Boddington, 1909 | Sir A. G. Greenhill, 1870 |
| *Dr T. G. Bonney, 1856 | *Mr A. A. Guest-Williams, 1909 |
| Mr C. S. H. Brereton, 1886 | *Mr A. F. Hall, 1909 |
| Mr H. H. Brindley, 1887 | Mr G. H. Hallam, 1869 |
| *Dr T. J. l'A. Bromwich, 1895 | Mr W. I. Harding, 1903 |
| Mr E. J. Brooks, 1888 | *Mr A. Harker, 1882 |
| Mr G. E. D. Brown, 1887 | *Mr J. H. A. Hart, 1898 |
| *Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, 1885 | *Mr T. H. Havelock, 1900 |
| Mr J. W. Cassels, 1869 | *Mr W. E. Heitland, 1871 |
| *Prof E. C. Clark, 1858 | Mr F. W. Hill, 1886 |
| Mr P. Clementi-Smith, 1871 | Mr W. N. Hill, 1902 |
| Mr R. W. Close, 1870 | Mr J. B. Hiron, 1903 |
| Mr J. Collin, 1887 | Mr G. A. Hopkins, 1902 |
| *Mr W. A. Cox, 1867 | Mr C. T. Horton, 1902 |
| *Mr J. A. Crowther, 1905 | *Mr F. Horton, 1903 |

*Mr J. C. H. How, 1903	Mr R. P. Roseveare, 1888
Mr H. Howlett, 1869	Mr J. S. Salman, 1869
Mr H. B. Jenkins, 1903	Mr J. P. Seabrook, 1867
Mr P. Lake, 1887	Prof A. C. Seward, 1886
Mr P. U. Lasbrey, 1902	*Mr E. E. Sikes, 1889
*Mr J. G. Leatham, 1894	Mr F. Slator, 1902
Mr E. L. Levett, 1870	*Mr R. Stansfeld, 1909
*Mr J. J. Lister, 1880	*Mr H. F. Stewart, 1886
*Dr G. D. Liveing, 1850	*Dr J. R. Tanner, 1883
Mr H. W. Macklin, 1888	Mr J. F. Tarleton, 1888
*Dr J. E. Marr, 1879	Mr T. B. Tatham, 1886
*Mr J. B. Mullinger, 1866	Mr T. Varley, 1887
Mr J. Noon, 1870	*Mr J. T. Ward, 1876
Mr J. Parkinson, 1903	Mr G. H. Whitaker, 1870
Mr J. A. Percival, 1869	Mr W. S. Wood, 1871
*Mr C. B. Rootham, 1897	

The Toast list was as follows : "The King," "The Guests," proposed by the Master, responded to by Mr E. L. Levett K.C. ; "The Master and Fellows," proposed by Mr G. H. Hallam.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term, 1909.

The official list of honours issued on June 25, on the occasion of the celebration of His Majesty's birthday, contained the names of two members of the College:—

The honour of Knighthood was conferred upon Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880), Lucasian Professor of Mathematics and one of the Secretaries to the Royal Society.

To be a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George (K.C.M.G.), Mr James Beethom Whitehead (B.A. 1881), His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Belgrade.

The Royal Society, with the approval of the King, has this year awarded a Royal Medal to Professor A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885), F.R.S., for his researches in the Theory of Elasticity and Cognate Subjects.

The Council of the Society of Arts has awarded a silver medal for the Session 1908-9 to Mr W. Rosenhain (B.A. 1899) for his paper, "The Application of the Microscope to the Study of Metals."

During the Meeting of the British Association at Winnipeg last August, the General Committee elected Dr T. G. Bonney, in accordance with the nomination of the Council, to be President of the Association for the Meeting at Sheffield, which begins on August 31, 1910. He was Secretary from 1881 to 1885, and in that position was intimately connected with the arrangements for the Meeting in Montreal, the first one held outside of the British Isles. He presided over the Geographical Section at Birmingham in 1886, gave one of the Evening Discourses at Bath in 1888, and was a Vice-President of the Association at Bristol in 1898.

On the 29th of October last it was announced that the King had been pleased to appoint a Royal Commission upon the law of divorce and its administration; Sir Lewis T. Dibdin (B.A. 1874), K.C., D.C.L., Dean of the Arches, is a member of the Commission.

The Bakerian Lecture of the Royal Society for the Session 1908-9 was delivered by Professor Sir J. Larmor, Secretary of the Society, on Thursday, November 18th. The title of the Lecture was "The Statistical and Thermodynamical Relations of Radiant Energy."

The Czech University of Prague has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy on Dr J. E. Marr (B.A. 1879), F.R.S., Fellow of the College and University Lecturer in Geology.

Mr Gilbert Slater (B.A. 1885) has been appointed Principal of Ruskin College, Oxford, and Resident Lecturer in Sociology. Mr Slater is an Ex-Mayor of Woolwich.

On the 26th of August last it was announced that Lord Crewe had appointed a Scientific Committee, whose object it will be to further the study of economic entomology with special reference to Africa. Mr F. V. Theobald (B.A. 1890), of the Agricultural College, Wye, is to be a member of the Committee.

Professor W. Bateson F.R.S., Fellow of the College and Professor of Biology in the University, has been appointed by the Council Director of the John Innes Horticultural Institution at Merton, Surrey.

The John Innes Horticultural Institution is the principal feature of a scheme prepared by the Charity Commission under the will of the late Mr John Innes, of Merton, and sealed early this year. The scheme provided that the institution should be managed by a council consisting of the three trustees—Mr C. C. C. Scott, barrister-at-law, Mr F. G. Courthope, of Southover, Lewes, and Mr W. E. R. Innes, of Roffey Park, Horsham—and representatives of Oxford, Cambridge, and London Universities, and other bodies interested in horticulture and agriculture. The institution has been established to afford practical and scientific training in horticulture.

The Cambridge correspondent of *The Times* writes:—"The appointment of Professor Bateson will mean a loss to biological science in Cambridge which it is difficult to over-estimate. Professor Bateson has for many years been the head of a most active school of experimental research in all questions connected with heredity, especially those associated with the name of Mendel. He possesses singular gifts of arousing enthusiasm in students and of directing their researches. As a recognition of his services to science the University in May of last year established the Professorship of Biology, which he now holds. The University was enabled to found the Chair partly by a generous offer made

by a member of the University, who wished to remain anonymous. It was hoped ultimately to associate the Chair with the name of Darwin, the centenary of whose birth was celebrated this year."

Mr R. A. Stewart Macalister (B.A. 1892) F.S.A., has been appointed Professor of Celtic Archaeology in the new University College, Dublin.

Professor G. Elliot Smith (B.A. 1898) is the Arris and Gale Lecturer of the Royal College of Surgeons for the present year.

On the 20th October last the University of Birmingham conferred a number of honorary degrees. The Vice-Chancellor, Mr Alderman Beale, presided. The recipients were presented to him by the President, Sir Oliver Lodge, who prefaced each presentation with a short address setting forth the distinctions of the candidates.

Two members of St John's were thus honoured: Professor Sir Joseph Larmor (B.A. 1880) and Lord Strathcona (Hon LL.D. 1887). Sir Oliver's addresses were as follows:—

SIR JOSEPH LARMOR.

The Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge, successor in that office to a long line of distinguished men of science, from Sir Isaac Newton to Sir George Stokes, and now Secretary to the Royal Society of London, is a powerful mathematician, famous for his investigations into the nature of the connection between ether and matter, widely known for his biographical labours on Fitz-Gerald and Lord Kelvin, and for the critical assistance which he is always ready to afford to experimentalists. A strong man whom scientific workers regard with esteem and affection, not altogether unmingled with awe, I present to you Sir Joseph Larmor.

LORD STRATHCONA.

The High Commissioner for Canada, Chancellor of the McGill University, Montreal, and Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen, entered the service of the Hudson Bay Company long before most of us were born. The last Resident Governor, he took part in suppressing the rebellion in the Red River Settlements, and became a member of the first Executive Council of the North-West Territory. Devoted to the active service of Canada and of the mother country for three-quarters of a century, his splendid and beneficent vitality continues unimpaired. By his enthusiasm for higher education, and his untiring efforts to promote the advance of the human race, he has endeared himself to the whole of

Christendom. It is a privilege to welcome here one of whom the English-speaking race is proud, Donald Alexander Smith, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

Professor W. H. Bennett (B.A. 1882), formerly Fellow of the College, has been elected Chairman of the Academic Council, one of the Committees of the Senate of the University of London, for the year 1909-10.

Mr G. S. West (B.A. 1898) was on the first of July last appointed Professor of Botany in the University of Birmingham. Mr West was for sometime demonstrator in Biology at Cambridge, later he became Professor of Natural History at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester; for the last four years he has been Lecturer in Botany at the University of Birmingham.

At the Annual General Meeting of the London Mathematical Society, held on the 11th of November, the following members of the College were elected officers of the Society and members of the Council for the ensuing year: *Vice-President*, P. A. MacMahon (Sc.D. 1904); *Treasurer*, Sir Joseph Larmor (B.A. 1880); *Secretary*, Professor A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885); Members of the Council, Dr H. F. Baker (B.A. 1887), Mr G. T. Bennett (B.A. 1890), and Mr E. Cunningham (B.A. 1902).

At the Annual General Meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, held on Monday, October 25, the following members of the College were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year: *President*, Professor Bateson; one of the *Vice-Presidents*, Professor Seward, and as a member of the Council Professor Sir J. Larmor.

On the 29th of June 1909, being the 400th anniversary of the death of the Lady Margaret, a special service was held in Westminster Abbey. The sermon was preached by the Dean of Westminster, Dr Armitage Robinson. The canticles were sung to a setting by the late Dr G. M. Garrett, formerly Organist of the College. The anthem, "Now my God, let, I beseech Thee," was sung; this it is interesting to notice was composed by Professor Sterndale Bennett for the service at the Consecration of our present Chapel. The Abbey choir was assisted by the choir from the Chapel Royal, and the fine organ recently renovated was supplemented with a band of brass and drums.

In the evening the Dean and Chapter of Westminster entertained a number of representative guests at dinner in the Jerusalem Chamber. The Colleges of Christ's and St John's were represented, the Lady Margaret Professors at

Oxford and Cambridge, and the Headmaster of the Grammar School at Wimborne were present. All these institutions as well as the members of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster acknowledging the Lady Margaret as a Foundress or Benefactress.

At midnight a pilgrimage to her tomb in the South aisle of Henry VII.'s Chapel was made by the guests.

On the third of August last it was announced that the Archbishop of Canterbury had appointed the Rev Walter Andrews (B.A. 1878), Rector of Middleton St George, Durham, to the bishopric of Hokkaido, Japan. Mr Andrews was ordained deacon in 1877 and priest in 1878 by Archbishop Tait, who licensed him to the curacy of Brenchley, Kent. Having been accepted by the Church Missionary Society, he was assigned to Japan and stationed for four years at Nagasaki, which is now in the diocese of Kyu-shyu, or South Japan, but was then, like the rest of the country, without an English Bishop. From 1882 to 1903 he worked at Hakodate, the chief centre of the diocese of which he is now to be Bishop, and which was founded in 1896. For seven years he was examining chaplain to Dr Evington, who has resigned on his acceptance of a Christ College benefice. Since 1903 he has been Rector of Middleton St George, Durham, on the nomination of the present Bishop, who takes a keen interest in the Church Missionary Society.

