

Brother prior I pray you to deliuer vnto the brynger hereof Roger
 Notte for my ladyes power folke at Hatfeld & my to And the
 bill assigned to my hande of alle your discharge from Lambeth
 with the xijth daie of June. Jo. Roffs
 I pray you do so much to se Peter's work for my ladyes
 tomb & when ye have oones seen I will comm my self thyder.

+

R. the prior of sent
 bartylmewes this be
 deliuered.



NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from page 37).

THE frontispiece* to the present number of the
Eagle is a reproduction, by the collotype
 process, of a letter to the Prior of St.
 Bartholomew's in Smithfield from Bishop
 Fisher.

It will be observed that the letter was written by an
 amanuensis and signed by Fisher, who has added a
 couple of lines in his own handwriting. It reads as
 follows:

Brother prior I pray you to deliuer vnto the brynger
 hereof, Roger Notte, ffor my ladyes power folke at Hatfeld
 ciiij li. And this byll assigned with my hande shalbe your
 discharge ffrom Lambeth Marsh, the xiiijth daie of June.

Jo. Roffs.

And I pray you do so moch to se Peter's work for my
 ladyes tomb and when ye have oones seen I will comm my
 self thyder.

Addressed: To the prior of Sent Bartylmewes this be
 deliuered.

The contract with Pietro Torrigiano for the tomb of
 the Lady Margaret has been printed in the *Eagle* (Vol.
 xviii, 341-345). The supervision of the work was
 thereby given to the Bishop, Henry Hornby, and

* The Editors are indebted for the frontispiece to the kindness of the
 Master, who presented the *Eagle* with copies for the current number.

William Bolton, Prior of St Bartholomew's. The latter seems to have had the chief oversight, for in the Accounts of the Executors of the Lady Margaret (printed by Professor Mayor in Cooper's *Life of the Lady Margaret*, p. 201) we find the entry:

"Item [paiede] to the prior of Seint Barthilmews for his counsell in devisynge the seide tombe, and for his labour costis and expensis in surueyinge and cowntrollynge the werkmen of the same tombe at diuerse and sondry tymes and ffor sendynge for diuerse werkmen ffrom beyende the see for makynge of the seide tombe."

The sum paid to Bolton is not entered, there being a later memorandum "the prior of Seint Barthilmews is no thinge allowed yet for his labour."

Bolton seems to have been better known for his architectural skill than for his theological attainments, for we find that one of Cardinal Wolsey's correspondents, writing in 1518, says that the king must have assurance of Bolton's learning, as well as architectural skill, before he advances him to a bishopric (*l.c.* p. 260 line 26-28). It may therefore be the case that Bolton made the design for the tomb while Torrigiano executed the work.

Fisher's letter is an order to Bolton to pay over certain moneys for the support of the Lady Margaret's pensioners at Hatfield. It was therefore no doubt presented to the Executors by him as a voucher for the accuracy of his accounts and thus came to be preserved in College. The letter was written in June of an unmentioned year; the date of the contract with Torrigiano is 23 November 1511.

The document which follows is of considerable interest; it is the final account of Dr Robert Shorton, first Master of St John's, being in fact a statement of the cost of building the college. What appears to be the original *computus roll* has at some time been much

injured by wet. To unroll it now would require the skill and patience of those who so treat Egyptian papyri. It has been for many years rolled up with an early copy endorsed: "Shorton's accompte for buildinge the Colledge being truly copyed, Octobris primo 1638, out of the Originall thereof being decayed with raine." In this copy there are some blanks, corresponding doubtless to the decayed portions of the original.

Another copy of the account has been preserved in the volume of inventories from which the list of players' apparel, printed in the last number of the *Eagle*, was taken. In this copy, which seems to date from about 1547, a word or two is occasionally missing owing perhaps to careless copying, the handwriting is moreover far from easy to read. The statement which follows is made up by a comparison of the two copies.

Collegium Sancti Johannis Euangeliste infra
Vniuersitatem Cantebriegie.

Bona Fundatricis data huic Collegio Sancti
Johannis Euangeliste in Cantabrigia.

Computus Magistri Roberti Shorton Sacre Theologie professoris Magistri Collegii Sancti Johannis Euangeliste in vniversitate Cantabrigia computantis tam in omnibus et singulis denariorum summis per ipsum receptis ex Reuerendo in Christo patre et domino permissione diuina Johanne Roffensi episcopo de Magistro Henrico Horneby et Magistro Hugone Assheton tribus executoribus nuper excellentissime principisse Margareta Comitisse Richmondie et Derby ac matris domini Regis Henrici Septimi defuncti pro noua constructura et fabricacione dicti Collegii Sancti Johannis sumptibus et expensis dicte nuper principis ac de consimilibus denariorum summis per dictum computantem similiter de diuersis aliis personis ad usum dicti Collegii quam de omnibus et singulis denariorum summis per ipsum solutis circa premissa et pro dicto Collegio videlicet ab ultimo die Januarij anno Regni Regis Henrici Octauij secundo vsque festum Sancte Agnetis virginis anno septimo eiusdem domini Regis scilicet per quinque annos integros

Arreragia.

Nulla quia iste est primus comptus per prefatum Robertum redditus

Summa . . . nulla

Sed recognoscit :

Recepta denariorum scilicet de

Memorandum quod dicta billa Magistri Hugonis Ashton remanet penes dominum Episcopum Roffensem

Domino Episcopo Roffensi.

Memorandum quod dicta obligationes remanent penes dominum Johannem Roffensem episcopum.

Sed recognoscit.

De . . . MM.li per dictum magistrum Robertum Shorton recepta ex dicto Reverendo patre domino Johanne Roffensi episcopo ad diuersas vices infra tempus huius compoti videlicet prima vice decimo sexto die Julij anno tercio Regis predicti Mli secunda vice eisdem die et anno CCCCl. li tercia vice decimo tercio die Augusti anno tercio predicto D li et quarta vice xxiiij die Nouembris anno tercio predicto l.li ut patet per tres billas propria manu eiusdem computantis scriptas super hunc comptum ostensas et examinatas ac inter memoranda eiusdem remanentes. Et de D.li per ipsum computantem similiter recepta de prefato episcopo in promptis denariis ex mutuo infra tempus predictum pro quibus idem Computans cum aliis Sociis suis Collegii predicti tenentur eidem episcopo per scriptum suum obligatorium sub sigillo communi eiusdem Collegii cuius datum est decimo octavo die mensis Januarij anno quarto Regis Henrici Octavi super hunc comptum ostensum et examinatum vt per dictum scriptum plenius apparet.

Summa . . . MMD.li.

Magistro Henrico Horneby.

Et de . . . M iiij^{xx} iiijli per dictum computantem similiter recepta de supradicto magistro Henrico Horneby ad diuersas vices infra tempus huius compoti vt particulariter patet plenarie per vnam indenture pergamani manu propria ipsius computantis in xiiij separalibus summis super hunc comptum ostensam et examinatum ac inter memoranda predicta remanentem.

Et de . . . xxvijli xvjs per dictum computantem similiter recepta de supradicto magistro Henrico Horneby, videlicet xvij^{mo} die Julij anno Septimo Regis predicti xxli vicesimo die Julij anno eodem vjli et xiiij^{mo} die Septembris dicto anno Septimo xxxvjs Et sic in toto vt supra ex recognitione dicti computantis super hunc comptum.

Summa . . . MCxjli xvjs.

Magistro Hugone Ashton

Et de . . . DCCLxli per dictum computantem similiter recepta de magistro Hugone Ashton ad diuersas vices infra tempus predictum vt patet per vnam billam manu propria ipsius computantis scriptam datam xvij^{mo} die marcij anno quinto Regis predicti receptam summe predicte testificantem super hunc comptum ostensam et inter memoranda eiusdem remanentem.

Summa . . . DCCLxli.

Jacobo Morice

Et de . . . DCxixli xs. per ipsum similiter recepta de Jacobo Morice ad diuersas vices infra tempus huius compoti videlicet vicesimo die Aprilis anno quinto Regis Henrici Octavi Cxlii primo die Julij dicto anno quinto xlixli vicesimo die Nouembris dicto anno quinto CClⁱ sexto die Aprilis eodem anno iiij^{xx}li vicesimo die Julij anno sexto Regis predicti xli die Decembris dicto anno sexto xxli decimo die Januarij eodem anno xliiijli xx^o die Januarij eodem anno xxli xs et xxvj^o die Januarij eodem anno xxvjli vt patet per librum dicti computantis ac ex recognitione sua super hunc comptum.

Summa . . . DCxixli xs.

Hugone Edwards

Et de . . . xxvijli vs ix^d per ipsum recepta de Hugone Edwards infra tempus predictum vt patet per librum eiusdem computantis ac per recognitionem suam super hunc comptum

Summa . . . xxvijli vs ix^d.

Johanne Straunge

Et de . . . xxli per ipsum similiter recepta de Johanne Straunge primo die Julij anno quinto Regis predicti infra tempus huius compoti vt patet per librum dicti magistri

Roberti Shorton ac ex recognicione eiusdem super hunc compotum

Summa . . . xxli.

Recepta denariorum de certarum terrarum venditarum

Et de . . . CCxxli per dictum computantem recepta de precio certarum terrarum nuper dicti Collegij iacentium in Iselham sic per ipsum venditarum infra tempus huius compoti ac ex recognicione sua super hunc compotum

Summa . . . Cxxli.

Recepta denariorum

Et de . . . xxxli per ipsum similiter recepta de Johanne Davy nuper firmario cuiusdam tenementi iuxta Castrum Cantabrigie pertinentis Collegio predicto de debito eiusdem Johannis prius mutuato ex recognicione dicti computantis super hunc compotum

Summa . . . xxxli.

Recepta denariorum ex mutuo

Et de . . . xli per ipsum similiter recepta de magistro Collegij regij Cantabrigie ex mutuo super diuersa Jocalia de bonis dicti Collegij Sancti Johannis eidem impignorata ex recognicione eiusdem super hunc compotum Et de . . . xxxvijli per ipsum similiter recepta de magistro Collegij Christi ex mutuo super diuersa Jocalia de bonis prefati Collegij Sancti Johannis eidem impignorata infra tempus predictum ex recognicione sua super hunc compotum.

Summa . . . lxxvijli.