The sphere of the Bishop of Hokkaido includes a million Japanese with a considerable number of Ainus. The stipend is provided by the Church Missionary Society, and the diocese is staffed by three English and three Japanese clergy and several women missionaries.

The Public Orator, Dr Sandys, spoke as follows in presenting the BISHOP DESIGNATE OF HOKKAIDO for the complete degree of D.D. *honoris causa* on the 28th October 1909.

Abhinc annos fere quadringentos "Mater Regum Margareta" duo Collegia insignia fundavit. Fidei quidem Christianae "ad incrementum" erat Collegium utrumque conditum; Collegio autem ex utroque lucis divinae nuntii ad extremas Orientis oras identidem exierunt. Ante hos certe sex annos episcopum quendam Christi in aedibus olim educatum insularum Japonicarum ad partem septentrionalem redeuntem salutavimus. Hodie vero successor eius, Divi Ioannis Evangelistae ex umbraculis egresso, ad eandem provinciam denuo profecturo valedicimus. Olim in insulis illis prope quindecim per annos laboribus sacris occupatus, populi ipsius in lingua non modo Ecclesiae Christianae antiquae annorum ducentorum doctores descripsit, sed etiam ex orationibus suis sacris plus quam centum diei in lucem protulit. Ibi, in insula non minus

magna quam ipsa Hibernia, rerum divinarum nuntius noster uterque laborum suorum fructus plurimos percepisse animo grato confitetur. Ergo, Dominae Margaretae ex alumnis duobus, unos "plantavit," non modo idem sed etiam alter "rigavit"; Deus autem "dedit incrementum."

Duco ad vos Imperii Japonici insulae septentrionalis epis-copum designatum, virum reverendum, WALTER ANDREWS.

The inauguration of Dr R. C. Maclaurin (B.A. 1895), formerly Fellow of the College, as President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was held in the Symphony Hall at Boston on Monday, June 7th 1909. The gathering was a large one and representative of all ranks of American life. Among those present was the Right Hon James Bryce, Ambassador of the United Kingdom. Mr Bryce spoke as follows:—

There are four reasons which bring me here to-day, besides the sympathy which I have, and which everyone has who has watched the progress of scientific instruction must have, with this Institute and the splendid work which it has done. One of these reasons is that Dr Maclaurin, whom you are installing as President, is a Briton; the second is that he is a Scotchman; the third is that he is a lawyer and a member of the same ancient legal society—Lincoln's Inn—as that to which I have the honor to belong; and the fourth is that he is a distinguished man of science to whom, on behalf of my country, I have to give hearty good wishes for his new work. He is one of those who have got to know the British Empire as a whole and whom we should be sorry to part with to any other country except to the United States, for as to the United States I need not tell you we don't feel that anyone who leaves us is lost to us. It is a real benefit to any man who is undertaking a high educational position that he should have been all over the world, as Dr Maclaurin has been. To know Canada and New Zealand and Germany and a great Old World University like Cambridge, and two of your greatest American Universities here is to know a great deal of consequence for practical work. It is also a real benefit to any College President to have a mastery of law, not merely because it helps him to fight for the interests of his institution—and to know how far on each occasion it is wise to fight is quite as important—but also because it gives him a grasp of a kind of reasoning and a set of principles different from those which have to be applied in scientific teaching, and a comprehension of which, therefore, enlarges his mental grasp and his capacity for affairs.

It, as it is said in Scripture, is always a little dangerous to congratulate a man who is putting on his armor, as we

should a man who is putting it off, but, in this case, what Dr Maclaurin has already accomplished justifies us in forming the brightest auguries for his future career in this high post to which you have called him.

We Englishmen and Scotchmen may be sorry that he is not serving our country in one of the new institutions which we have lately founded to try to make up for lost time in the promotion of scientific instruction. But a scientific inquirer and teacher helps the whole world by the work which he does anywhere in it, and, as you know, British students have been so long accustomed to come for first rate teaching to this Institute of yours, that we cannot but feel deeply interested in its prosperity. Between you and us there has always been a free trade in men. Though you do put an import duty on books, which are the vehicle of ideas, you have set no protective tariff on ideas themselves nor upon the men who produce them.

I am glad to think that a man from Scotland and from the University of Cambridge has been chosen by you to succeed the illustrious and distinguished line of previous heads of this Institute—a list which includes not only President Rogers and my valued friend, General Walker, whom we all mourn, but one whom we are glad to have with us in the full vigor of his powers—Mr Pritchett.

As the Institute has grown to be virtually a scientific University, it is of supreme importance that the instruction it gives should be such as to fit a man not only for practical work in such branches as engineering and the chemical arts, but also to enable him to draw from his mastery both of theoretical and of applied science all the breadth of view and all the stimulation to independent thinking which a University ought to give. Personally I have long felt that every man who pursues the human science such as ethics, politics, and history ought to have a comprehension of at least one branch of natural science and its methods. Similarly the man who devotes himself to scientific work ought to have a knowledge of language and some acquaintance at least with the field of abstract thought and the methods of historical inquiry. I have been glad to learn that this view is held in the institute and believe that Dr Maclaurin will be in the fullest sympathy with it.

One word more to express the cordial good wishes for the future of this magnificent institution which must be in the thoughts of all who see what science is accomplishing for the modern world. Science is king to-day. It is to the application of science that we owe the vast increase in the production of all commodities useful for life, the wonderful acceleration

of transportation and communication, the stupendous growth of wealth.

We are indeed often reminded that it has now become not so important to have more wealth as to distribute it equally and to learn how to use it wisely. Whatever truth there is in that reflection does not reduce the value of the work that is being done and to be done here. To enlarge not only our knowledge of natural forces, but our power of turning them to account, to make all work more and more an exercise of intelligence and therefore enjoyable, this is an unmixed benefit to every class in the community—and to what you are effecting here towards these ends we give you hearty sympathy.

On the 9th of July last (the Prize Day at Sedbergh School), Mr F. B. Malim on behalf of the Subscribers formally presented to Sir Francis Powell (B.A. 1850), Chairman of the Governing Body of Sedbergh School, the portrait which has been painted by Mr Edward Patry, R.B.A. In making the presentation the Headmaster said that no one would doubt that the greatest living Sedberghian was Sir Francis Powell. He had been a member of the House of Commons since 1857. But more, he had done for Sedbergh what no other Sedberghian and, he believed, no other old boy had ever done for his school. The English schoolboy was always devoted to his school, but Sir Francis was more than that. He had given them every aid, by his wealth, personal interest and personal service. They had only to look at their buildings and cricket ground to see what he had done for them : and not the most important division in the House could keep him from attending a Governors' Meeting at Sedbergh. He had become a Governor of the School in 1874 when the School was almost dead : and now, after being 25 years Chairman of the Governors, because they were grateful for his services, they had given him this picture.

He then unveiled the picture, and gave to the Chairman an illuminated Album, containing a list of subscribers and the following verses :—

London may know you as a keen debater,
A critic sound, a doughty fighting man;
But here we think of you as something greater,
A loyal and a true Sedberghian.

Elsewhere you go to fight some grim election,
Amid the clash of party hopes and fears;
Hither the spell that draws you is affection,
And far-off memories of your boyish years.

Through good and ill your love has faltered never,
You have encouraged, guided, counselled, planned,
Splendidly fostered every new endeavour
With the rare bounty of your open hand.

Here is your picture, here is our expression,
Truest of friends, of gratitude to you;
This is the thought of which we make confession—
You have loved Sedbergh and we love her too.

Sir Francis, in reply, said that he could only say, as he had said to some political friends, who had entertained him in the House of Commons, "Thanks, thanks again, evermore thanks." This was not the first prize he had got at Sedbergh : books he had won in 1844 and 1845 held an honoured place in his library, and this, so long as he lived, would be a cherished possession, and, at the conclusion of that period, would find a place in the hall that bore his name : he thanked the donors from his heart both for himself and Lady Powell.

At the Annual Fellowship Election, held on November 8th, Mr Dudley William Ward (B.A. 1907) was elected a Fellow of the College. Mr Ward was placed in the First Class of the Historical Tripos, Part I., 1906 with the Gladstone Memorial Prize for Economics. In 1907 he was elected to the First Whewell Scholarship in International Law ; in January, 1908, he was elected to a MacMahon Law Studentship in the College. In June, 1909, he was placed in the First Division of the Second Class of the Economics Tripos. Mr Ward submitted a dissertation entitled, "Studies in the interpretation of English commercial treaties."

Mr G. A. Browning (B.A. 1899) and Mr C. S. P. Franklin (B.A. 1898), Naval Instructors, were gazetted in September last to the *President* for the course of Applied Mechanics at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

Mr C. R. Reddy (B.A. 1905) has been appointed to act as Professor of History in the Maharajah's College, Mysore.

Mr T. G. Strain (B.A. 1905) has been appointed to a Lectureship at the South-Western Polytechnic Institute, Chelsea.

Ds A. Y. Campbell (B.A. 1907), formerly one of our Editors, has been appointed Lecturer in Classics at University College, Reading.

Ds N. Lincoln (B.A. 1907) has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Agent of the Bombay-Baroda Railway.

Ds T. O. Bell (B.A. 1908) has been appointed Lecturer in Botany at the School of Agriculture, Potchefstroom, Transvaal.

Ds V. W. J. Hobbs (B.A. 1908) has been appointed an Assistant Master at the Cathedral School, Llandaff.

Ds F. A. James (B.A. 1908) has been appointed Vice-Principal at the Colvin Talukdar's School, Lucknow

Ds P. J. Leonard (B.A. 1908) has been appointed a Mathematical Master at Cranleigh School.

Ds V. K. Haslam (B.A. 1909) has been appointed to a Mastership at Springfield Preparatory School, Horsham.

Ds H. C. H. Lane (B.A. 1909) has been appointed to a Mastership at Pocklington School.

Ds L. C. Levy (LL.B. 1909) has gained the Bacon Scholarship, for Constitutional Law and Legal History, at Gray's Inn; he has also been appointed an Assistant Master at the King's School, Ely.

Ds W. G. Sheppard (B.A. 1909) has been appointed to a Science Mastership under the London County Council.

The introductory address at the opening of the Medical Session at St George's Hospital on the 1st of October last was given by Dr H. D. Rolleston (B.A. 1886), formerly Fellow of the College. The title of the address was: "St George's and the Study of Physic."

Dr J. F. Halls Dally (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Physician to the Marylebone General Dispensary, Welbeck Street, London, W.

Mr J. W. Linnell (B.A. 1902) M.B., B.C. has been appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption, Hampstead.

Mr S. G. Macdonald (B.A. 1902) M.A., M.B., B.C., of St Thomas's Hospital, was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons on the 10th June 1909.

Mr T. A. Weston (B.A. 1905) has been appointed House Surgeon at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.

At the ordinary quarterly comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, held on the 29th October last, Mr W. W. C. Topley (B.A. 1907), of St Thomas's Hospital, had a license to practice physic granted to him; and on the 11th of November at an ordinary meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons he was admitted a member of that College.

J. R. Marrack (B.A. 1908) has been awarded the Price Entrance Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology at the London Hospital Medical College.

The following members of the College were called to the Bar on 23rd June 1909: at Lincoln's Inn, Mr J. P. F. L. De Castro (B.A. 1898); at the Inner Temple, N. S. Subbarao (B.A. 1908); V. W. J. Hobbs (B.A. 1908). On the 29th of October Mr R. G. Gill (B.A. 1908) was called to the Bar at

Lincoln's Inn and Mr E. W. Willet (B.A. 1908) at the Inner Temple.