Exitibus terrarum de novo perquisitorum in Iselham

Et de . . . xli per ipsum similiter recepta de exitibus certorum terrarum et tenementorum iacentium in Iselham de novo perquisitorum ex Edwardo Bestney ad vsum Collegij predicti videlicet pro vno anno integro terminato ad festum Sancti Michaelis anno septimo Regis predicti infra tempus predictum accidens ex recognicione dicti computantis super hunc compotum

Summa . . . xli.

Oneratur denariorum de arreragiis officii receptoris terrarum dicti Collegij.

Et oneratur super compotum de . . . xiiijli xiijs ob et iiij capons de claris arreragiis dicti computantis officii sui

Receptoris terrarum et tenementorum pertinentium Collegio predicto pro anno septimo Regis predicti prout in pede compoti sui eiusdem anni plenius continetur. Et oneratur se gratis de vs ijd de parte vjli xiijs iiijd per ipsum receptum de Magistro Henrico Horneby pro diuersisolucionibus fiendis in Scaccario domini Regis et alibi pro custodibus legis et aliis habitis circa causas Collegij Sancti Johannis infra tempus predictum vltra vjli viijs ijd de residuo dicte summe vjli xiijs iiijd per ipsum soluto et exposito causa predicta.

Summa . . . xiiijli xviijs ijd ob.

Recepta Forinseca

Et oneratur se gratis de . . . xli per ipsum recepta de magistro Johanne Riplingham theologie professor ad vsum Collegij predicti ex dono eiusdem Johannis per recognicionem suam super hunc compotum.

Summa . . . xli.

Summa totalis Recepte . . . v^m iiij^c xxxijli ix s xjd ob Soluciones denariorum pro terris perquisitis.

Idem computat in denariis per ipsum solutis Edwardo Bestney pro certis terris iacentibus in Iselham ex eodem perquisitis ad vsum Collegii predicti infra tempus predictum . . . Clxxli. Et in consimilibus denariis per ipsum solutis Ricardo White pro certis terris iacentibus in Foxton ex eodem Ricardo ad vsum dicti Collegij infra tempus predictum perquisitis . . . xljli xiijs iiijd.

Summa . . . CCxjli xiijs iiijd.

Expensis in lege circa causas dicti Collegij.

Et in denariis solutis Johanni Wode legisperito pro consilio suo habito circa terras positas in feofamento in manibus diuersis feofatas pro securitate earundem et pro aliis abstractibus et munimentis dictas terras concernentibus infra tempus predictum videlicet termino Michaelis anno quarto Regis predicti per mandatum domini episcopi Roffensis xxli altera vice eodem termino vijli xiijs iiijd termino Pasche tunc proxime sequente iiijli iijs iiijd et termino Trinitatis Michaelis et Hillarij anno quinto Regis predicti xiiijli vijs vjd vt patet per quatuor billas manu dicti magistri Henrici Horneby subscriptas super hunc compotum ostensas et inter memoranda predicta remanentes . . .

xlviij*li* iiijs *ijd*. Et in consimilibus denarijs solutis in scaccario domini Regis et alibi pro diuersis causis dictum Collegium Sancti Johannis tangentibus vt patet per vnam billam de particulis inde manu propria dicti magistri Henrici Horneby subscriptam super hunc compotum ostensam et restitutam . . . xxxiiij*li* xvjs *xd*.

Summa . . . iiij^{xx}*li* xij*d*.

Elemosina.

Non per billam ostendendam.

Et in consimilibus denarijs per dictum computantem solutis pro exhibicione diuersorum pauperum existentium apud Hatfield ibidemque orancium pro anima prefate domine Margarete nuper Comitisse Richmondie et Derbie ad duas vices infra tempus huius compoti . . . xviiij*li*.

Summa . . . xviiij*li*.

Regarda.

Memorandum quod dictam generalem acquitanciam delibatur Magistro Alano Percie Magistro Collegii Sancti Johannis ad vsum eiusdem Collegij salvo custodiendo.

Et in denariis per dictum computantem solutis Magistro Willielmo Tomlyn nuper Magistro dicti Collegii Sancti Johannis vt in riguardo eidem dato pro resignacione officii sui dicti Magistratus eiusdem Collegii infra tempus predictum vt patet per vnam generalem acquitanciam ipsius Willielmi super hunc compotum restitutam . . . vj*li* xiijs iiij*d*. Et in consimilibus regardis datis cuidam clerico Humfridi Coningesby pro labore suo habito in materijs et causis dicti Collegij infra tempus predictum per mandatum magistri Henrici Horneby vt patet per vnam billam inde super hunc compotum restitutam . . . xxs.

Summa . . . vij*li* xiijs iiij*d*.

Liberacionum denariorum videlicet.

Domino Episcopo Roffensi.

Et in denariis per dictum computantem liberatis Reverendo in Christo Domino Johanni Roffensi Episcopo ad duas vices infra tempus predictum videlicet prima vice vltimo die Aprilis anno sexto Regis predicti *xli* et secunda vice die . . . anno predicto . . . *Cli* ex recognicione eiusdem episcopi super hunc compotum.

Cxli.

Olivero Scales

Et in consimilibus denariis per ipsum similiter liberatis Olivero Scales clerico operum dicti Collegij pro diuersis prouisionibus et solucionibus ad vsum dicatorum operum fiendis ad diuersis vices infra tempus huius compoti videlicet a festo Natalis domini anno secundo Regis predicti vsque diem Sabbati proximum post festum sancte Agnetis virginis anno tercio Regis predicti . . . MMxxiiij*li* et a dicto die Sabbati anno tercio predicto vsque festum Sancte Agnetis anno quinto Regis predicti MMLv*li* xviijs iij*d* vt patet per diuersas billas inde super hunc compotum ostensas et restitutas ac per recognicionem eiusdem Oliveri super hunc compotum.

MMMMlxxix*li* xviijs iij*d*.

Et in consimilibus denarijs liberatis Olivero Scales causa predicta ad diuersas vices a festo Sancte Agnetis anno quinto Regis predicti vsque idem festum anno septimo eiusdem Regis infra tempus huius compoti accidens videlicet per manus dicti Magistri Shorton CCCcxliij*li* ixjs iiij*d* per manus Christoferi Jeneson *lxli* et per manus Magistri Ricardi Sharpe Ciiij^{xxviiij}*li* xvj*d* in toto vt patet per billas predictas ac ex recognicione dicti Oliueri super hunc compotum.

DCiiij^{xxxiij}*li* xs viij*d*.

Magistri doctori Thomson.

Et in consimilibus denarijs liberatis magistro Thome Thomson doctori theologie ac Magistro Collegij Christi pro diuersis reparacionibus fiendis in et super dictum Collegium infra tempus huius compoti vt patet per vnam billam inde manu propria eiusdem Thome scriptam super hunc compotum ostensam et inter memoranda predicta remanentem . . . *xxli*.

Summa liberata MMMMDCCCCxxxij*li* viijs xj*d*.

Summa omnium allocacionum et liberaturum predictarum.

V^mCCxlix*li* xvjs vij*d*.

Et debet . . . Ciiij^{xxij}*li* xiijs iiij*d* ob. Quos liberavit reverendo domino Johanni episcopo Roffensi et Magistro Henrico Horneby duobus executoribus domine Margarete comitisse Richmondie ex recognicione eorundem super hunc compotum.

Per me ROBERTUM SHORTON.

The declaracion of the arrerages within written received by the Reverend father in God John, Busshope of Rochester and Mr Henry Horneby of the within named Mr Robert Shorton in manner and forme followeing that is to say

Ciiij^xijli xiijs iiijd ob.

where of

ffirste received in an obligacion of John Lete payable at Michaelmas next comeinge.

xli.

Item in certain pledges delivered by Mr Jeneson.

vijli xiijs iiijd.

Item in two saltes of silver and gilte wayghinge xxiiij ounces delivered to the said College.

iiijli xviijd.

Item in the stipend of the said Mr Robert Shorton Master of the Colledge of St. John for halfe a yeare ended in festo annunciacionis beati Marie anno septimo Regis Henrici Octavi.

xli.

Item in money delyuered by the said Mr Shorton to one called Bentley for xl acres of lande of him bought at Bassingborne in part payment by the knowledgyng of Mr Alan Percie.

Cs.

Item in Cxl ells of linen cloth bought by the said Mr Shorton and deliuered to those of the College of St John.

iiijli.

Item in redy money by the said Mr Shorton delivered to Oliver Scales clerke of the new workes in part of recompens of a more summe to hym due upon a surplusage as in the fote of his accompt of the said workes de anno septimo Regis predicti more planely aperith.

Ciiijli xviijs vjd ob.

Item in certayne plate and other Jewelles of the goodes of the said College of Saynte John pledged to the Master of Christes College for xxxviiijli and by the said Mr Shorton restored to the said Colege.

xxxviiijli.

We may summarise this in modern figures and form as follows :

BALANCE SHEET OF DR ROBERT SHORTON.

Master of St John's College, Cambridge.

For the 5 years from 31 January, 1511 to 21 January, 1516.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Arrears	... 0 0 0	Iselham and Foxton lands	... 211 13 4
Fisher...	... 2500 0 0	Legal expenses	... 80 1 0
Horneby	... 1111 16 0	Masses for Foundress	... 18 0 0
Ashton	... 760 0 0	Compensation money	... 7 13 4
Morice	... 619 10 0	Bishop Fisher	... 140 0 0
Edwards	... 28 5 9	Oliver Scales	... 4772 8 11
Straunge	... 20 0 0	Dr Thomson...	... 40 0 0
Davy	... 30 0 0		
Iselham land...	... 220 0 0		
Jewels pledged	... 78 0 0		
Iselham rents	... 10 0 0		
Miscellaneous	... 14 18 2½		
Riplingham	... 40 0 0		
		Balance	... 182 13 4½
	£5432 9 11½		£5452 9 11½

This balance is accounted for as follows :

	£ s. d.
Obligation of John Lete	... 10 0 0
Pledges delivered by Mr Jeneson	... 7 13 4
Two salts delivered to the College	... 4 1 6
Mr Shorton's Stipend ½ year L.D.	... 10 0 0
Bassingbourne lands	... 5 0 0
140 ells of linen for the College	... 4 0 0
Oliver Scales on account	... 103 18 6½
Plate and Jewells redeemed from the Master of Christ's College	... 38 0 0
Balance as shewn above	£182 13 4½

The letters which follow relate chiefly to Shrewsbury School and more especially to the appointment of Mr B. H. Kennedy to be Headmaster.