Mr B. L. T. Barnett (B.A. 1896) M.B., B.C., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. London, passed the Final Examination of the Law Society held in June last, and is thus entitled to be admitted a Solicitor.

The list of those who had obtained places in the Civil Service Competition of 1909 was issued on the 21st September last. Four members of the College were placed in the list of 73 names; the total from Cambridge being 20. The names of the members of St John's with their places and dates of their degrees are as follows:

14	G. G. Barnes	(1908).
20	H. F. Dunkley	(1908).
39	F. C. G. Twinn	(1907).
59	P. J. Hume	(1907).

Mr Dunkley was first in Chemistry in the examination.

In the final list for the Indian Civil Service on the combined result of the Open Competition for 1908 and the Final Examination for 1909, the members of St John's have been placed as follows: 6th E. H. P. Jolly; 8th N. J. Wadia; 16th J. N. Sathé; 23rd H. J. Darwin. All took their B.A. degrees in 1907. Messrs Jolly and Wadia have been assigned to Bombay, and Messrs Sathé and Darwin to Upper Bengal.

Mr E. H. P. Jolly (B.A. 1907), who was placed sixth among the Indian Civil Service Probationers in the Final list, has been awarded the (University) Bhaonagar Medal and the (College) Cama Prize.

Mr W. G. Gregory (B.A. 1888), Barrister at Law, Standing Counsel, Bengal, was, on the 22nd May last, appointed to officiate as Advocate General for the Presidency of Bengal.

Mr A. E. English (matriculated 1890) I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Burma, has been appointed Registrar of Cooperative Societies.

Mr F. X. De Souza (B.A. 1893) I.C.S. has been appointed Judge and Session Judge of Bijapur, Bombay.

Mr R. Casson (B.A. 1900) I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner Burma, was, on the 12th of June last, appointed to officiate as a District Judge, and was posted as Judge of the Mandalay District Court.

Mr Balak Ram (B.A. 1900) I.C.S. has been appointed Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Thana, Bombay.

Mr G. Leathem (B.A. 1904) I.C.S. has been appointed Assistant Collector at Ratnagiri, Bombay.

Mr D. D. Nanavati (B.A. 1907) I.C.S., Burma, was in July last transferred from Maulmain to the Head-quarters of the Kawkareik Sub-division, Amherst District, Burma, to continue his training.

The Electoral Roll of the University, for the current academical year, contains 714 names; of these 92 are members of St John's.

The Burleigh Preachers for the College this year were: at Hatfield the Rev H. F. Stewart, our Dean, and at Stamford the Very Rev W. Moore Ede, Dean of Worcester.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel during the term as follows: October 17, the Dean, Mr H. F. Stewart; October 31, Canon G. H. Whitaker; November 14, Mr J. C. H. How; November 21, Mr A. R. Ingram, College Missioner in Walworth.

The list of Select Preachers before the University for the current academical year includes the following members of the College: 1910, January 9, Rev T. H. Hennessy (B.A. 1898) now of Selwyn College; January 30, Rev J. M. Wilson (B.A. 1859), Canon of Worcester.

The Very Rev W. Page Roberts (B.A. 1862), Dean of Salisbury, preached the University Sermon at Oxford on November 14.

The Rev T. Marsden (B.A. 1860), Vicar of Chigwell, Essex, has been appointed Rural Dean of Chigwell.

The Rev Henry Collier (matriculated 1869), until lately Curate of Holmer with Huntington, has been collated by the Bishop of Hereford to the Rectory of Holdgate with Bouldon, Salop.

The Rev A. J. W. Thorndike (B.A. 1877), Vicar of Aylesford, Maidstone, has been appointed by the Bishop an honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral; he has also been appointed Vicar of St James' the Less, Westminster, by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

The Rev A. C. Scott (B.A. 1883), Vicar of St Alban the Martyr, Bordesley, and honorary Canon of Birmingham Cathedral, has been appointed Vicar of SS Mary and John, Cowley, Oxford.

The Rev E. L. Holmes (B.A. 1886), Vicar of Melton Ernest, near Bedford, has been appointed Rural Dean of Felmersham.

The Rev C. H. Salisbury (B.A. 1888), Chaplain and Naval Instructor, R.N., was gazetted on September 7th to H.M.S. *Invincible*.

The Rev S. N. Rostron (B. A. 1905), Lecturer at the Scholæ Episcopi, Manchester, since 1908, has been appointed Principal of the New Hall, established at Durham, by St John's Hall, Highbury. Mr Rostron, who is a former Naden Divinity student of the College, obtained the Hulsean Prize in 1906 for an essay on "The Christology of St Paul."

The Bishop of Ely held a special Ordination Service in the parish church of Luton, Beds., on the 10th of October, 1909, after morning service. At this service he ordained Mr J. E. C. Ross (B.A. 1908) to be Deacon, and afterwards licensed Mr Ross to be curate of the parish. Much interest was shown in the service, which is thought to be the first of its kind at Luton.

The Rev A. J. Campbell (B.A. 1897), formerly one of our Editors, who has been Minister of the parish of Lerwick, in Shetland, since 1902, has been translated to St John's Church, Glasgow. He was inducted to the parish by the Presbytery of Glasgow on November 18.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

Name	Degree	From	To be
Craig, S. G.	(1881)	R. Lamplugh, Cockermouth	V. Lapley with Wheaton Aston
Belcher, H. C. P.	(1901)	C. St Mary's Abergavenny	R. Aberysturth, Blaina, Mon.
Hudson, E. C.	(1893)	C. Chelton	P.C. Sutton Cheney, Nuneaton
Hagger, W.	(1879)	V. Canvey Island	V. North Woolwich
Askey, A. H.	(1884)	V. Holton le Clay	R. Swallow, Caistor
Browne, W.	(1899)	C. Roxton, St Neots	V. Ravensden, Bedford
Hannam, W. R.	(1878)	V. Eston	V. Felixkirk with Boltby
Nevinson, T. K. B.	(1874)	R. Lyndon, Oakham	R. Medbourne with Holt
Sherwen, W. S.	(1895)	C. Trinity, Huddersfield	V. St Luke's, Cleckheaton
Wilding, H. St J.	(1878)	C. St Andrew, Pershore	R. Nafford with Birlingham
Nutley, W.	(1892)	St Peter, Bramley, Leeds	V. St Mary, Beeston, Leeds
Irving, T. H.	(1879)	P.C. Lindale in Cartmel	V. Hawkshead, Ambleside
Askwith, C.	(1890)	R. Melcombe Regis	V. St Matthew, St Leonard's
Mowbray, J. R. W.	(1887)	V. St Matthias, Bristol	V. Owston, Lincolnshire
Dredge, N.	(1876)	V. Orcop, Hereford	R. Pettaugh, Stowmarket
Hannam, W. R.	(1878)	V. Eston with Normanby	V. Felixkirk
Kefford, W. K.	(1897)	V. Dullingham, Newmarket	R. Shaw cum Donnington

The following members of the College were ordained in June last :

PRIESTS.		
<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>
Geake, A.	(1907)	London
Sumner, C. C. W.	(1899)	Durham
Whitaker, R. J.	(1897)	Durham
Hockey, H. H. H.	(1903)	Chichester
Thomas, H. A.	(1907)	Manchester
Finch, H. K.	(1905)	Southwell

DEACONS.			
<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Hurst, R. F.	(1908)	Manchester	St Matthew's, Bolton
Jackson, J. E. N.	(1908)	Newcastle	Cramlington
Wyeth, F. J.	(1900)	Winchester	St Marie du Catel, Guernsey

The ordination at Winchester was on St Barnabas' Day (June 11th), in the other dioceses named on Trinity Sunday (June 6th).

The following were ordained on Sunday, September 19th :

DEACONS.			
<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Dickson, R. St J.	(1902)	Chester	St John's, Birkenhead
Swift, J. McI.	(1908)	Chester	St Aidan's, Birkenhead
Gillmore, D. S.	(1888)	Ripon	Burley in Wharfedale
Alexander, R. C.	(1908)	Exeter	

PRIEST.		
<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>
Lamplugh, L. J.	(1907)	Ripon

The Carus Greek Testament Prize for Bachelors has been awarded to Ds F. F. Gledstone (B.A. 1907), who is bracketted with Ds G. A. Chase, of Queens' College.

F. B. Reece, Exhibitioner of the College, has been elected by the Special Board for Law to a Rebecca Flower Squire, Law Scholarship.

Mr E. O. Lewis (B.A. 1907) has been appointed University Demonstrator of Experimental Psychology.

Ds F. R. Parnell, having gone out of residence, has resigned the Hutchinson Studentship, to which he was elected in June last; Ds D. G. Lillie (B.A. 1909) has been elected in his place.

Ds K. S. Thomson (B.A. 1909) qualified as a University Candidate at the examination held in October last for Commissions in the Army. Mr Thomson has, we believe, been gazetted a Second Lieutenant in the Indian Cavalry.

A monument, provided by public subscription, to the late Bishop Ellicott, for 42 years Bishop, first of the united sees of Gloucester and Bristol and, after their separation, of the Gloucester see, was unveiled in Gloucester Cathedral on Saturday the 19th of June last by the Dean. The monument is in the south ambulatory and immediately at the back of the choir sedilia, and has been erected to the design of Mr W. S. Frith, of Elgin Studios, Chelsea, who is a native of Gloucester. Mr Frith's design, a full-sized model of which was exhibited at the Royal Academy of last year, consists of an altar cenotaph, in accordance with the direction of the Dean and Chapter. It bears a recumbent effigy, which had been modelled by Mr Frith in Greek marble. The head rests on a cross, in the four spaces of which are the emblems of the Evangelists. There was a large company at the unveiling service, and the Dean of Gloucester paid an eloquent tribute to the life and work of the late Bishop.

The Chancel of the Church at Dedham, Essex, of which the Rev C. A. Jones (B.A. 1857) was until recently Vicar, has been restored. The restoration was undertaken by Mr W. W. Hewitt, of Lower Park, and his sister as a memorial to their brother the late Mr James Hewitt (see *The Eagle*, xxvii, 272). This included the opening of four windows, which have been closed for 100 years or more. These windows have been filled with stained glass, the gifts of various donors. One of the windows has been provided by the members of the family of the late Dr G. T. Lermitt (B.A. 1849), Headmaster of Dedham Grammar School from 1853 to 1884, and afterwards Rector of St Florence near Tenby, where he died 15 October 1894. The Chancel was reopened on Wednesday, September 29, by the Bishop of St Albans.

A memorial to the late Canon Charles Isaac Atherton (B.A. 1863) has been placed in Exeter Cathedral; this was unveiled by the Bishop of Crediton on July 23rd 1909.

On September 26th a stained glass window was dedicated in the Church of St Mary, Ipsden, in memory of the Rev Charles Stanwell, for 35 years Vicar of North Stoke and Ipsden and Rector of Newnham Murren, Oxfordshire. The window, which is an excellent specimen of Messrs Clayton and Bell's work, represents St John the Divine, an appropriate subject to commemorate one who was a loyal and devoted son of his College. The position selected is on the south side of the nave, overlooking the font. The expense was met by subscriptions from parishioners and other friends. The dedication service was conducted by the present Vicar,

Rev H. E. H. Coombes. A small lancet window opposite has been filled by stained glass representations of the Eagle, Rose, and Portcullis, the property of Mrs Stanwell, who has had them placed in the Church in memory of her husband.

The Bishop of Manchester, on Monday, September 27, unveiled a tablet in Lancaster Parish Church erected by 200 subscribers in memory of the late Archdeacon W. Bonsey (B.A. 1868).

The Board of Education has issued, as one of their "Special Reports on Educational Subjects," a most elaborate monograph on Education in Russia by the late Mr Thomas Darlington, sometime Fellow of the College (see *The Eagle*, xxix, 362-72). It is a volume of nearly six hundred solid pages. The official title of the volume is cd. 4812, and its cost is 2s. 5d.

Dr Jamieson Boyd Hurry (B.A. 1880) has presented to the Borough of Reading a memorial to King Henry I. This has been erected in the Forbury Gardens adjoining the ruins of Reading Abbey. The memorial is a cross of silver-grey Cornish granite, 20 feet high. On each side are shields bearing the arms of King Henry Beauclerc and of Reading Abbey, and on the base is the following inscription: "To the memory of Henry Beauclerc, King of England, who founded Reading Abbey on June 18, 1121, and was buried before its high altar on January 4, 1136."

The memorial was unveiled on 18 June 1909 by the Right Hon Augustine Birrell M.P.

On 29th of October last the Chancellor of the University of Sheffield (the Duke of Norfolk) presided over a large gathering at which the portrait of Dr W. M. Hicks F.R.S. (B.A. 1873) was presented to that University. Dr Hicks has for 25 years been closely associated with the University of Sheffield and its predecessors, the University College and the Firth College. The portrait, which is by Mr A. S. Cope A.R.A., hung in the last Academy in London. It was unveiled by Lady Stephenson.

A correspondent points out a mistake in the notice of Mr H. M. Bompas (vol. xxx, p. 348). It is there stated that Mr Bompas was appointed "one of the commissioners of middle class education." This should be: "In 1865 he was appointed one of the Assistant Commissioners under the School Inquiry Commission."

On the 9th of November last Canon Owen William Davys (B.A. 1851) celebrated his Jubilee as Rector of Wheathampstead, Herts. The day was marked by a special service, and

the Dean of St Alban's unveiled, in the Church of St Helen, a tablet containing the names of the Rectors of Wheathampstead from the earliest periods to which the appointment can be traced. We take the following notice of Canon Davys from "The Herts. Advertiser and St Alban's Times" of October 23.

Canon O. W. Davys is the youngest, and now the only surviving son of Dr Geo. Davys, who, at the time of the Canon's birth, was Rector of All Hallows, London Wall. The Canon was born on January 4th 1829 at Abbey Terrace, Kensington—an interesting row of buildings of the Georgian type, now removed. Dr Davys was the Preceptor to Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria, at Kensington Palace, and Canon Davys' childhood was spent partly at Kensington and partly at Chester, Dr Davys having been appointed Dean of that Cathedral. The Palace at Peterborough was the next place of residence of Canon Davys' father, Dr Davys having, in July 1839, been nominated by his former Royal pupil—then Her Majesty Queen Victoria—to that Bishopric.

His father's intimate knowledge of the Princess Victoria placed Canon Davys, in later years, in possession of many charming stories of the future Queen's schoolroom life, but these are incidents in the career of the distinguished parent of the subject of this interview, and, indeed, they would need to be treated as a separate article.

To turn once more to Canon Davys himself, Wheathampstead's Rector was educated by tutors and also at St John's College, Cambridge, obtaining the reading prize, two first-class prizes at St John's, and a first-class in the University Theological examination. In 1851 he took his B.A. degree, and M.A. in 1853; in March 1852 he was ordained a deacon, his ordination as a priest coming a year later. Early in his ministry, Canon Davys acted as Bishop's chaplain, he being licensed to officiate where required in the Diocese of Peterborough.

Canon Davys was first instituted a Rector in 1853, his living being at Stilton (Hunts). Here he remained six years, and during that time he restored the Church, a new Rectory House was built, and the Schools were rendered suitable for Government inspection. On resigning the Rectorate of Stilton, Canon Davys was instituted Rector of Wheathampstead on November 9th 1859, so that on the ninth of next month the Canon will complete his fifty years as the parish priest at Wheathampstead.

It would be quite impossible to chronicle the whole of the work accomplished in that fifty years. Wheathampstead remains now as then—larger, undoubtedly, and changed in many respects, but still a pleasant agricultural village, and

Canon Davys through that half-century has worked in many channels, and has seen many parochial successes and a few failures perhaps, but, knowing Canon Davys' strength of purpose, his indomitable enthusiasm and strength of personality, it is safe to predict that the failures were few indeed.

At St Albans, Canon Davys will be especially remembered as one of the oldest workers in the Church Choral Union, having been engaged in the preparation of no fewer than twelve central festivals, covering a lengthy period. Canon Davys came to be recognised as an authority on Church music, and the choral festivals at Wheathampstead made that church noteworthy for many years. Canon Davys also greatly interested himself in the work of the St Alban's Archæological Society, being its secretary and a large contributor to its literature for a number of years.

Canon Davys is also the author of several ecclesiastical and musical works, and as recently as last year he published a carefully-compiled illustrated guide of the Wheathampstead Church for the use of the many visitors.

The King visited Wimborne in the afternoon of the 16th January last, when he spent nearly half-an-hour in the Minster. His attention was particularly directed to the beautiful Somerset tomb erected by the Lady Margaret to the memory of her parents. On this the Duke of Somerset, father of our Foundress and grandfather of King Henry VII., is represented as having drawn off the gauntlet from his right hand and, with that hand ungloved, clasping the hand of his Lady. The King admired the tomb for its beauty, and expressed a wish to have a painting of it. A water-colour drawing was sent to him, which he has graciously accepted.

A photograph of the tomb has been sent by the Rev I. M. J. Fletcher, Vicar of Wimborne Minster, for the College Library.

The following University appointments of Members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number: Dr Bromwich to be a University Lecturer in Mathematics; Mr T. S. P. Strangeways reappointed Huddersfield University Lecturer in Special Pathology; the Master to be a member of a Syndicate to consider the question of providing pensions for Professors and others in the service of the University; Professor Seward to be an Examiner in Elementary Biology; Mr R. P. Gregory to be an Examiner in Botany; Mr E. E. Sikes to be an Elector to the Prendergast Studentship; Dr T. G. Bonney and Dr W. J. Sollas to be Adjudicators of the Sedgwick Prize; Dr H. F. Baker to be a Governor of the Perse School, Cambridge; Dr Bromwich and Dr H. F. Baker to be Examiners for Part II. of the

Mathematical Tripos (old regulations); Professor Sir J. Larmor to be a Moderator and Professor A. E. Love to be an Examiner for Part II. of the Mathematical Tripos (new regulations); Mr E. E. Sikes to be an Examiner for the Classical Tripos; Dr E. C. Clark to be an Examiner for the Law Tripos; Professor Rapson to be an Examiner for the Oriental Languages Tripos; Mr J. C. H. How to be an Examiner for the Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarship and the Mason Prize in 1910, on the nomination of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, and Mr A. W. Greenup to be an Examiner for the same on the nomination of the Master and Fellows of Peterhouse.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *The Story of Hampshire, a History for Schools*, by the Rev Telford Varley, Headmaster of Peter Symonds' School, Winchester (Black); *Early Computus Rolls of the Priory of Worcester*, transcribed and edited by James M. Wilson, D.D., and another (Worcestershire Historical Society); *Life of Field Marshal Sir Neville Chamberlain, G.C.B.*, by G. W. Forrest, C.I.E. (Blackwoods); *Elementary Mechanics*, by T. H. Havelock, Fellow of the College, Lecturer in Applied Mathematics in Armstrong College, and another (Bell); *Old as the World. A Romance of the Western Islands*, by J. W. Brodie-Innes (Rebman); *The Message of the Son of Man*, by Edwin A. Abbott (A. and C. Black); *Ecclesiasticus, edited with Textual Commentary and Prolegomena*, by J. H. A. Hart, Fellow, Lecturer, and Librarian of the College (University Press); *Parliament and the People*, by the Rev J. H. B. Masterman (Headley, Brothers); *Early Church History to A.D. 313*, by H. M. Gwatkin, Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Cambridge (Macmillans); *Westmorland (Cambridge County Geographies)*, by J. E. Marr, Sc.D., F.R.S. (University Press); *Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus*, by A. E. H. Love, D.Sc., F.R.S., Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Oxford (University Press); *An English Course for Evening Students*, by F. J. Adkins (Sonnenschein); *Elementary Projective Geometry*, by A. G. Pickford, Headmaster of the Hulme Grammar School, Oldham (University Press); *The open-air treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis*, by F. W. Burton Fanning, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, honorary visiting Physician to the Kelling open-air Sanatorium (Cassell and Co.); *A History of St Paul's School*, by Michael F. J. McDonnell (Chapman and Hall); *Recollections and Reflections*, by Aviet Agabeg, Barrister at law (Hanthawaddy Press, Burma); *Old Testament History*, by the Rev J. M. Hardwich, formerly Scholar of the

College, and Bell, University Scholar, and another (Murray); *An Introduction to Social Psychology*, by William McDougall, late Fellow of the College, Wilde Reader in Mental Philosophy in the University of Oxford (Methuen).

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, June 1909.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

Old Regulations.

Wranglers.

3 Mordell, L. J.
12 Clough, T.
26 Weightman, W. H.

Senior Optimes.

32 Thompson, A. R. (br.)
45 Dalvi, V. G. (br.)

Junior Optimes.

56 Fewings, J. A.
57 Freke, C. G.
61 Kirloskar, V. G.
62 Cruickshank, D. E.
67 Whewell, H.
72 Woollen, W. H.
74 Holthouse, C. L.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

Old Regulations.

Class 1, Division 2.

Lees, S.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

New Regulations.

Class 1.

Carpenter, C. G.
Carter, W. H.
Davis, H. J.
Gillson, A. H. S.
Lyons, R. J.
Street, R. O.
Watson, T. W.
Wren, T. L.

Class 2.

Allen, L. A.
Lister, T.
Quick, E. K.
Smith, O. C.
Williams, P. M. W.

Class 3.

Milne, G.
Price, N. J.
Vaidya, S. B.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 2.

Division 1.

Barrett, H. S.
Ireland, W. F.
Morton, F. D.
Russell-Smith, H. F.

Class 3.

Division 1.

Hughes, A.
Division 2.
Harding, W. H.
Sargent, E. H. G.

Division 3.

Guest Williams, W. K.
Lane, H. C. H.
Morton, V. C.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

Second Class.

Ds Brice Smith, R.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 1.

Ds Dunkley, H. F.
Laidlaw, C. G. P.
Morris, T. N.
Naughton, W. J. S.
Stansfeld, R.

Class 2.

Ds Barnes, G. G.
Calvert, E.
Evans, P. E.
Treleaven, W.

Class 3.

Hall, H. F.
Hill, W. E.
Holtzappel, J. O. H.
Ds Leonard, P. J.
Paulley, H.
Thomson, K. S.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part II.

Class 1.

Ds Allott, C. B. S.
Ds Parnell, F. R.
Shore, T. H. G.

Class 2.

Ds Marrack, J. R.

Class 3.

Ds Allen, G. A.
Lillie, D. G.
Sheppard, W. G.

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 1.

Ds Gledstone, F. F.

Class 2.

Heaton, F. A. A. W.

Class 3.

Haslam, V. K.
Short, J. M.

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

Class 2.

Ds Docld, R. P.

LAW TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 2.

Hughes Jones, O.
Smith, L. D.

Class 3.

Nicholls, A. C.