The correspondence is really supplementary to what appears in "The Life and Letters of Dr Samuel Butler, Headmaster of Shrewsbury School 1798-1836, and afterwards Bishop of Lichfield," edited in 1896 by his grandson (See Volume ii, 119-137).

The first letter here printed is of an earlier date. The law suit therein mentioned commenced in 1779

and was not finally decided in favour of the Trustees of the School till the end of the year 1825.

Dr Butler's dislike of the Union Society is interesting, that dislike appears more than once in his correspondence. It may be noted that Mr B. H. Kennedy was Treasurer of the Union Society in the Lent Term of 1825, and President in the May Term following.

Shrewsbury,

February 26, 1825.

Dear Master of St John's

You will have received ere this, from Lord Clarendon, the history of the Albrighton cause, to draw up which I have had to wade through an enormous quantity of rubbish. I shall thank you not to send it me till you have an opportunity of doing so by Price or Butterton, or some steady Shrewsbury man, as I should be unwilling to trust the MS. to a common coach conveyance.

I rejoice to hear that Price and Butterton did so well at the examination for the Davies Scholarship, especially considering the former was so ill as hardly to be able to get into the Senate House. It is certainly no small gratification to me to have had it gained two years successively by freshmen, and to have had four candidates this term all of whom have done well.

Between ourselves I have been striking a bold stroke since Peile has been elected to the Davies Scholarship. Knowing his steadiness, and that I can depend upon him, I have written to him to request that he will never become a member of the Union spouting club. And I have written an urgent letter to Kennedy, to beg he will withdraw, or at least, if he has not fortitude to take his name out, will cease to frequent it. It occurred to me that if I could quietly influence young men of such high distinction in the University as these, not to give it their countenance, others perhaps might follow their example, and that its fashion as a literary Society would then begin to fade; so that when only second-rate men were members of it, it would either fall into decay, or at least would not be productive of such fatal mischief as it has been to men of first-rate talents. I have

urged both of these men to say that it interferes too much with their other engagements, and to give no other reason, and particularly to avoid disparaging it to their friends, but to content themselves merely with letting their example work as it may. Whether Kennedy will comply I do not know—I only hope he will—I am sure Peile will.

To revert to the law suit. I found in January that the Lord Chief Baron had determined to give it his early attention and therefore suspended my intended application to Parliament. Judge then of my vexation on finding that he declared in the course of the term just ended, that he would give judgement in every case but this. Whether he will give judgement in Easter or Trinity term is still uncertain, but if he does not, no power shall prevent me from bringing the case before Parliament in the beginning of their next Session. Not that Parliament can grant any relief but that I am determined to give publicity to such a shameful, and I may almost say wilful delay of justice.

At this moment I suffer the following privations and shall continue to do so till the cause is ended.

Deduction from Salary	...	...	...	110
Deduction from Usher's Salary (which I am obliged to make good to him)	...	...	...	10
Do Writing Master	...	...	...	10
Second Assistant's Salary, all of which I am obliged to pay	...	...	...	80
Third Assistants' Do	...	...	...	80
				£290

Besides being obliged to be at all repairs which the trustees used to undertake, and several minor expenses.
Duram—nec levius fil patientia.

Believe me very truly yours,

S. BUTLER.

I sent you a book written by an author at present unknown, or at least not named. I found him in poverty and obscurity. I corrected his book for the press and though I have told him that I cannot always agree with

him, yet I think him so powerful and original a writer, and so close an arguer, that I am glad to give him encouragement.

Addressed: The Very Reverend, The Master, St John's College, Cambridge.

Endorsed by Dr Wood: Dr Butler, Answered March 11, 1825, Shrewsbury School.

With the preceding has been preserved the following fragment of a letter to Lord Clarendon.

My Lord

I now send you according to my promise, the History of the Shrewsbury School cause which I drew up from an immense mass of documents, for the information of the Trustees, to whom I have addressed it. At the end of it you will find some curious tables of expence, and the draft of a petition, which I drew up, to the Lord Chief Baron, and which the Trustees sealed with the School seal and presented to him.

I find that some progress has been made in the course of this term, owing I firmly believe to the steps I had taken and the determination which the lawyers saw on my part to bring the affair before Parliament this Session, if there appeared on theirs the same disposition to delay. I announced this half a year ago and should now act on it, had I not every reason to expect a decision before long.

When you have done with it I should be glad if you would forward it to the Master of St. John's, desiring him to send it to me, when he has done with it, by some safe conveyance: and if your Lordship would have the goodness to send this part of my letter with it he would see at once what is the present state of the case. I have reason to believe that the expences incurred since the last of these stated in this history are very considerable, but the bill is not yet come in and I cannot tell the amount.

I have placed Lady Clarendon's donation on my chimney piece—there is an old officer here who was at the siege and who I have no doubt will go off at score as soon as I tell him what they are and whence they come

In what follows we have the correspondence leading up to the appointment of Mr B. H. Kennedy to be Headmaster of Shrewsbury School, so far as it has been preserved in the College. The persons mentioned all became eminent in the Scholastic world.

The Mr Welldon, mentioned in the letter of 19 December, 1835 was Mr James Ind Welldon, who had just been appointed Second Master of Shrewsbury School; he afterwards was Headmaster of Tonbridge School (*Eagle*, xix, 479-493). On those who are actually mentioned as candidates for the Headmastership of Shrewsbury the following notes may be useful.

The Rev J. F. Isaacson was Senior Classic and first Chancellor's Medallist in 1825. On the resignation of the Oratorship by Mr Tatham there was a contested election on 4 January, 1836; the Rev Christopher Wordsworth of Trinity College receiving 264 votes and Mr Isaacson 169. Mr Wordsworth resigned in the same year and on April 27th there was another election, when the Rev Thomas Crick, of St John's (afterwards Rector of Staplehurst) received 358 votes and the Rev Thomas Thorp of Trinity College 318. Mr Isaacson was presented by the College to the Rectory of Freshwater in the Isle of Wight 4 July, 1839 and held that living until his death on 19 August, 1886 (*Eagle*, xiv, 236-8). George James Kennedy was Senior Classic in 1834. He afterwards became an Assistant Master at Rugby School under Dr Tait, and died there 11 September, 1847.

Mr George Ash Butterton was 8th Wrangler and third Classic in 1827, when Mr B. H. Kennedy was Senior, he and Kennedy were admitted Fellows of St John's on the same day, 25 March, 1828. In 1835 Butterton was Headmaster of the West Riding Proprietary School at Wakefield. In 1839 he became Headmaster of Uppingham and in 1845 Headmaster of Giggleswick (*Eagle*, xvii, 59-64). It is worth noting that Butterton was not mistaken in the promise of his

pupil William Spicer Wood, who in 1840 was 7th Wrangler, bracketted third in the Classical Tripos and was also second Chancellor's Medallist (*Eagle*, xxiv, 219-233).

Of Mr afterwards Professor B. H. Kennedy it is unnecessary to write. His academic career had been one of extraordinary brilliance and success. In a poetical skit of 1827 he is referred to as follows :

"Spangled all with medals o'er (I think he won some ten a day)

Proudly charges on the foe the thrice-illustrious Kennedy."

There can be no doubt that Dr Butler from the first wished Kennedy to succeed him.

Dr Wood's letter to Butler announcing that the Master and Seniors had unanimously decided to appoint Kennedy to Shrewsbury is dated 6 March 1836 (Butler's *Life and Letters*, ii, 136), so that the last of Dr Butler's letters was unnecessary.

Shrewsbury,

December 9, 1835.

Reverend Sir

I request you to inform the Master and Fellows of St John's College, of my intention to resign the Head Mastership of the School at Midsummer next.

Should they be pleased to fix on my successor before the 25th of March next (though they may not formally elect him till my resignation) it is my wish to invite him to my house during the last quarter, from Lady Day till Midsummer, that he may see the mode of instruction and discipline which I have hitherto adopted, may become acquainted with the Trustees and assistant Masters, and the boys, and some of the principal inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood, and may thus enter on his career with advantages which it was not my fortune to possess, but which I shall be happy to put into the power of my successor.

I inclose one of the circular letters which I have addressed to the parents of the boys under my care. I also inclose

lists of the school for the last three years; and have the honour to be, Reverend Sir

Your very obedient servant,
S. BUTLER.

Endorsed by Dr Wood: Dr Butler. Intimation of Resignation. December 14, 1835.

With this has been preserved the following, lithographed, circular letter.

Shrewsbury,
December 10, 1835.

Dear Sir

In consequence of the serious attack which Mrs Butler experienced in the autumn of this year, it is necessary to relieve her, not only from the actual fatigue of her usual exertions but from that mental anxiety of which it is impossible she can divest herself, even if released from the care of superintending so large a family by delegating that duty to others. I therefore beg to announce to you my intention of retiring at Midsummer next from a station in which I have been for 38 years laboriously, and I hope not altogether unsuccessfully, employed.

The choice of my successor rests with the Master and Fellows of St John's College, Cambridge, and though I cannot guess who will be the object of their choice, I am perfectly satisfied that they will exercise most anxious and impartial deliberation in fixing on a gentleman whose talents and character will give them every prospect that this great and important foundation, in whose prosperity they are so materially interested, shall lose nothing of its celebrity by the change of its Master.

To whomsoever they may appoint I shall be anxious to offer every assistance in my power; not only on his first coming, but at all subsequent periods as it is my intention to reside within ten minutes walk of the school.

Every information therefore, with regard to discipline, or instruction, which he may at any time require, I shall always be ready and anxious to give and shall take as great an

interest in the prosperity of the School and the welfare and improvement of the boys, as I do at the present hour. They will therefore, I trust, lose nothing in this respect, while it will be an important advantage for them, that a young and well qualified Master should take my place, before my own strength is so far exhausted as to make me incapable of my usual exertions.

Should the College, as I earnestly hope, and venture to recommend, agree on the choice of my successor at least 3 months before my actual resignation, I shall make a point of inviting him to my house, that he may spend the last quarter with me, and thus become familiarized to the present system and arrangements, before he enters on the immediate conduct of the School.