LAW TRIPOS, Part II.

Class 2.

Arias, H.
Levy L. C.
Scougal, K. H.

Class 3.

Jeffreys, R. S.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 2.

Burton, H. P. W.
Marchand, G. I. C.

Class 3.

Beale, C.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

Class 2.

Cheshire, F. M.
Fraser, D. S.

MECHANICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS.

Class 2.

Sewell, S. E.

Class 3.

Bilsland, J. A.
Penfold, H. L.

ECONOMIC TRIPOS, Part II.

Class 1.

Ds Subbarao, N. S.

COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, June 1909.

PRIZEMEN.

MATHEMATICS.

*Third Year.**Tripes Part II.*

Lees

*Tripes Part I.*Clough
Weightman*First Class.*

(March 1909)

Dalvi
Thompson, A. R.
Kirloskar*Third Year.**Tripes Part I.*

Tillard

*Second Year.**Tripes Part II.*

Mordell

Tripes Part I.

(New Regulations)

Lyons

First Class.

(March 1909)

Spargo }
Tait }
Chastenev }

CLASSICS.

*Second Year.**First Class.*Green, S. M. }
Parker }
Hellings }Dale
Patterson, R. F. }
Fisher }
Dutton }
Halsey }

THEOLOGY.

Tripes Part I.

Ds Gledstone

NATURAL SCIENCES.

*Second Year.**Tripes Part I.*Laidlaw, C. G. P.
Morris
Naunton
Stansfeld
First Class.
(June 1909)
Stocks

LAW.

*First Year.**First Class.*

Alexander

MEDIEVAL AND MODERN
LANGUAGES.*Second Year.*

Waterhouse

*First Year.**Tripes Part I.*

(New Regulations)

Carpenter
Carter, W. H.
Davis, H. J.
Gillson
Street
Watson, T. W.
Wren*First Year.**First Class.*Rogerson }
Todd }
Braunholtz }
Ottley }*First Year.**First Class.*

Sykes

*First Year.**First Class.*Conder
Nicklin
Pitton
Shore, L. R.*Tripes Part II.*Ds Allott
Ds Parnell
Shore, T. H. G.*Tripes Part I.*

Ds Dunkley

HISTORY.

*First Year.**First Class.*

Jackson, G. E.

ELECTED TO FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

Classics.

Green, S. M.
Todd

Theology.

Sykes

Natural Science.

Laiclaw, C. G. P.
Naunton
Stansfeld, R.

Modern Languages.

Cooper
Waterhouse

Law

Alexander

Economics.

Ds Subbarao

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS CONTINUED.

Mathematics.

Carter
Chastenev
Clough
Dalvi
Lees
Lister
Mordell
Price
Smith, O. C.
Spargo
Street
Tait
Thompson, A. R.
Weightman
Wren

History.

Cheshire
Fraser

Classics.

Barrett
Braunholtz
Hellings
Hughes, A.
Ireland
Morton, F. D.
Parker
Rogerson
Russell-Smith
Tillard

Theology.

Denham
Shepherd, W. L.

Natural Science.

Ds Allott
Ds Dunkley
Green, N.
Long
Morris
Ds Parnell
Shore, T. H. G.
Stocks
Ds Whiddington
Wilmott

Modern Languages

Wells

ELECTED TO EXHIBITIONS.

Mathematics.

Gillson
Lyons

Classics.

Dale
Dutton
Fisher
Halsey
Patterson, R. F.

Natural Science.

Shore, L. R.

Natural Science.

Shore, L. R.

Modern Languages.

Garabedian

Economics.

Constable

MASON PRIZE.

(for Hebrew)
Not awarded

HEBREW PRIZES.

Denham
Sykes

ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

Clough
Deserving of hon. mention.
Mordell

GREEK TESTAMENT PRIZE.

Sykes

ADVANCED STUDENTS.

(College Prize)

Jerusalem
Ds Montgomery

HUGHES' PRIZES.

*Third Year.*Lees
Shore, T. H. G. } aeq.
Tillard }

READING PRIZES.

1 Marchand
2 Fisher

HOCKIN PRIZE

(for Physics).

Lees

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

Second Year.	First Year.
Mordell	Alexander
Green, S. M.	Conder
Parker	Cooper
Morris	Jackson, G. E.
Waterhouse	Street
	Sykes
	Rogerson
	Todd

} aeq.

NEWCOMER PRIZE.

(for Moral Philosophy)
Not awarded

HUTCHINSON RESEARCH
STUDENTSHIP.
(for Botany)
Ds Parnell

NADEN DIVINITY STUDENTSHIPS.

Cheshire
Ds Gledstone
Shepherd, W. L.

HUGHES EXHIBITION
(for Ecclesiastical History)
Not awarded

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

Third Year.	Second Year.	First Year.
—	Cheshire	Whitlock
		Proxime accesserunt
		Burton
		Marchand

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, December 1908.

Foundation Scholarships of £80 :

(for Mathematics)	Grigg, P. J. (Bournemouth School)
(for Classics)	Cole, J. H. (Gresham's School, Holt)
(for Natural Sciences)	Raven, E. E. (Uppingham School)
	James, R. W. (City of London School)

Foundation Scholarships of £60 :

(for Natural Sciences)	Ennos, F. R. (St Olave's School)
" " "	Levy, S. I. (City of London School)

Minor Scholarships of £60 :

(for Classics)	Sears, S. E. (Felsted School)
" "	Adams, J. B. P. (Malvern College)
(for History)	Banister, T. R. (Trent College)
(for Modern Languages)	Jopson, N. B. (Merchant Taylors' School, Crosby)

Foundation Scholarships of £40 :

(for Mathematics)	Rees, H. L. (Merchant Taylors' School)
" "	Douglas, W. E. (Wellingborough School)
(for Classics)	Darlington, W. A. C. (Shrewsbury School)

Exhibitions of £30 :

(for Classics)	Cheetham, F. P. (City of London School)
" "	Lord, G. F. (Tonbridge School)
" "	Lloyd, H. M. (Rossall School)
(for Natural Sciences)	Turner, W. L. (Aske's School, Hatcham)
" " "	Hedgecock, A. T. (Wright's School, Faversham)
(for Hebrew)	Griffiths, H. P. (Merchant Taylors' School)

Local Examinations Exhibition :

(for Mathematics)	Douglas, W. E. (Wellingborough School)
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CLOSE AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS, June 1909.

Open Exhibitions of £30 :

(for Mathematics)	Rowell, A. H. (Wellingborough School)
(for Classics)	Kidd, F. (Tonbridge School)
" "	Reece, F. B. (Rossall School)
" "	Ritchie, G. L. (Bedford School)
(for Natural Sciences)	Davis, H. (Birkbeck College)
" " "	Gregory, A. R. (St Olave's School)

Dowman Scholarships :

Cavalier, F. B. (St Paul's School)
Pollard, W. M. N. (Denstone College)
Smith, C. F. (Birkenhead School)

School Exhibitions :

(Dowman)	Shepherd, E. H. (Pocklington School)
(Johnson)	Raven, E. E. (Uppingham School)
(Newcomer)	Waters, K. S. (Grantham School)

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES, 1909.

For the Subjects see Vol. xxx., p. 370.

Third Year :	T. Clough
Second Year :	S. P. Jacquest
proxime accessit :	G. I. C. Marchand
First Year :	G. E. Jackson.

JOHNIANA.

THE TWO BISHOPS.

(The Eagle, lxxx, p. 366.)

Dr Sandys, who was one of the Editors of *The Eagle* in April 1878, when the lines on "The Two Bishops" were reprinted under the title "The Lady Margaret in the Days of Old" (x, 304), informs us that the poem was written by the late Mrs Herbert, wife of John Maurice Herbert, Esq., F.G.S., one of the Judges of the County Courts of Herefordshire and Monmouthshire. (Mr Herbert was coxswain of the boat in 1830.) The authorship of the poem was ascertained shortly after it had been reprinted in *The Eagle*, and a slip recording the fact was inserted in the same number. The slip was pasted in its proper place by the binder of Dr Sandys' copy.

Mr Graves writes also to the same effect and adds: "One of the Old Crew" was undoubtedly the Rev S. Banks, who first showed me the verses. He was an enthusiastic oarsman.

Mr John Maurice Herbert was a son of John Laurence Herbert of New Hall, co Montgomery, by his marriage with Joyce Susannah, daughter of Mr Thomas Charles Jones of Froxfrith, co Montgomery. He was born at Madley, Herefordshire, 15 July 1808. He was educated at the Cathedral School, Hereford, and was admitted to St John's as a pensioner 3 May 1826; he took his degree as seventh wrangler in 1830. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 25 April 1832, and was called to the Bar 8 May 1835. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 10 April 1832, vacating the fellowship on his marriage. He practised as an equity draftsman and conveyancer; he was a commissioner for enfranchising assessable manors of the Duchy of Cornwall 1844-47. On the 12th March 1867

he was appointed Judge of County Courts, Circuit 24, an office he held until his death 3 November 1882 at his residence Rocklands, Ross, Herefordshire.

Mr J. M. Herbert was twice married: (1) on 13 August 1840 at Christ Church, Marylebone, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Johnes of Garthmyl Isaf, co Montgomery, and (2) on 4 September 1877 at the parish church of St Feock, Cornwall, to Mary Charlotte, fourth daughter of the Rev Thomas Phillpotts, of Porthywardan, Cornwall, sometime Vicar of St Feock.

The poem, "The Two Bishops," is by Mr Herbert's first wife.

The following passage occurs in Byron's *Don Juan*, Canto VIII, stanza 18:

And therefore we must give the greater number
To the Gazette—which doubtless fairly dealt
By the deceased, who lie in famous slumber
In ditches, fields, or wheresoer they felt
Their clay for the last time their souls encumber.
Thrice happy he whose name has been well spelt
In the despatch: I knew a man whose loss
Was printed *Grove*, although his name was *Grose*.

Byron adds the note: A fact: see the Waterloo Gazettes. I recollect remarking at the time to a friend: "*There is fame!* A man is killed, his name is *Grose* and they print it *Grove*." I was at College with the deceased, who was a very amiable and clever man, and his society in great request for his wit, gaiety and *Chansons à boire*.

The officer alluded to by Byron was a member of St John's. Edward Grose, son of Sir Nash Grose, knight, a judge in the Court of King's Bench, was admitted a Pensioner of St John's 27 July 1801 and commenced residence 16 October 1802.

He was born in the parish of St George the Martyr, Middlesex, 26 December 1783 and was educated at Eton. Edward Grose seems to have been intended at first for the legal profession, for he was admitted a student of the Middle Temple 17 January 1798. He took his B.A. degree from St John's in the Lent Term of 1806, having been gazetted an Ensign in the First Foot Guards 25 December 1805; he was gazetted Lieutenant and Captain 26 September 1811, and held this rank at the time of the Waterloo Campaign. He fell at Quatrebras, for his name appears in the list of "officers killed and missing 16 June 1815." His name also appears on the tablet, in the church at Waterloo, placed by the officers of the First Regiment of Foot Guards to the memory of their companions who fell at Quatrebras and Waterloo. In *The Waterloo Roll Call* of Mr Charles Dalton, page 102, note 21, it is stated that the parentage of this officer cannot be traced, and he seems to have left no will.

This note supplies the missing information. Sir Nash Grose took the LL.B. degree from Trinity Hall in 1768; the eldest son of Edward Grose of London, he was admitted to Lincoln's Inn 23 July 1756, was called to the Bar 25 November 1766, and became a Sergeant-at-law 25 April 1774. He was made a Judge of the King's Bench in 1787, retired in 1813, and died at Petersfield 31 May 1814.