He will also I trust have the advantage of acting with the present able and experienced assistant Masters half of whom have been educated by me, and the remainder have been long used to the discipline and course of instruction pursued here: so that it may be fairly hoped, that the school will experience no greater change than that of the name of its Head Master.

While therefore I gratefully acknowledge your kind support, I venture most earnestly to request its continuance to my successor, and am

Your obliged and obedient servant,
S. BUTLER.

Shrewsbury,
December 19, 1835.

My dear Sir

May I request you to express to the Master and Seniors of St John's College my warmest thanks for the very gratifying communication which you have been so kind as to convey to me on their part.

The circumstance which you have so satisfactorily explained sets my mind completely at ease on a painful subject, for I can assure you that nothing could give me greater concern than that any coldness should exist between myself and a Society with which I have been so many years con-

nected and for which I have always entertained the sincerest feelings of grateful and affectionate attachment.

Report says, I know not how truly, that a gentleman of distinguished classical attainments, whom I have not the honour of knowing personally (unless by chance I may have seen him in the Hall or Combination room) is likely to be my successor. I shall be at Cambridge about January 1, and ready to give the fullest information respecting the appointment, in the meantime I would say that it is of great importance to fix as soon as possible on the gentleman who is to be appointed on my resignation, as it might very possibly be the means of preventing the withdrawal of many boys, should I be able to announce definitely, on the reassembling of the boys, that a man of high talents and character was fixed upon to succeed me.

The answers which I have hitherto had from all the parents are very satisfactory, but they all concur in expressing their dependance on the statements I have made in my circular, and their anxiety to know something definite on this head.

I was on a visit to the Bishop of Lichfield when Mr Welldon arrived at Eccleshall. As he is the third Second Master elected since the Act of Parliament (Mr Adams was elected in July and Mr Jeudwine on November 7, 1798) and it is thought their appointments were made out in form under the College Seal, the Bishop by my advice wrote to his registrar at Lichfield, to enquire if this were so and in such case to send him a copy of the appointment that he may transmit it to the College. If none is found, he will consider the extract which Mr Snowball sent him from the Conclusion Book as sufficient and, in either case, will send a commission empowering Archdeacon Bather or myself to licence him. As no one can tell in these times what attempts may be made to engraft commercial education on an endowed grammar school, and in short to subvert antient foundations, it seems to me essential for Mr Welldon's security that he should want no formal document which he might at any time find necessary in a legal point of view, and on that ground I think he should have his licence based on the same official appointment as his predecessors, and should have the College Seal to it, if they have had it.

I was much pleased with what I saw of him and shall be very desirous of contributing every thing in my power to his welfare and convenience. Begging that you will present my kind regards to the Master and such of the Seniors as I am known to, believing me, Dear Sir

faithfully yours

S. BUTLER.

Addressed: Shrewsbury, December twenty 1835. The Revd The Bursar, St John's College, Cambridge, *Franked*, BERWICK.

19 Upper Woburn Place
Tavistock Square

January 4, 1835 (*sic*).

My dear Sir,

I take the liberty of writing to you on the subject of Shrewsbury School. I do not know whether or not it is customary for Fellows of our body to offer themselves as candidates in these cases; but should it be so, I hope I do not trouble you too much by asking if you will be kind enough to signify for me to the Master and Seniors that I should be glad to be appointed to the Mastership. I shall be 25 years of age next month. It was my intention to take Orders at Easter, but I could do so sooner, having kept the Divinity Lectures. I remain, Dear Sir,

with great respect

yours very sincerely

GEORGE JOHN KENNEDY.

Addressed: To the Revd Ralph Tatham, President of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Endorsed: In Mr Tatham's hand: Mr G. J. Kennedy, answered 5 January 1836. Shrewsbury School.

Eccleshall, Staffordshire

January 6th 1836.

My dear Master

It is with the utmost respect and diffidence that I venture to offer any claims to the notice of yourself and the Seniors of St John's on the approaching election occasioned by the

intended resignation of the much revered Master of Shrewsbury School. As a Fellow of St John's, elected in a way which I must ever remember with gratitude—at the earliest period when such an honour could be expected, in the face of many distinguished competitors, and when the vacancies allowed the admission of only two candidates, I presume that no testimonials are required of me, and will therefore merely recall facts to your notice with which you are already in great measure acquainted. Having received my education at Shrewsbury School, and being therefore intimately acquainted with the admirable system of instruction and discipline which has raised that Establishment to its present eminence, it would be in my power, as it would also be my most earnest wish, to pursue the same course without any deviation. My excellent friend Kennedy having been compelled by illness to quit school before the termination of the half year I left Shrewsbury with the rank of head boy, but the almost exclusive attention required by my mathematical studies destroyed all chance of my retaining in the University that station in Classics next to my dear friend and school-fellow which had been mine at Shrewsbury, though I there had Peile, the University Scholar and Medallist, as one of my competitors. Notwithstanding this disadvantage one only intervened between Kennedy and myself in the Classical Tripos, and he was one whose studies in the University had been chiefly devoted to Classical literature. But passing over these early periods of my life I may be allowed to plead in excuse for my apparent presumption in the present instance my later experience in teaching at Bristol and Wakefield and the extraordinary success of the latter school. At Bristol, although nominally the Vice-Principal or second Master, the entire superintendence of the School for some time devolved upon me, as the Principal from ill health and other causes very rarely attended during the last year of my continuance there and ample proofs were given by the Public and the Directors of the satisfaction they felt in my management. At Wakefield we commenced in Midsummer 1834 with 90 boys and by the corresponding period of the year 1835 that number had considerably more than doubled, the School exhibiting on its lists during the last half year the

names of 214 students, and that increase being still rapidly progressive. It may be wrong to anticipate individual instances of success, but so strong is my opinion in favour of a student, named William Spicer Wood, whom I hope to send up to St John's next October, that I can confidently assert he will reflect great credit on the West Riding School. It is my intention to send for the perusal of yourself and the Seniors a copy or two of the proceedings at Wakefield from the opening of the School to the present time, they will contain all my half yearly reports to the proprietors, and will therefore give a sure indication of the progress of the Establishment, and they will likewise contain some specimens of the very boy whose name I have above mentioned.

Could I with any propriety explain to you private circumstances, they would sufficiently vindicate me from the imputation of a love of change in making this application, and I trust the increase and prosperity of Wakefield School under my management, joined to your knowledge of my attainments, will vindicate me from the imputation of too great presumption.

Experience and affliction have I trust by the mercy of Providence wrought a beneficial effect on my temper and habits, and have served to correct any defects which the thoughtlessness of youth may have rendered too apparent to those who knew me at college. In conclusion, whatever the decision of yourself and the Seniors may be, though I can scarce hope to be the object of your choice, I shall cheerfully abide by it under the confident expectation that it will conduce to the benefit of that Establishment which I shall ever revere as the place of my Education and the foundation of my fortunes. May I request you to communicate this to the Seniors at your next meeting, and in order to prevent any possible injury to the School over which I now preside may I also request the knowledge of my application to be confined as much as possible to yourself and the other Electors. Believe me to be with the sincerest respect and gratitude, My dear Master

yours most faithfully

G. A. BUTTERTON

Addressed : The Very Reverend The Master of St John's College, Cambridge.

Colkirk, near Fakenham,
24 January, 1836.

Dear Master

I take the liberty of sending you a copy of a letter which I shall transmit to the Vice-Chancellor by this day's post. For some time past I have had it in contemplation to resign the oratorship, which many persons, I apprehend, will think I have held much too long: and as the business of the term has again assembled the resident members of the Senate, I trust it will be considered a convenient time for electing my successor. I would fain hope that our own College may supply a successful competitor for the office. I intend to return to College on Thursday next, when I trust I shall find yourself and the Fellows all well.

Believe me, Dear Master,
very sincerely yours
R. TATHAM.

The time limited by the Statute for filling up the vacancy is short. I do not recollect what interval elapsed between Dr Outram's resignation and my election. Barford's resignation was announced to the Senate on the 20th February 1768 and Beadon was elected Orator on the 27th.

Copy.

Colkirk, near Fakenham, Norfolk,
23rd January, 1836.

Mr Vice-Chancellor

I beg most respectfully to signify to you and the Senate my resignation of the office of Public Orator. In making this communication, I hope I may be allowed to express to Members of the University the deep sense of obligation, which I have always felt, for the honour conferred upon me by that appointment, and to assure them that I shall ever remember with the liveliest gratitude the kindness and indulgence with which, for six and twenty years, they have invariably received

my endeavours faithfully to discharge the duties of the office. I have the honour to be

&c., &c.,
R. TATHAM.

To the Revd the Vice-Chancellor, Cambridge.

Addressed: The Very Reverend The Master, St John's College, Cambridge.

Harrow,
January 29, 1836.

My dear Sir

I had determined to take no step in the matter of Shrewsbury School. Indeed I have been disposed to believe that it would be indelicate towards the College and any Fellows who might be candidates if I were to do so. The pressing instance of others—the assurance I have received that any applications might be made without indelicacy—and lastly the circumstance of Mr Isaacson being a candidate for the Oratorship—have induced me to modify my determination.

Relying on your often experienced kindness, I venture privately to ask (and your reply shall be regarded as confidential) whether the College has resolved—or will resolve—to nominate one of the actual Fellows to the Mastership, or whether they intend to elect any candidate who in their judgment may appear most likely to maintain the prosperity of the School. I am sure that you yourself would dissuade me from being a candidate without the assurance that fitness, and fitness alone, would guide the choice.

I have indeed no right to suppose that you can answer this question as on the part of the Seniority, but I can see no objection to your mentioning it to the Master, with my best respects, and I should regard your joint opinion as quite authoritative enough for my purpose.

While I was in Devonshire I had a letter from Butterson, intimating that he should not come forward if I did, and in my reply I urged him to be a candidate, and assured him I had no intention of offering myself although I should accept the appointment if offered to me. Whatever there-

fore may be the nature of your reply, I shall take no further step until I hear from Butterson.

With respect to George, no one will doubt my interest in his welfare, which I believe I shall best consult by dissuading him, at his age and under all his circumstances, from undertaking an Atlantean task.

Pray excuse a letter which I write with great personal reluctance but in deference to the advice of those whom I am bound to respect and believe me, dear Sir,

ever yours most faithfully,

BENJ. H. KENNEDY.

Endorsed: (In Dr Tatham's hand) Rev B. H. Kennedy.

With the above is preserved the following copy of Dr Tatham's reply.

St John's College
30 January, 1836.

My dear Sir

I have had a conversation with the Master on the subject of your letter; and as we have as yet had no means of ascertaining the sentiments of the Seniors with respect to the Mastership of Shrewsbury School it appears to us that I cannot do better than state to you the position in which the matter now stands.

Mr Isaacson has not declared whether he continues to be a candidate or not; and when Mr Butterson's letter, in which he offers himself for the Mastership was read at a late Seniority meeting, no observation whatever was made upon it by any of the Seniors. Your brother George's name was also mentioned at the same meeting; and it is said that, in the event of Mr Isaacson's retiring, another of the Fellows will propose himself as a candidate.

You perceive therefore that, at the present stage of the business, I am unable to say what line the Seniors will take in the election of a Master of the School.

Yours etc.,
R. T.

Endorsed: Copy of answer to B. H. Kennedy's letter of 29 January, 1836.

Shrewsbury

1 February, 1836.

My dear Master

Mr Isaacson's announcement of offering himself for the Oratorship is a plain proof to me that he is luke warm to Shrewsbury, and in fact if he subsequently offers himself and is elected he will come here with much less grace and I may add less welcome from the town and neighbourhood, than if he had not tried for the Oratorship. But between ourselves I am inclined to think that he is afraid to venture on so great an undertaking, and I might add, with every respect for his talents and character, that his personal appearance is sadly against him, and this, in a school, is a point not to be wholly despised. I have therefore been turning my thoughts most anxiously to consider who might be a fit candidate, looking on Mr Isaacson as likely to be Orator and also as uncertain in his determination of offering himself—and I have found every qualification I can hope for in Ben Kennedy, if he will come forward.

The public voice in London, here and in Warwickshire, I may add in both Universities, loudly calls for him. The most brilliant scholar I ever sent forth, an assistant here till he went to Harrow, and within the last 3 or 4 years a Fellow of your College. I am persuaded I could prevail on him to offer, if I could only say this to him, "the College do not feel bound to elect an actual Fellow, but electing on oath, will chuse the fittest candidate, with that natural preference to a man of their own society which is allowable with such an obligation. I mean that *coeteris paribus* they would prefer a Johnian to a man of any other College." Now I think it far more for the interest of the College to maintain the reputation of this school, which if maintained will always be the most splendid piece of preferment in its gift, and will always be sending up a supply of distinguished young men, than merely to obtain for once a vacancy in the fellowships by giving it to an actual Fellow. All I wish to ask therefore is, may I say to Kennedy that the College, electing upon oath, will not bind themselves to elect an actual Fellow, but such a man as they shall consider the fittest of the candidates to do credit to the appointment.

May I ask you to inform me whether I may say so much. I think I can prevail on him to offer if I may, and I add, if you can find a better candidate by all means elect him in preference. Believe me with the greatest regard and respect, Dear Master, most truly

and affectionately yours,
S. BUTLER

Addressed : The Very Reverend, The Master, The Lodge, St. John's College, Cambridge.

Harrow
February 1, 1836.

My dear Sir

Mr Tatham's letter otherwise very kind, leaves me still in doubt whether the College desires to receive the applications of any candidates for Shrewsbury School. I shall therefore interpret his silence as affirmative and forward to you the enclosed letter. Yet I shall feel deep regret if your judgment should disapprove the step which I thus take. My motives you will learn from the letter itself.

Believe me, dear Sir,
with sincere respect
your most faithful servant,

BENJ. H. KENNEDY.

Addressed : To the Very Reverend the Master of St John's College, Cambridge.

To the Very Reverend the Master
the Reverend the President and the
Senior Fellows of St John's College,
Cambridge.

Gentlemen

I respectfully present myself to your choice as a candidate for the Head Mastership of Shrewsbury School, and I request your indulgence while I briefly state my motives for a step which may be deemed unusual. When Archdeacon Butler's resignation was announced, I supposed that the nomination

of his successor was in your unrestricted patronage, and that you could deal with it according to your discretion. Upon this supposition I conceived that it would be indelicate in me to interfere with your decision, while I thought it right to consider and determine my own duty in the barely possible contingency of your offering the appointment to me. I have since been assured, on authority which I may not venture to question, that you are bound to choose from among the actual candidates. Such being the case, did I refuse to avow my wishes, I should withhold from you the option of nominating me, from myself the possibility of being chosen, to undertake a charge which has many claims upon me. What I lately deemed an indelicacy thus presses itself upon me as a duty. Yet, in surrendering my strong reluctance to appear as a candidate, I yield not only to my own tardy conviction, but also to the advice and instance of several friends.

In seeking this appointment emolument is not my object. I already enjoy enough for my wishes. I solemnly profess myself to be mainly influenced by the desire—if God should so bless me—to promote 'sound learning and religious education,' and to maintain Shrewsbury School, the beloved nurse of my boyhood, in that eminent station to which it has been raised by the erudition, the talent, the skill and the unwearied exertions of Archdeacon Butler.

My hopes of being enabled to accomplish this arduous task I found—not on my own feeble attainments and unsupported energies,—but on the following grounds.

I. The generously promised support and encouragement of Archdeacon Butler.

II. The zealous cooperation which I can anticipate from the friendship of the Assistant Masters.

III. My intimate knowledge of the Shrewsbury system, acquired by: (1) $4\frac{1}{2}$ years residence as a pupil, during 3 of which I held the responsible post as Head-boy of the School. (2) One year's residence as Assistant Master.

IV. The experience of six years at Harrow in the details of a Public School, in the instruction of boys of all ages and degrees of progress, and in the household management of 40 boys, more or less.

V. The confidence which Parents will naturally acquire from a knowledge of these facts.

It will I presume, be needless, to offer testimonials of acquirements and ability to those under whose eye my University education was conducted, and who have honoured me with various proofs of their good opinion. But I shall take the liberty of submitting to you Dr Longley's testimony to the zeal and success of my instructions and perhaps I may add that of the Bishop of London as a parent satisfied with my exertions for his step-sons improvement. I have the honor to be, gentlemen

your most obedient humble servant

BENJ. H. KENNEDY

Harrow

February 1, 1836

Shrewsbury

February 18, 1836.

My dear Master of St John's

When I say that your letter, for which I most heartily thank you, has given me the greatest pleasure, I am sure you will not attribute this to any feeling of disrespect on my part towards Mr Isaacson. From all that I have heard of him I believe him to be a man of high character and sound learning, but from the moment I saw him I confess to you I trembled for the welfare of this School and for his own. It is essential, absolutely essential, that the Master of a great school should have at least an ordinary degree of personal appearance. Mr Isaacson's person and infirmity of sight are such that he never could have kept up his authority, and that being gone, the school is gone of course. The only man whom I ever knew that kept up authority with personal defect was our friend Keate, but then he was only under size—his frame was powerful and his activity great—once when the boys had barricaded him out of his desk he laid his hand on the top, vaulted into it, called up all the boys he suspected, and flogged everyone who was not well prepared. And the boys had also been used to him at Eton as an Assistant. But when personal defects are united with a slender frame, there can be no hope of success. In truth also from the moment

Mr Isaacson offered himself for the oratorship, he did an ungracious thing to Shrewsbury. Besides which, coming as a man unexperienced in school tactics, to the management of a great school—unused to house-keeping, to a great domestic establishment—and if he took a wife, which he could hardly avoid doing, unable to give her the benefit of any advice or experience in her department of superintending his family, he had nothing to look to but his appointment. He has chosen wisely therefore for his own comfort and happiness, and none of his best friends can have reason to regret his decision.

I have but one earnest wish left, which is that Benjamin Kennedy may be the successful candidate. Not from mere affection to him, for heaven is my witness no private feeling enters into those high and I might almost say holy motives which influence my wish. You, my dear Master, who have done so much for St John's, and to whom your College is endeared by the same ties as Shrewsbury School is to me can, I am sure understand me. Were my own son a candidate, and were Benjamin Kennedy even personally unacceptable to me, I pledge myself to you I would say as earnestly as I now do, elect Kennedy. Elect him because he is the man not only to continue but to advance the reputation of this School, in which he was himself educated, and in the prosperity of which I am so deeply interested, having devoted my life, my fortune, and such talents as God has given me, to its improvement.

It is of the highest importance that the intention of the College should be known by Lady-day at the latest, and the sooner than that the better. I wish to know therefore if it is possible that the College, if they do not proceed to actual election, can pass a resolution that they will elect him when the actual vacancy occurs. Or at least can enable me to notify the anxious enquiry of parents, which I am daily receiving, that there is every reasonable expectation of his succeeding me at Midsummer. The suspense is injurious to the interests of the school here and to his own interests at Harrow.

If by my immediate resignation I can facilitate his election I am ready to resign immediately, but only on the under-

standing that he should be elected my successor, as I must stay here in fact till Midsummer and could easily arrange that with him and the Trustees. Still I may add that should the College resolve on electing any other candidate I am ready to do all that I undertook to do in my letter of December 10. I will never fail in duty, or promise, whatever may be my personal feeling of disappointment. I only hope in such case that my successor may reap greater advantages than I dare expect for any man who comes here as superseding Kennedy. With the most affectionate regard believe me, Dear Master.

truly yours

S. BUTLER.

I continue to be greatly pleased with Mr Welldon.

Addressed : The Very Reverend The Master, The Lodge, St. John's College, Cambridge.

Harrow

March 2, 1836.

My dear Sir

I think it right to inform you, and the Seniority of St John's College, that Dr Longley's elevation to the see of Chichester (or Hereford, for it is yet uncertain which) makes no change in my wishes with regard to Shrewsbury School.

I remain, dear Sir

your most faithfully obliged servant

BENJ. H. KENNEDY.

Addressed : The Very Reverend the Master of St John's College, Cambridge.

Shrewsbury

March 4, 1836.

My dear Master

Dr Longley having the promise of the Bishopric which will be vacated by a removal of one of the present Bishops to Durham, Harrow School will be vacant, and I have reason to think Kennedy, if he offered, would be likely to succeed. But to his honour and ours he is so much attached to Shrewsbury that he informs me he is very anxious to be here.