Being at Cambridge April 29, 1664, I visited Dr Gunning, Master of St John's College, the scholars whereof are very numerous, about 300, as they say; more than in any house of Oxon by far. Dr Gunning did courteously entertain me—shewed me his Lodgings, which are very

large—leading at the one end of them into the Library—which is very long and fair, and full of books. The ceiling above is carved and well wrought. Thence, after a cup of Sacke and some sweet biscuit—he desired me to dine with him—I took my leave to return to my lodging—but before we went down the round stony stairces, he shewed me his passage from out of his lodgings into the Gallery where their little Organ stands; and a seat there for himself, if he please, to here Prayers, seeing all the Chapel, but the Scholars not seeing him, as in the King's Chapel. He went with me to the outer gate, and so we parted.

Extract from the Diary of Dr Woodward, Warden of New College, Oxford.

We take the following from some recent catalogues of second-hand books:

A LONG SET OF THIS SCARCE CAMBRIDGE MAGAZINE:

109 **EAGLE (The):** A MAGAZINE supported by MEMBERS of ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, from its beginning in 1858 to June, 1903, *with plates*, 131 Numbers 8vo *sewn* (VERY SCARCE), £6 15s. *Cambridge*, 1858-1903.

One of the best and longest maintained of all English University Magazines. Besides mathematical contributions, it includes articles on the most varied literary, artistic, and antiquarian subjects, notes from the College records, and an obituary.

220 **CAMBRIDGE: THE EAGLE**, a Magazine supported by Members of ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, A COMPLETE SET, from the Commencement in 1859 to the June part of 1907, *with plates, portraits, sketches, music, etc.*, 28 vols, 8vo, *cloth*, except Vols XXII, XXVII, and XXVIII, *which are in the original parts, as issued*, RARE, £12 12s. 1859-1907

A complete set of this St. John's periodical is very rarely found for sale. It was printed for subscribers only, and the copy in the British Museum is incomplete.

252 **CAMBRIDGE—The Eagle**, a magazine supported by Members of St. John's College, from the commencement to March, 1908, vols. 1 to 23 in *half calf*, remainder in *parts as issued*, and *general index to vols 1 to 15, backs of first few vols. very slightly rubbed*, £8 8s. 0d.
Printed for subscribers only. Cambridge 1859-1908.

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

In many cases the names of the contributors have been supplied in mss. by a former owner.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, Esq. *Treasurer*—J. J. Lister, Esq.
1st Boat Captain—H. F. Russell-Smith. *2nd Boat Captain*—R. F. Donne.
Hon. Sec.—J. G. H. Holtzapffel. *Junior Treas.*—L. A. Allen. *1st Lent Captain*—C. G. Carpenter. *2nd Lent Captain*—H. E. Chastaney. *3rd Lent Captain*—B. R. Streeten. *Additional Captain*—C. P. Aubry.

The unexpected and much lamented departure of C. J. W. Henslow occasioned a General Meeting of the Club to be held early this term to elect new officers. Our loss this year is rather a heavy one, since no less than four First May Colours and four Second May Colours have gone down, and at present there are few qualified to fill the vacancies.

Baleman Pairs.

These were held as usual on Wednesday and Thursday, June 16th and 17th, the two days following the College Ball, and were won by J. M. Short and C. L. Holthouse.

Coxswainless Fours.

Practice began on October 1st, but unfortunately ended before the Races, which were won by Third Trinity. The chief causes of the crew's not getting together were the constant changes found necessary and the want of "life" in the boat.

Pearson and Wright Sculls.

Rowed on Friday and Saturday, November 19th and 20th. There were six entries, and this occasioned two heats of three scullers in order to leave two in the final.

<i>First Heat.</i>	First Station.	R. F. Donne.
	Second Station.	J. Irving
<i>Second Heat.</i>	First Station.	L. A. Allen
	Second Station.	H. Dutton
	Third Station.	G. A. M. Griffiths
<i>Final Heat.</i>	First Station.	R. F. Donne
	Second Station.	L. A. Allen

The final was won fairly easily by R. F. Donne in good time. The two heats were neither of them very exciting, both men winning well within themselves.

Colquhoun Sculls.

These sculls were rowed for on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, November 26th and 27th. There were no less than fifteen entries, including Donne to represent L.M.B.C. The final was won by E. D. P. Pinks (Clare), who beat G. L. Thomson (Trinity Hall), in 8 min. 10 secs. Donne drew a bye in the first round, and in the second had to race H. E. Swanston (Jesus). Donne held him until the Plough Reach, when Swanston's extra weight and training began to tell, and he drew right away and eventually won by about 40 yards.

Concert.

A Concert was given by the Club in the College Hall on Thursday, November 25th, and was well attended.

College Trial Eights.

Weight still is conspicuous by its absence among the Freshmen. One or two seniors however have taken up rowing this year, and the standard all round is pretty well up to the average. What is lacking in weight is certainly made up by enthusiasm.

The loss of Henderson is felt keenly, as coaches of experience are lacking, but in spite of this the winning junior crock was quite as good as the winning senior crock, which is in no way below the average. Let it be whispered that the other juniors came in nowhere.

The Rugger boat made its annual appearance in the Back Station, and arrived at the flag in due course.

The coaching of the Seniors was undertaken by Russell-Smith and Donne, and that of the Juniors by Allen, Irving, and Holtzapffel.

In the actual races, which were rowed on Saturday, November 27th, Russell-Smith's boat won fairly easily from Donne's, from whom they drew away right from the start.

In the Juniors Allen's crew were decidedly better and went right away, Holtzapffel's crew coming right up on Irving's, which had Middle Station. But in the Gut the troubles of the third of the four crews began, first by cox grazing all the bow-side oars on the bank, and secondly by 2 losing his oar at Ditton. From here it was a procession up to the posts.

The names of the winning crews are as follows:—

<i>Winning Senior Crew.</i>	<i>Winning Junior Crew.</i>
B. L. Watson (<i>bow</i>)	K. S. Waters (<i>bow</i>)
2 H. C. Evans	2 W. S. Laidlaw
3 W. H. Ottley	3 N. V. Holden
4 R. S. Clarke	4 C. W. Guillebaud
5 T. Clough	5 S. I. Levy
6 C. G. Carpenter	6 W. P. Dodd
7 S. G. Askey	7 W. D. Wells
H. E. Chastaney (<i>stroke</i>)	W. H. Hattersley (<i>stroke</i>)
W. Raffle (<i>cox</i>)	H. L. Rees (<i>cox</i>)

On Saturday, December 4th, a Dessert was held in Lecture-Room VI, Mr Bushe-Fox taking the chair and presenting the cups to the members of the winning crews. A Musical Sketch entitled "The Jolly Pothunters" was performed with great success by several members of the Boat Club, who shall be nameless.

Trial Eights.

Six members of the Club have been tried and, unfortunately, been found wanting, during the Term. The race

was rowed on Saturday, December 4th. Two Club eights paddled down to Ely to watch, one being stroked by Mr Bushe-Fox and the other by B. R. Streeten.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

Balance Sheet for the year 1908-9.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Balance at the Bank.....	79	14	11	C.U.B.C. Assessment ...	92	9	0
General Athletic Club ...	360	0	0	Entrance Fees	5	5	0
Entrance Fees	14	16	0	Boat House :			
Subscription to				Rates.....	14	15	0
Light Four... 25 4 0				Water Rate	11	9	6
From Proceeds of				Gas Rate	2	3	6
Concert... 2 0 0				Coals and Coke	2	17	9
Balance of Junior				Taxes	2	18	4
Treasurer's account... 3 1 0				Fire Insurance	1	10	0
				Insurance of Servants...	14	3	
				Repairs and			
				Maintenance... 79 5 3			
				Washing..... 15 12 0			
				New Four-Oar	35	0	0
				Oars	40	0	0
				Carriage of Four & Oars	2	17	8
				Wages of Foister			
				and Taylor... 87 15 0			
				Horse Hire	10	2	6
				Hire of Bicycles	2	2	6
				Ferries and Locks	2	2	6
				Prizes	41	4	6
				Painting Names	7	6	
				Suits for Boatmen	4	16	0
				Printing Notices	10	0	
				" Programmes ... 2 0 0			
				Cheque Book..... 10 0			
				Sundries..... 4 12 6			
				Balance	21	15	8
£484 15 11				£484 15 11			

J. J. LISTER, Treasurer L.M.B.C.

Audited and found correct, }
November 4th, 1909. } R. F. SCOTT.

THE LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB

The Long Vacation Cricket team had a very pleasant and highly creditable season. We were strong in all three departments, and had at different times most valuable assistance from A. L. Gorringe, W. Stradling, and J. H. Franklin. The batting was always powerful, and W. Stradling, J. A. Fewings, and A. L. Gorringe played several big innings. F. D. Morton and R. S. Jeffreys were responsible for most of the bowling, and both met with great success, while F. B. Fisher and A. Watkins also did some extremely useful work. The fielding and catching, with one or two

off-days, were excellent, and the cricket was always keen and enjoyable. Exciting matches were played with the Dons and the Servants, both of which we only just succeeded in winning. The Mission match was played in very bad weather, and was as enjoyable as possible in such conditions; the Mission managed to win in the last over of the match.

Results :—Played 17. Won 8. Lost 3. Drawn 6.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Times not out.	Highest score.	Total.	Aver.
W. Stradling	6	2	117*	222	55.5
J. A. Fewings	11	2	88*	421	46.7
A. L. Gorringe	7	1	86	263	43.8
J. H. Franklin.....	6	0	93	164	27.3
E. K. Quick.....	15	1	80	377	26.9
V. W. J. Hobbs	5	0	70	105	21.0
F. D. Morton	13	2	44	209	19.0
F. Northorp	10	4	34	109	18.1
R. S. Jeffreys	8	2	51*	107	17.8
F. B. Fisher	15	2	42*	202	15.5
A. Watkins	11	1	74	152	15.2
L. C. Levy	5	2	21*	38	12.6
W. W. P. Pittom	8	2	23*	65	10.8
R. A. Warters.....	5	0	16	46	9.2
S. D. Nurse.....	5	1	24	35	8.7

Also batted :—H. F. Russell-Smith 64*, 2; V. C. Boddington, 0; P. M. W. Williams 1, 0, 11, 17; A. P. Long 2, 8; F. M. Cheshire 5, 1; F. G. Burr 14; B. Moody 0, 10, 1; G. N. Nicklin 8*, 0, 0, 1; W. H. Carter 1.

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
F. B. Fisher.....	44	4	188	14	13.4
F. D. Morton	150.3	17	462	32	14.43
A. Watkins	74	8	275	19	14.47
R. S. Jeffreys	130	10	555	38	14.6
A. L. Gorringe	92	11	358	19	18.8

Also bowled :—V. W. J. Hobbs 8—57—2; F. M. Cheshire 12—36—1; S. D. Nurse 7—29—0; J. A. Fewings 3—12—0; W. Stradling 9—58—1; L. C. Levy 1—8—0; A. P. Long 11—56—6; H. F. Russell-Smith 1—4—1; J. H. Franklin 2—5—1; W. W. P. Pittom 1—2—0; G. N. Nicklin 4—16—0; P. M. W. Williams 3—16—0.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—C. Beale. Hon. Sec.—C. B. Thompson.

In writing of this Term's performances, we cannot but deplore the lack of good material among the 1st year. We began the season well by drawing with Caius, and defeating Queens' and Clare. This was followed up by draws with Pembroke and St Catharine's. We next played Trinity, and, going utterly to pieces, suffered a very heavy defeat. We then defeated Queens', but the following day suffered a heavier defeat at the hands of Pembroke than that which

we experienced on the Trinity ground. At the beginning of the season we looked like developing into a very powerful combination, but lack of consistency has greatly spoiled our chances of a good position in the League Table.

Summary of League Matches played this Term:—

OPPONENTS.	RESULT.	FOR.	AGST.
v. Caius	Drawn.....	5.....	5
v. Queens'	Won	4.....	3
v. Clare	Won	2.....	0
v. Pembroke	Drawn.....	2.....	2
v. St Catharine's.....	Drawn.....	4.....	4
v. Trinity	Lost	1.....	8
v. Queens'	Won	5.....	2
v. Pembroke	Lost	1.....	9

Result:—Played 8. Won 3. Drawn 3. Lost 2.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

President—R. F. Patterson. Hon. Sec.—H. W. Todd. Committee—Mr Glover, L. B. Tillard, H. Parker.

The following papers have been read this Term:—

Wednesday, October 27th—"Bacchylides."

By H. W. Todd.

Wednesday, November 17th—"Cretan excavation in connection with the Minos legend."

By F. C. Oakley.

Monday, December 6th—"Examples of Mycenaean animal worship."

By B. Moody.

Mr D. S. Robertson, Trinity, has been elected an honorary member of the Society, and there are seven other new members this Term.

AMALGAMATED ATHLETIC CLUBS.

Balance Sheet for the year 1908-9.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1907-8.....	138	10	4	Grants to:			
Subscriptions:				L.M.B.C.	360	0	0
Arrears from 1907-8...	8	15	0	Cricket & Football Cl.	227	0	0
For 1908-9.....	809	12	6	Athletic Club	33	3	3
				Lawn Tennis Club ...	37	13	9
				Fives Club.....	16	16	6
				Lacrosse Club	16	6	0
				Hockey Club.....	14	6	6
				Arrears: Athletic Club			
				Prizes.....	2	2	6
				Printing and Postage ...	0	13	0
				Collectors' charges	12	5	6
				Donation to Fund for			
				levelling Cricket Ground	4	5	1
				Balance at Bank	232	5	9
	£956	17	10		£956	17	10

R. P. GREGORY, Hon. Treasurer.

Audited and found correct, } E. A. BENIANS.
November 6th, 1909.

THE CHESS CLUB.

At a Business Meeting on Friday, October 15th, A. A. Guest-Williams was elected Vice-President and A. Watkins Honorary Secretary. The Club has met five times this Term and has played two friendly matches. We lost to Trinity, but beat Pembroke after a lively and exciting match, which was much enjoyed. We entered for the University Board Competition and drew against St Catharine's in the first round. We have lost one game and won one: the remaining three are at present unfinished. The following represented St John's on this occasion:—W. H. Weightman, A. Watkins, P. M. Williams, W. H. Carter, J. R. Banister: W. H. Carter won his game. We could wish that more of our members were also members of the University Chess Club.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr J. R. Tanner. Hon. Sec.—F. M. Cheshire.

The fifth year of the Society's existence has opened most auspiciously. An unusually large number of members and visitors assembled in the President's rooms on October 27th. We owe him our deepest gratitude for all he has done to make the Society a success, and specially appreciated listening to a paper from him—a privilege we have not enjoyed for four years.

The following papers have been read this Term:—

Oct. 27th.....	"The English in India.".....	Dr J. R. Tanner
Nov. 10th.....	"Karl Marx"	G. E. Jackson
Nov. 24th.....	"John Wyclif".....	G. A. M. Griffiths

C.U.O.T.C.—"G" COMPANY.

Officer Commanding—J. G. H. Holtzapffel. Colour Sergeant—H. S. Barrett. Section Commanders—R. F. Donne, E. J. Y. Brash, F. G. Burr, R. U. E. Knox.

It is pleasant to be able to report the doings of the College Company without using the term "Company" falsely. From 19 old members its strength has been raised to 83. Amongst the recruits we are very glad to welcome several old Public School "Shots," who will be of great use to the Rifle Club.

Camp was held this year at Bulford on Salisbury Plain, for the first time under the new system, and proved to be a highly instructive week. The chief features to mention are the bad weather, which did not, however, affect the work of the corps to any great extent, and secondly the attempted surprise of "General X," who, surrounded by "a devoted band of followers" ("G" Company), took refuge for the night in some ruined farm buildings a couple of miles from Camp. Owing to the subtle strategies of various members of "G" Company, who had prepared the adjacent land with

string entanglements, the attackers were successfully hoodwinked and General X and all his followers "skeeladled" leaving no traces except a few hundred yards of string.

The principal work of this Term has consisted in a very interesting Field Day on October 23rd in the neighbourhood of Lords Bridge, in which several thousand Territorials and Public School Cadets took part, and two night attacks, the first, on October 22nd, being somewhat of a failure, the second proving more exciting. This latter was on the night of November 9th, and was supposed to be the effort of a red force to destroy a bridge across the Cam at Grantchester Meadows. The proceedings went without a hitch until the line, "G" and "H" Companies, had passed over the bridge to support the party who were to lay the charges for its destruction. At this point the supports (Perse School) thought it high time for a little activity on their part and commenced firing volleys into their own side. Upon this four of "G" Company jumped into the river, discovering too late that the Cam is quite wet.

The recruits worked very well considering their lack of experience, and the Company promises to become a very smart one by Camp next Summer.

It would be a great convenience if all the members would remember to look for the week's orders every Thursday morning on the new notice board.

J. G. H. HOLTZAPFFEL, 2nd Lieut.

NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

President—R. Stansfeld. *Treasurer*—Dr J. E. Marr. *Secretary*—W. S. Soden.

Two papers have been read this Term :—

Nov. 3rd—"Alchemy," by G. A. G. Bonser.

Nov. 24th—"Abiogenesis," by R. Stansfeld.

On Dec. 8th a third paper was read by D. G. Lillie.

During the Term Messrs A. T. Edwards, A. P. Long, and L. R. Shore have been elected Members of the Club.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

President—S. G. Askey. *Ex-Presidents*—G. W. Spencer, G. A. G. Bonser. *Hon. Sec.*—C. C. Okell.

The following papers have been read this Term to the Society :—

Nov. 6th—"Some Ancient Remedies," by Mr H. H. Brindley.

Nov. 22nd—"Sleep," by G. A. G. Bonser.

Dec. 3rd—"Anaesthesia," by Dr L. E. Shore.

The following have become Honorary Members during the Term :—Prof A. Macalister, Dr L. E. Shore, Dr W. H. Rivers, Mr R. H. Adie, Mr H. H. Brindley.

Mr E. L. K. Sargent has been elected a Full Member and Messrs J. B. Hunter and W. Raffle Associate Members.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—The President, Mr Cox, Mr Graves, Mr Mason, Dr Sandys. *Committee*—Mr Bushe-Fox, The Dean, Mr Ward, Dr Tanner, Mr Hart (*Senior Secretary*), Mr How (*Senior Treasurer*), Mr Rootham, C. P. Aubry, H. S. Barrett, A. J. Bentley, H. P. W. Burton, R. F. Donne, F. B. Fisher (*Junior Secretary*), C. C. Gale (*Junior Treasurer*), M. T. Lloyd, G. I. C. Marchand, B. Moody, H. R. Ragg, C. H. Ritchie, B. R. Streeten, A. R. Thompson, S. L. Thompson, H. W. Todd, B. L. Watson, W. H. Weightman, R. McD. Winder.

On August Bank Holiday we were glad to welcome some seventy parishioners from Walworth. The weather was not very good, but it fortunately steadied itself sufficiently in the afternoon for the cricket match to be played. After a keen struggle the Mission won just on time, to their immense satisfaction. The rest of the proceedings were as usual, but special thanks are due to Mrs Cobb for providing a generous tea in Hall, and to those members of the College who gave up so much time in rowing the visitors about on the river.

There was a large gathering of Johnians and Cranleighians at the Mission for the Harvest Festival, and we were particularly glad that the Master was able to take the chair at the supper. The Bishop of Thetford preached, and subsequently made a very delightful speech. It was a most successful and enthusiastic gathering.

The usual meeting for Freshmen was held on November 20th in Mr Hart's rooms. The Vicar gave an important address, and considerable interest was shown in the working of the Mission. It seems that the Mission will be excellently supported by the First Year, and we hope that they will go down to the Mission, where they will always be welcome, as soon as they can. Any information as to its whereabouts will be gladly given by C. C. Gale or F. B. Fisher.

A Concert will be held, in aid of the Mission, in the Kensington Town Hall on Tuesday, Jan. 11th, at 8.15 p.m. The arrangements for it are being made almost entirely by Mr C. B. Rootham and G. I. C. Marchand. The full College Choir will perform, and the Royal College of Music String Quintet have kindly promised their services. It is hoped that the Concert will be thoroughly well supported by the members of the College and their friends. The Kensington Town Hall, being exactly opposite a District Railway station, is easily accessible, and the date has been fixed to suit members of the College who live far from London, and who will about that time be coming up for next Term. Further details will be announced later. The Concert will be under the direction of Mr C. B. Rootham, whose spare time is most generously devoted to this object, and whose enthusiasm is the surest guarantee of its success.

dazzling brilliance of the other years, or even the newly introduced free coffee, we do not know; but the first year have joined in considerable numbers, though there is still room for more. Not a few of them show great promise, and will, we hope, after trying their wings in our debates, take courage and fly high in those of the Union, where the College has a reputation to maintain. All the debates have been well attended, and the number of speakers has been extraordinary. The two Inter-College debates were a great success. It was very pleasant to be able to welcome among us the leaders of thought of Jesus College, and the success of the occasion was proved by the fact that the debate lasted for nearly three hours. Those members who went to Pembroke were amply rewarded by an excellent debate—and a pint of “audit” apiece.

The following Debates have been held this Term :—

Saturday, October 16th. F. B. Fisher (Sec.) moved “That this House deprecates the recent increase in aerial navigation.” Ayes : F. B. Fisher, W. G. Constable (Ex-Pres.), C. C. Gale. Noes : P. A. Irving, H. N. Tait, L. B. Tillard, M. J. Antia, F. D. Morton (Hon. Auditor). The honourable opener having replied, the House divided : Ayes, 9 ; Noes, 28 ; majority against the motion, 19. Forty-eight members and others were present during the evening.

Saturday, October 23rd. J. B. Sterndale Bennett moved “That this House disapproves of any form of censorship of the drama.” Ayes : J. B. Sterndale Bennett, R. F. Patterson, D. W. Ward, A. Watkins, H. F. Russell-Smith, W. G. Constable (Ex-Pres.), H. N. Tait, H. N. Leakey. Noes : F. D. Morton (Hon. Auditor), L. B. Tillard, G. E. Jackson, C. F. Smith. The honourable opener having waived his right of reply, the House divided : Ayes, 10 ; Noes, 21 ; majority against the motion, 11. Thirty-eight members were present during the evening.