Now it would be a cruel thing indeed if in case he should

not offer for Harrow from his hope of having Shrewsbury, he should lose that also—and I do hope the College will take this into consideration, and elect him at once to succeed me on my resignation, or at least let him know that they mean to do so. I am ready to resign instantly if he shall be chosen to succeed me, but I cannot otherwise and if you will only tell me that you have agreed to elect him on receiving my resignation and wish to have it immediately I will send it forthwith. I write in haste to save a post. I rejoice that my Johnians have done so well this year in the Classical Tripos. Believe me Dear Master

very truly yours

S. BUTLER.

Addressed: The Very Reverend The Master, St. John's College, Cambridge.

March 6, 1836.

My dear Master

At the risk of being thought troublesome and intrusive I must write again to urge you to come to some immediate decision about Kennedy,—Harrow is vacant.—I know that it is of the utmost importance to secure Kennedy for this School, and unless you are quick in doing so it will I fear be impossible. You may use this letter as my actual resignation of Shrewsbury School if you will elect him. Believe me Dear Master

faithfully yours

S. BUTLER.

Addressed: The Very Reverend The Master, The Lodge, St John's College, Cambridge.

Shrewsbury

March 10, 1836.

My dear Master

In the letter which I wrote yesterday, and which I thought you possibly might show to some of the Seniors, I could not communicate a fact which I wish you to know, but which from the very confidential way in which it came to my knowledge I could not make more public.

I wish you to know it, because it will account for my apparent importunity.

I was informed from most unquestionable authority, that from the moment Dr Longley's possible removal from Harrow to the Divinity Chair at Oxford, now so unfortunately filled up, was talked of, there was a prevailing wish on the part of some of the most influential trustees to have Kennedy as his successor. Since that time I know that splendid offers have been in contemplation which have not actually been made him, but which soon would have been. I should have acted unfairly to Kennedy to have advised him to adhere to his wish of succeeding me, without also freely and fully communicating with him on these particulars, and also giving him a fair account of what he might expect here as his income, *rebus sic stantibus*, as at present. He has known all and has not changed his mind; but it would have been cruel to him to advise him to reject Harrow without a moral certainty of succeeding me here.

Pray let this be private—and burn this letter—it explains I trust an importunity on my part which without such explanation might appear almost disrespectful. Believe me Dear Master,

most truly and gratefully yours

S. BUTLER.

Addressed: The Very Reverend The Master, St John's College, Cambridge.

Shrewsbury

May 11, 1836.

Mr Mayor

I beg leave hereby to inform you of my resignation of the office of Head Master of Shrewsbury School, and to request you will be so kind as to make this known to the Master and Fellows of St John's College Cambridge at your earliest convenience. I have the honour to be Mr Mayor

Your very obedient

and faithful servant

S. BUTLER.

To the Right Worshipful, The Mayor of Shrewsbury.

Shrewsbury
May 12, 1836.

Gentlemen

I beg to hand you the enclosed letter, containing the resignation of the Venerable Archdeacon Butler, of the office of Head Master of Shrewsbury School, and I am sure I express the general sentiments of this town in adding my regret at the loss that will be sustained

I am Gentlemen
your most obedient Servant

J. H. HAZELDINE
Mayor of Shrewsbury.

To The Master and Fellows of St John's College,
Cambridge.

R. F. S.

(To be continued).



HYMN TO APHRODITE.

(From Sappho).

O DAUGHTER of Zeus the almighty,
Immortal one, thronèd on high,
O weaver of wiles, Aphrodite,
I pray thee, give ear to my cry.
Oppress not with sorrow and grieving
My spirit, but come to me, come,
If ever before thou cam'st, leaving
Thy sire's golden home.

Then straight to my prayer thou cam'st hearkening,
And yoked'st thy chariot on high :
And the birds, thy swift coursers, flew darkening
With the beat of their wings the mid sky.
Full quickly to lone earth they brought thee :
And thou, with thy grace from above,
Did'st smile upon me who besought thee,
Fair goddess of love.

“What aileth thee? Why dost thou call me?”

Thou asked'st. “O love-frenzied heart,

“What desirest thou most to befall thee?

“So, I grant thee Persuasion's strong art.

“Whom would'st thou it summon to woo thee,

“O my servant? Who doth thee this wrong?

“Though she flee thee now, yet shall she sue thee,

“Nor wait overlong.

To Sleep.

"Yea, scorns she the gifts thou dost proffer?
 "Yet gifts shall she bring unto thee.
 "Doth she hate thee now? Soon shall she offer
 "To love, though unwilling she be."
 So come to me, and from the thronging,
 Sick sorrows that burden me now,
 Release me, and grant my heart's longing.
 O fight for me, thou.

TO SLEEP.

(After Statius Silv. v. 4).

WHAT fault, what sin have I committed, Sleep,
 That I alone thy blessing have not found?
 The mountain-torrents have subdued their sound;
 In silence lie the birds, the beasts, the sheep.
 The curvèd hill-tops seem to slumber deep;
 The sea is quiet, to earth's bosom bound
 It sleeps; the seventh moon hath now come round
 And seen mine eyes sev'n weary vigils keep.

Another, ah! locked in his love's embrace
 The livelong night repels thee, gentle god!
 Come thence! thou need'st not o'er mine eyelids sweep
 With thy strong wings! let those in happier case
 Ask that: but touch me gently with thy rod,
 Or lightly pass with hovering foot, O Sleep!

R. F. P.


 THE OCTOGENARIAN RECOLLECTIONS OF
 A MEMBER OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

MY name, which I am proud to think still remains there, was placed on the books of St John's College early in the year 1847.— My first Collegiate recollections are those of the Installation of Prince Albert as Chancellor of the University; I had not then come into residence, but fared better than if I had done so, for I was admitted, by special permission, to the floor of the Senate House, and found myself mixed up with the learned of the land. I thought that our dear, kind Queen looked tired, and bored with all the weight of her learned surroundings, and it was whispered that H.M. was not best pleased that a candidate had been nominated in opposition to her husband. The Prince Consort however having been elected by a considerable majority, thought it best to let by-gones be by-gones and sat smiling graciously beside the Queen, in a chair of state, dressed in the superb array of his office.

Elections then, as now, were not always conducive to good temper or refined manners, and it was said, "I tell the tale as t'was told me," that one Master of a College had informed another that his own fixed opinion was that he was "no gentleman," to which the other promptly replied that *he* was "no judge."

When I came up to see my rooms and get my outfit, I was introduced to Professor Adams, then one of the Lecturers, as the Tutor on my "side" had not then returned from the Long Vacation. I made further

acquaintance with that "Senior Wrangler incomparabilis," and discoverer of Planets, when subsequently attending his lectures on Conic Sections, and having been so much among the stars, we occasionally heard him descend heavily upon the Earth, represented by the floor of his bedroom, soon after we had been seated in his lecture room; when the rapidity of his toilet was only equalled by his graceful urbanity, and we were soon immersed in the wonders which could be illustrated by the sections of a Sugar Loaf.

On arriving at Cambridge with my Father, we met the then Master of St John's on the railway platform, and on my being presented to him, he cordially shook hands and desired that I should soon call upon him at his Lodge. After a respectful interval therefore I did this, an important footman opened the door, to my question, "is the Master at home?" he replied with a most emphatic *no*, in a manner which implied "you are a green one," and returned with an ill-concealed grin to his quarters; so that I have never known from that day to this whether that Master ever saw my card, though I hope for my own reputation that he did. This sort of thing I believe to be now quite "Ancient History."

There were two "sides" then at St John's, under Dr Hymers and Mr Brummell as College Tutors, I was placed with the latter, and shall always remember his kindness and sympathy. We once I regret to say upset his lecture-room by uncontrollable merriment; one of our number, blessed with a remarkably prominent nose, and soothed amidst the mysteries of Mathematics, sought repose during a careful drawing on the black-board by our lecturer, when the feature before-named unfortunately came into violent collision with the table! Result—hopeless confusion, and the close of the lecture by our much annoyed Tutor. Some of us soon called upon him to explain and apologise, and found him quietly willing to enter into our amusement. I had the happiness of visiting Mr Brummell many years later at

his Rectory at Holt, which I found most picturesquely situated; it was early spring, the path was bordered with aconites and snow-drops, and I found my good tutor wonderfully well, his room garnished with splendid cathedral engravings, and attending to the duties of his church and parish without a Curate, the neighbourhood, being as he said "a Paradise for *Octogenarians*." Two things however troubled him, one that he had been driven to give up daily service at Holt because "nobody came to it," the other that at the Consecration of the new Chapel of St John's he was refused admittance, "for want of a ticket." How it happened he did not know, neither do I, but he has now, good man, passed from all the vexations of a troublesome world.

I only knew the great Senior Wrangler, Dr Hymers, by sight; he too in after years accepted a College Living, and he confided to one of his old pupils, who told me the story, that while at Cambridge men hung on his words, his parishioners were so unsympathetic as to arrange themselves carefully for slumber as soon as he entered the pulpit!

Another well known figure in my time at St John's was that of Dr Reyner, afterwards Rector of Staplehurst; he lectured us in Algebra, and was a Dean of the College, and to his indulgent opinion I am indebted for some beautiful volumes, which I received as the Prize awarded for reading the Lessons in our College Chapel.

Another of our Lecturers was Dr Atlay, subsequently Vicar of Leeds, and Bishop of Hereford; he became later the Tutor on our side, and to him I shall always owe a deep debt of gratitude for his kind help, when suffering from the effects of a distressing illness in my last Term, while later I enjoyed the hospitality of Hereford Palace in some happy visits at the time of the Musical Festivals.

I went up to Cambridge fairly prepared by an excellent private tutor, a Johnian wrangler, afterwards a Lincolnshire Vicar; my private Tutors at St John's

were, at first, Mr Parkinson and Mr Field; they were all kindness, but too clever for me, and the Mathematics which helped my places in our College examinations were impressed on my memory by the worthy Mr Bower, who so much objected to my saying that "I thought" I saw points, that he requested at times that I would tell him "no lies."

Among my many friends some were connected with the Cambridge Architectural Society, and others with the Cambridge Musical Society, and though never able to handle a fiddle myself, I learnt much at the Concerts of the latter which has been of service to me in subsequent training of Choirs and conducting rehearsals; some of us too used to meet for choral practices in our rooms, while others were carefully taught vocal work by a well-known professional Tenor in the University Choir. Our efforts, however, on "Singing nights" in Chapel were once seriously damped by Professor Walmisley, who, like musicians generally, had no taste for congregational performances, and said to me one day: "You two men make such a noise!"