Saturday, October 30th. Freshmen’s Debate. H. Stuart moved “That this House strongly condemns the present system of public school education.” Ayes : H. Stuart, F. Kidd, R. E. Bush, W. S. Laidlaw, L. A. Allen. Noes : C. F. Smith, W. H. Guillebaud, T. R. Banister, R. K. Haslam, H. N. Leakey, F. P. Cheetham, A. G. Clow, J. B. Hunter, J. H. Cole, H. F. Russell-Smith, P. A. Irving, S. M. Green, F. D. Morton (Hon. Auditor), H. F. R. Miller, C. W. Guillebaud, F. G. Burr, F. B. Cavalier. The honourable opener having waived his right of reply, the House divided : Ayes, 7 ; Noes, 32 ; majority against the motion, 25. Forty-five members were present during the evening.

Saturday, November 6th. S. M. Green moved “That this House would favour the extension of the franchise to women upon the same conditions as to men.” Ayes : S. M. Green, G. E. Jackson, H. P. W. Burton (Vice-Pres.), A. Alexander, R. K. Haslam, H. N. Leakey, H. F. Russell-Smith. Noes : C. C. Gale, A. G. Clow, F. B. Fisher (Sec.), C. F. Smith, M. J. Antia, T. Clough, S. F. Sears, C. W. Guillebaud, F. G. Burr, W. J. L. Rogerson, R. F. Donne, P. A. Irving. The honourable opener having replied, the House divided : Ayes, 14 ; Noes, 17 ; majority against the motion, 3. Forty-one members were present during the evening.

Saturday, November 13th. No Debate was held.

Thursday, November 18th. Joint Debate with the Rooster’s Club, Jesus College. F. B. Fisher (Sec.) moved “That this House looks back with fond regret to the past, and is not at all sanguine about the future.” Ayes : F. B. Fisher, W. E. Stardcastle (Ex-Pres., Jesus College), H. N. Leakey, L. B. Tillard, H. Farrell (Sec., Jesus College), F. L. Grille (Jesus College), P. A. Irving. Noes : T. H. Allen (Pres., Jesus College), H. N. Tait, G. A. W. Phillips (Jesus College), C. B. Prior (Jesus College), H. F. Kirkpatrick (Jesus College), A. E. Button, P. Clough, H. E. Hughes-Davies (Jesus College), J. B. P. Adams, S. Wadsworth, Jesus College, E. B. Grasett (Jesus College), G. I. C. Marchand (Pres.), M. J. Antia. The honourable opener having replied, the House divided : Ayes, 10 ; Noes, 39 ; majority against the motion, 29. Seventy-five members and visitors were present during the evening.

Saturday, November 20th. A Joint Debate was held with the Pembroke College Debating Society, which took place in Pembroke College. H. P. W. Burton (Vice-Pres.) proposed the motion, and G. I. C. Marchand (Pres.) spoke fourth. About thirty members attended the debate.

Saturday, November 27th. A. Watkins moved “That this House welcomes the growing power of the Labour Movement in the politics of this country.” Ayes : A. Watkins, T. R. Banister, G. I. C. Marchand (Pres.), M. J. Antia, W. G. Constable (Ex-Pres.). Noes : A. Alexander, A. C. Nicholls, G. E. Jackson, F. B. Fisher (Sec.), H. E. T. Vale, H. R. Ragg. The honourable opener having replied, the House divided : Ayes, 10 ; Noes, 14 ; majority against the motion, 4. Thirty-eight members were present during the evening.

As we go to press we hear that at the Change of Officers’ Debate on Thursday, December 2nd, G. I. C. Marchand (retiring President) will sing (or say), “I’ve got a motter, always merry and bright.”

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—R. F. Donne. *Ex-President in residence*—Mr Hart. *Hon. Sec.*—R. H. A. Cotton. *Hon. Treas.*—E. J. Toase. *Committee*—B. R. Streeten, H. W. Todd.

The Society has been fortunate this Term in hearing some very interesting papers. Four meetings were held, two of which were given to Old Testament study. Dr McNeile's kindness in reading us a paper was appreciated, and Dr Foakes-Jackson's cautious method in dealing with Old Testament criticism is decidedly advantageous to some minds in these days. Mr How read a paper on "The 'Confessions' of St Augustine," which sketched vividly and clearly the Saint's struggles in mental and religious difficulties. The Term's meetings were concluded by an address given by the Rev Father Waggett, of the Society of St John the Evangelist, Cowley, which was warmly received by the Society and visitors, who showed their appreciation of him by turning up in somewhat larger numbers than at any previous meeting this Term. The following is the list of papers, etc.:

Nov. 5th. "The 'Confessions' of St Augustine," by Rev J. C. H. How, M.A., Trinity College, in R. F. Donne's Rooms.

Nov. 12th. "The Old Testament in the New," by Rev A. H. McNeile, D.D., Dean of Sidney Sussex College, in E. H. Smith's Rooms.

Nov. 19th. "Modern Criticism of the Old Testament," by Rev Canon Foakes-Jackson, D.D., Dean of Jesus College, in W. H. Hattersley's Rooms.

Nov. 28th. Advent Sunday, Corporate Communion.

Dec. 3rd. "Some helps to Religious Stability," by Rev. P. N. Waggett, M.A., St Anselm's House, in R. H. A. Cotton's Rooms.

New Subscribers to Eagle Magazine, commencing with No. 150.

Acton, H.	Douglas, W. E.	Leakey, H. N.
Adams, J. B. P.	Ennos, F. R.	Levy, S. I.
Andrews, J. C.	Gardiner, K. J. R.	Lloyd, H. M.
Antia, M. J.	Gleave, J. W.	Lord, G. F.
Applewhaite, C. T.	Gregory, A. R.	McAulay, F. W.
Armitage, B. F.	Griffiths, H. P.	Maclay, E.
Averill, T. H.	Grigg, P. J.	McMullen, W. A.
Banister, T. R.	Guillebaud, C. W.	Mason, E. W.
Beard, E. C.	Guillebaud, W. H.	Pollard, W. M. N.
Belgrave, W. N. C.	Grail, C. G.	Rafle, W.
Bellman, A. F.	Halliwell, W. N.	Raven, E. E.
Bevan, G. T. M.	Hanson, J.	Reece, F. B.
Bush, R. E.	Haslam, R. K.	Rees, H. L.
Cavalier, F. B.	Hedgecock, A. T.	Rowell, A. H.
Chatterji, A. K.	Henry, W. D. M.	St John, F.
Cheetham, F. P.	Higgins, F. E.	Sears, S. E.
Clarke, R. S.	Holden, N. V.	Shepherd, E. H.
Clow, A. G.	Hunter, J. B.	Smith, C. F.
Cole, J. H.	James, R. W.	Stuart, H.
Coles, V. J. H.	Jopson, N. B.	Turner, W. L.
Cushing, W. E. W.	Kidd, F.	Twentyman, D. C. T.
Darlington, W. A. C.	Kirk, J. H.	Vale, H. E. T.
Davis, H.	Laidlaw, W. S.	Waters, K. S.

THE LIBRARY.

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

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

Donations

DONORS

- Bach (J. S.). Organ Works. Edited by J. F. Bridge and James Higgs. 2 vols. oblong 4to. Lond. 1881-6.....
- Steggall (C.). Instruction Book for the Organ. 2nd Edition. oblong 4to. Lond. N.D..... Miss Kearney.
- Cooper (G.). Organ arrangements.....
- Smart (H.). Original Compositions for the Organ and several others on music.
- Goode (W.). The Nature of Christ's Presence in the Eucharist. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1856. 11.31.78,79.....
- The Divine Rule of Faith and Practice. 3 vols. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1853. 11.31.75-77.....
- *Wilkins (N. G.). Hopeful and optimistic Views, old and new, for every day in the year. With addenda. *Privately printed*. 16mo. 1908-9. 11.11.63,64.....
- Uffenbach (Z. C. von). Herrn Z. C. von Uffenbach merkwürdige Reisen durch Niedersachsen, Holland und Engelland. 3 Thle. 8vo. Ulm, 1753-4. C.12.14-16.....
- Meyrick (Rev. F.). An Appeal from the 20th Century to the 16th and 17th Centuries; or, the Faith and Practice of the two first centuries of the Reformed Anglican Church. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 11.17.59.....
- Quintilian. De Institutione Oratoria libri duodecim. Recens. et Annotatione explanavit G. L. Spalding. Vol. I-V. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1798-1829. 7.22.58-63.....
- Lexicon Quintilianum. Edidit E. Bonnelus. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1834. 7.22.63.....
- British Academy. Proceedings 1903-1904. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 4.28.2.....
- Fletcher (H.). The A-B-Z of our own Nutrition. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 3.47.42.....
- John Rylands Library, Manchester. Catalogue of an Exhibition of the Works of Dante Alighieri, shown in the main Library from March to October, 1909. 8vo. Lond. 1909.....
- Catalogue of an Exhibition of original Editions of the principal Works of John Milton, arranged in Celebration of the Tercentenary of his birth. 8vo. Lond. 1908..... The Librarian of the John Rylands Library

- Theophrastus. Characters. An English Translation from a revised Text, with Introduction and Notes by R. C. Jebb. A new Edition edited by J. E. Sandys*. 8vo. Lond. 1909. 7.18.64.....
- Monceaux (P.). Les Africains: Etude sur la Littérature Latine d'Afrique. Les Patiens. 8vo. Paris, 1894. 7.49.25.....
- Schanz (M.). Geschichte der Römischen Literatur bis zum Gesetzgebungswerk des Kaisers Justinian. (Hand. der Klass. Altertums-Wissenschaft. Herausg. von Dr. I. von Müller. Band viii). 8vo. München, 1890-2 7.46.2.....
- Aristotle. Rhetoric. A translation by Sir R. C. Jebb. Edited with an Introduction and with supplementary Notes by J. E. Sandys*. 8vo. Camb. 1909. 7.18.65.....
- *Hurry (Dr. J. B.). A History of the Reading Pathological Society. 8vo. Lond. 1909. 3.45.24.....
- Education. Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year ended June 30, 1908. Vol. I. 8vo. Washington, 1908. 14.22.....
- *Smith (Dr. G. C. Moore). Early-printed Books in the Library of the University of Sheffield. English to 1640, Foreign to 1600. Issued by the Library Committee for the opening of the Edgar Allen Library, 26 April 1909. 4to. Camb. 1909. 14.6.4.....
- *Bateson (Prof. W.). Mendel's Principles of Heredity. 8vo. Camb. 1909. 3.43.38.....
- *Tanner (J. R.). A descriptive catalogue of the Naval Manuscript in the Pepysian Library at Magdalene College, Cambridge. Vol. III. Admiralty Letters (Vols. IV. and V.) (Navy Records Society. Vol. XXXVI.) 8vo. Lond. 1909. 5.34.34.....
- *Harker (Alfred). The Natural History of Igneous Rocks. 8vo. Lond. 1909. 3.43.8.....
- Revel (P. C.). Le Hasard sa Loi et ses Conséquences dans les Sciences et en Philosophie suivi d'un Essai sur la Metempsychose. Nouv. Edit. 8vo. Paris, 1909. 1.24.35.....
- Trinity Hall. Early printed Books to the Year 1500 in the Library of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. roy. 8vo. Camb. 1909. 14.4.34.....
- King's College. A List of the Incunabula in the Library of King's College, Cambridge. roy. 8vo. Camb. 1908.....
- *Woodruffe-Peacock (Rev. E. A.). Rural Studies. Nos. I-X. 8vo. Louth, 1902-7. 3.47.62.....

Additions.

- Acts (Public General) 8 Edward VII. 8vo. Lond. 1909. SL.13.
- Annual Register for the Year 1908. New series. 8vo. Lond. 1909. 5.18.
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