At the meetings of the Architectural Society we had the benefit of the presence of Mr George Williams, Fellow of King's, and the author of the well-known volumes on "The Holy City," as our President, while at times Professor Willis most kindly addressed us. The Lectures of that great and learned archæologist before the members of the University can never be forgotten; his wonderful models showing the constructive growth of our great churches, and his lucid descriptions, both at Cambridge and at the gatherings of the "Archæological Institute," were unrivalled. His advice too, eagerly sought, was most kindly given in difficult matters of Church Restoration, and for this we have here good reason to be thankful.

Writing as a clergyman I must briefly refer to the state of churchmanship in Cambridge in my time; the Evangelical revival, as illustrated by such teachers as

Simeon and Carus, was being met by the advancing tide of the High Church movement, it was however still running with some strength in its upper reaches, and I was asked to be a teacher in "the Jesus Lane Sunday School," but such gifts as I had did not flow in that direction, and my sense of "decency and order" was seriously offended by what proved to be practically a religious "Bear garden."

Preachers there were, lights of varying brilliancy shone in the Pulpit of Great St Mary's on Sundays in the morning and evening, and once we were treated to a religious and intellectual banquet in a sermon by a preacher who held us all entranced, Melville, one of the finest preachers of his day in Christendom. The general run of "select" preachers at St Mary's in the afternoon was far too select for me, and made me sympathise in the feelings of a well-known Esquire Bedell of that date, who, having been obliged by his office to listen to them all for a long succession of years, is reported to have "thanked God that he was still a Christian."

But a brilliant light had sprung up in a passage behind King's Parade, where Harvey Goodwin refreshed and instructed large congregations, chiefly of undergraduates, at St Edward's, with thoughtful sermons 15 minutes in length, on Sunday evenings. A Churchyard cross, seen from the slopes of Skiddaw, with Derwentwater beyond, impressively marks at Crowthwaite the all too early grave of this skilful "fisher of men" and devoted Bishop.

As to worship, the College Chapels, better attended than they appear to be now in these days of "religious liberty," offered little but plain Matins and Evensong, but as a treat we had a musical service at St John's on Wednesday and Sunday evenings. A peripatetic choir of men rushed from King's to Trinity and from Trinity to St John's, King's only securing their regular services on weekdays; they offered themselves to Jesus College,

but the offer was declined, when Sir Richard Sutton organised that College Choir, and set an example of a full and not semi-choral service, in course of time followed elsewhere, with the Priest's part duly chanted. Of the Holy Communion service, the only weekly celebration then in Cambridge was given quite plainly at St Giles' Church, while there were celebrations once in a term in St John's Chapel, accompanied often by a wearisome sermon.

As to the preparation of those intending to be clergymen, Theological Colleges were then unknown, but St John's did the best in that way that it could for us. We had admirable lectures from Dr Atlay in the Greek Testament, we studied Paley's Evidences and Moral Philosophy, in a higher flight we reached Butler's Analogy, and Scripture History was studied chiefly with the aid of a condensed publication by a well-known clerical Fellow of the College, in which, among other advantages we were formally introduced to each of the four Herods, whose doubtful individuality with some of us needed that honour.

There were the University Lectures by the Norrisian Professor, attendance at which had been required by most of the Bishops, and we were privileged then to sit under a learned and sagacious Divine, who, unfortunately, in his earlier days, had apparently not been taught to read, and whose nasal elocution, though "I guess," acceptable at New York, was not equally appreciated by the younger men at Cambridge. I regret to record that a wag once inscribed on the door, "Nothing to pay here, not even attention," and that others sat deep in the study of a lighter form of literature, in their caps! After a lengthy reading of, I am sorry to say I totally forget what, a little kindly clerical advice was given to us, flavoured in my time with positively two jokes; "preaching in the surplice" was then a burning question, which our lecturer met with the suggestion that if a man truly "preached the

word," as far as he personally was concerned, "he might sleep in his surplice." Non residence, too, and frequent absence from duty, were causing trouble in several dioceses, an evil which our lecturer illustrated by a case within his knowledge, where a clergyman, going for his holiday, got over the difficulty of finding a substitute by locking his church door and putting the key in his pocket.

There were other lectures, of which those on "The Duty of a Parish Priest," by Dr Blunt, then Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, were most interesting and helpful. Among much thoughtful advice I remember this: "If you have a school to build, place it as near the Parsonage gate as you can, for it should be the basket for all the odds and ends of your time." This good counsel I have been able to follow, and happy experience has shown that the basket has not often contained *waste-paper*.

The so-called "voluntary" Theological examination, then lately provided, was undertaken by most of us after taking our degrees. I read for it chiefly in Cambridge, the College most kindly granting me the continuance of the tenancy of my rooms, but found Keswick agree with me, and Justin Martyr, better than Cambridge air in the height of the summer.

Looking to the spread of Christianity in the world, St John's may well be proud of that great Missionary Pioneer, and chief founder of the Colonial Episcopate, Bishop Selwyn. I had the privilege of knowing his brother, but I never met the Bishop until he was so well chosen to preach the sermon at the Consecration of the new Chapel, and a most touching sermon it was on the example to all of us Johnians given in the character and life-work of the beloved disciple. Among those in the large congregation were the two Members of Parliament for our University; one of them was, at that time, Secretary for the Home Department, and as good a man as ever lived, though of somewhat too

sensitive a nature for that often trying position. There had lately been trouble in London, and some Park railings had been pulled down by the roughs, an angry deputation from the neighbourhood had waited on the Home Secretary, and had so unkindly represented the matter that the newspapers, in describing the interview, had written, "at this point the Right Honourable Gentleman shed tears." This was too good to escape the notice of their "facetious contemporary," and a picture shortly appeared in *Punch* in which tears of magnificent proportions formed a leading feature. As the good Bishop added pathos to pathos in the most affecting sermon I ever listened to, most of us got lumps in our throats, and I observed that those around me, like myself, had a hard task to keep moisture from their eyes, when I noticed "the Right Honourable Gentleman," in a stall near me making vigorous use of his pocket-handkerchief, and was comforted.

I cannot follow others, who have written their reminiscences, down the river, except on the bank. I was not strong enough to be a rowing man, but have outlived nearly all my contemporaries who were. Our first Lady Margaret boat, stroked by Hudson, who, alas, was one of the victims of the first Matterhorn tragedy, was head of the river, and others of my friends maintained the honour of our College in pairs and sculling—as I wander through our well loved courts I seem to recognise those athletic forms, and hear those merry voices, and as I look at the windows of my old friends' rooms I become poetical, and long for

"the touch of a vanish'd hand

and the sound of a voice that is still,"

but I must not be sentimental, and can only wish for those now at St John's the happiness we enjoyed then, to be followed by the greatest of all satisfactions, useful, successful, and beneficent lives.

OWEN WILLIAM DAVYS, M.A.

Wheathampstead Rectory,
St Albans.

February, 1910.



COLLEGE REFORM IN THE FIFTIES.

ABOUT the middle of the last century, there was a strong feeling among the younger Fellows, possibly an after-effect of the year of revolution (1848), that it was time to set their own house in order; that the existing College system was in many respects unsatisfactory, seeing that while it failed on the one hand to carry out the intention of the original Founders in keeping up a supply of men duly qualified to serve God in Church and State, it was on the other hand far from realizing the best modern ideas as to what a College should be as a seat of learning and science. Perhaps the grounds of this dissatisfaction will be more intelligible to men of a younger generation if we follow the career of a College Tutor of that time from his matriculation to his final retirement to a College living.

St John's probably did more than any other College to assist men of limited means, partly through its numerous appropriated Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Fellowships, and partly through its Sizarships. In the former cases the mode of assistance was indiscriminating. It gave freely to poverty in certain localities, but did little to encourage ability which did not come within the scope of such appropriations. The irrationality of the system was illustrated by stories told of far-sighted parents who made a tour of the favoured parishes about the time of an expected increase to their family. The institution of Sizarships was far more generally useful.

Of these there were 56 in all, making 18 or 19 to be awarded each year by open competition to Freshmen at the beginning of the Michaelmas Term, and tenable for three years. The money value was not large, but this was increased, often to a considerable amount, by open exhibitions, and a Sizar paid lower fees both to College and University than a Pensioner. The fact that Sizar dined at a different table and that they were expected to be more economical than others, separated them to a certain extent from general society, but implied no kind of disability, though this might be inferred from some stories of University life. The qualities which won popularity or respect in the case of a Pensioner were just as effective in the case of a Sizar, especially among reading men. Still the Sizarship had nothing of the prestige of the valuable Entrance Scholarship which had done so much for Balliol, and the fact remained that the great mass of men preferred to enter as Pensioners, with no better prospect of help than the chance of a Scholarship of some £20, while the annual expenses were certainly not less than £150.

The first thing which would strike a freshman coming up from a fair classical school was the drop from the standard of his old Sixth Form to that of the miscellaneous gathering in the College lecture-room, where a considerable proportion of the students were scarcely able to make out the Greek characters, and where what professed to be instruction in Logic and Moral Philosophy, consisted in making the student learn off small epitomes, while the function of the Lecturer, who was also the compiler, was limited to asking such questions as 'Well, and what does the man say next?' What made such teaching all the more provoking was that, on the other side of the wall, Thompson was lecturing on Plato, Cope on Aristotle, Munro on Lucretius, and W. G. Clark on Aristophanes—lectures inexorably closed to all but members of their own College. Previously to the institution of the 'Voluntary Classical'

it is scarcely too much to say that in St John's, owing to the total absence of classification, the time spent in lectures by fairly trained students, whether classical or mathematical, was time wasted. This naturally led to the custom of reading with private Tutors, a custom which was indeed commonly recommended to promising students by their College Tutors, especially for the practice of Composition and Unseen Translation, and for Mathematics other than elementary. Those who could not afford this luxury, or who had sufficient energy and independence of mind to prefer working by themselves, might possibly find their profit in the long run, but for the time they felt themselves handicapped in the race for University honours.

If our student took a sufficiently high place in a tripos, he would in due time obtain a Fellowship, which, if he were ordained, would be held by him till his marriage or succession to a living of over a certain value. If he remained a layman, he vacated his Fellowship in the seventh year after becoming M.A. or upon his marriage, supposing that he married before that date. Thus three possible courses offered themselves on taking the B.A. degree. Looking forward to the future, a man might determine to prepare himself at once for his life's work by entering on the duties of a profession for which he might regard himself as already more or less fitted by his College training, such as clerical or scholastic work. Other professions, such as Law or Medicine, entailed a long and arduous course of study before he could hope to become self-supporting. Life in College among congenial friends was far more attractive, and might even present itself under the form of duty as affording an unrivalled opportunity for self-improvement. The more stoical course was strongly recommended by the famous mathematician, Todhunter, who used to say that, looking through the Calendar, he found the men who had most distinguished themselves in after life were those whose names appeared just

below the Fellowship line in the Tripos lists. There may have been a little exaggeration in this, but certainly in those days men who stayed up after their degree were prone to fall into idle and luxurious habits or to contract within a narrow circle the interests and experience of life.

There were of course instances of men who did good service to College and University during their residence, and who, when they went down to a College living, were recognized by rich and poor, by clergy and laity alike, as burning and shining lights in their new sphere. But succession to livings was determined solely by seniority without any evidence of fitness for parochial work, and the clerical Fellow who stayed on in College, waiting for the chance of a rich living, without having any regular duty, was hardly likely to do credit to the College as a training place for those who were to serve God in the Church, whatever may have been the case with those who were to serve Him in the State.

Take the case now of one who felt no vocation for a clerical life, but was keenly interested in science or literature, and had a genuine love of teaching. Nothing could be more appropriate than that such a man should continue in College as Lecturer and Tutor, and should eventually succeed to a Professorship in the University. But, according to the Statutes of that time, he must cease to be Tutor when he ceased to be a Fellow, and there was no certainty that a Professorship would be waiting for him. He might try doubtless for a Headmastership; but experience as an Assistant Master is almost indispensable for such a post, which in any case is so overwhelmed with business as to leave little time for scientific or literary work. He might think of Medicine or the Bar, but for these he should have started ten years sooner, and he probably feels no special aptitude for either. He finds himself driven to eke out an income as a private Tutor: and private tuition, as was shown by Mr Hopkins, may

provide a very noble and useful career, combining what is generally understood by that term with the social teaching of the German "Seminarium." But the ordinary *tête à tête* is often a great waste of the teacher's time, as he has to repeat the same thing over again to each pupil, and such teaching is naturally without the stimulus which comes from the consciousness of being engaged in a common work for a common end.

The natural consequence of this uncertainty as to the future was to unsettle the minds of those who would otherwise have devoted themselves to research, but who had constantly before them the time when they must cast themselves adrift from their favourite pursuit, and seek employment for which they were far less fitted by nature.

One other grievance which was felt by many of the Fellows was the unsatisfactory constitution of the Governing Body of the College. The Master was merely a figure-head, not a worker as at Oxford. The Acting Council consisted of the oldest residents, that is, of the men who would generally be among the least enterprising and energetic of their own year, men that had been left stranded in Cambridge, while others had found their place in the world outside, men, in a word, who were least likely to guide with wisdom a great institution in the difficult times that were at hand.

The changes then which were chiefly desired were:

1. A better use of the College Funds to assist men of ability to obtain the benefits of University Education.
2. Improved system of tuition by means of (*a*) the classification of the students; (*b*) the retention of those who had proved their ability as Lecturers, whether or not they were married or laymen; (*c*) the better payment of such Lecturers; (*d*) dispensing with private tuition in all but exceptional cases; (*e*) allowing undergraduates of one College to attend the lectures at another College.
3. Tenure of Fellowships. All to be terminable

when the Fellow attained a certain standing, with the exception of Fellows who were doing or had done good service as College or University Officers. Obligation of celibacy to be abolished. Each clerical Fellow to have had experience of parochial work before succeeding to a College living, and to be entitled to the choice of two benefices in turn, and no more.

4. The Council to be in part composed of officials, and in part elected annually by the Fellows.

JOSEPH B. MAYOR.



COLLEGE REFORM UNDER THE
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ACT OF 1856.

IN April 1850, on the proposal of Mr James Heywood, in the House of Commons, the Government consented to the issue of two Commissions of Inquiry into the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the Colleges thereof. The Cambridge Commissioners were the Bishop (Graham) of Chester, formerly Master of Christ's College, Dean Peacock, Sir John Herschel, Sir John Romilly (Master of the Rolls), and Professor Adam Sedgwick. They appointed Mr Bateson, Senior Bursar of St John's, to be their secretary. The Commission was viewed with strong disfavour by many, possibly most, resident members of the University, and, not having compulsory powers, the Commissioners met, in some cases, with difficulty in getting full information. St John's, with some other Colleges, furnished the Commissioners with a copy of their Statutes, and in one way or other the Commissioners obtained sufficient information respecting the Colleges generally. Their Report was made 30 August 1852, and it contained numerous recommendations, many of which have since been carried into effect notwithstanding considerable opposition. In May 1855, four of the Commissioners, with their Secretary, addressed a letter to Lord Palmerston urging attention to the Report. Their action was successful.

In 1856 (29 July) an Act of Parliament was passed providing a new government for the University, allowing the reception of students in Hostels as well as in

the Colleges, and appointing a Commission to make and approve new Statutes for the Colleges. The Commissioners were Bishop (Lonsdale) of Lichfield, Bishop (Graham) of Chester, Lord Stanley, Mr Matthew T. Baines, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, Sir Laurence Peel, Dean Peacock, and Rev Dr Vaughan (Headmaster of Harrow School). The Commissioners were empowered to deal with the eligibility of persons for Headships, Fellowships, and Scholarships, with the tenure consolidation and division of such emoluments, and with the redistribution of the College revenues, part of which might be made available for the purposes of the University at large. Power was given to abolish any right of preference in elections to fellowships and other College emoluments, "so as to ensure their being conferred according to personal merits and fitness," the rights of some schools being, however, reserved under certain conditions. In the first instance the Governing Bodies of Colleges were empowered to make such statutes and submit them to the Commissioners for approval. If by the 1st January 1858 this power had not been exercised by the College to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, the initiative passed to the latter. Statutes made by the Commissioners, if not objected to within a limited time by two-thirds of the Governing Body on the ground that, in their opinion, any such statute would be prejudicial to the College as a place of Learning and Education, were to be laid before the Queen in Council and published in the *Gazette* so as to give opportunity for the College or others interested to petition against them. They were then, after a due interval, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and if not then objected to would become law by the approval of the Queen in Council. Statutes made by the Commissioners in lieu of any objected to and Statutes made by the College with the Commissioners' approval followed the same course.

The Act prohibited the exaction of any oath, declaration, or subscription whatever from a student matriculating or taking a degree, and prohibited any declaration of religious opinions or oath on obtaining a College Scholarship or other undergraduate emolument; but provided that no degree was of itself to qualify for membership of the Senate or for holding any office, hitherto confined to members of the Church of England.

While this bill was going through Parliament, an attempt was made to limit the Governing Body of St John's and Trinity to the Master and eight Senior Fellows, who were the ordinary Governing Body by the College Statutes, but this attempt was frustrated by petitions from the rest of the Fellows, and the Act accordingly defined the Governing Body of a College for its purpose to be the Head and all Graduate Fellows thereof, Bye-Fellows excepted.

The Statutes in force for St John's at the time were made in the year 1849 by the College, with the approval of the Visitor and sanction of the Queen. They were a revised copy of the Elizabethan Statutes, and were intended in the main to legalize the existing practices, and especially to give legal authority to the division among the Master and Fellows of the surplus annual revenue, in augmentation of the antiquated petty stipends and allowances which alone had statutable authority. But they made no attempt to reorganise the general arrangements for teaching, or to follow "the will and mind of the Foundress" in a proportionate redistribution of the revenue, or to remove the restrictions imposed by various founders on the eligibility and tenure of Fellows and Scholars. For this last purpose the power of Parliament would no doubt have been necessary.

The government of the College at this time was, as has been said, in the hands of the Master and eight Senior Fellows. The Master was elected by all the Fellows of the degree of M.A. at least. The Seniors

were elected severally when a vacancy occurred, by the Master and remaining Seniors, the Senior on the list of Fellows being chosen, unless he was brother of the Master or of one of the Seniors, or for other grave cause. If any of the elected Seniors were non-resident or absent, the next on the list supplied his place. The elected Seniors whether resident or not, received a share of the dividend half as large again as a Junior Fellow. The assent of the Master and four of the Acting Seniors was required for a College order or election. The Master was required to be in Priest's Orders. All the Fellows had to be in Priest's Orders within seven years from the M.A. degree, with the exception of four, two of whom were (but this was not always enforced in practice) to take a degree in Civil Law, and two in Medicine within twelve years from their M.A. degree. All were to be celibates, and unless leave was granted by the Master and Seniors, not to be absent from College for eighty days in the year besides the Long Vacation.

The education was carried on by two distinct sets of Tutors, working almost as independently of each other as if they belonged to different Colleges. Each set consisted of two Tutors and two, raised in 1853 to four, Assistant Tutors. The Senior Tutor of each set received the tuition fees, appointed the others subject to the approval of the Master, and arranged with them for their salary, keeping the rest of the fees for himself. This system of conducting the instruction was entirely extra-statutable until 1849, when a few general words legalizing it were added at the end of the chapter on the Steward and Bread and Beer Bursar. Besides these there was one Lecturer on Algebra for the whole College, on the foundation of Lady Sadler, with a stipend of £40 a year, and there were appointed in 1853 two Lecturers in Moral and Natural Science who also assisted in the general instruction and were paid from the College funds. This enlargement of the teaching

staff was made partly in consequence of a memorial to the Master and Seniors from 23 of the Junior Fellows, dwelling on the insufficiency of the College tuition, and the consequent prevalence of private tuition. Mr John E. B. Mayor, Mr Todhunter and Mr Besant were among the subscribers. The arrangement made in Bishop Fisher's original statutes for an adequate body of Lecturers paid from College funds had been allowed to fall into abeyance, only the names (Praelectors, Examiners *Lectores* and *Sub-Lectores*), and some insignificant stipends remaining to preserve the memory of it. Mr Mullinger's History of the College may be referred to for further details.

The number of Fellowships on the Lady Margaret foundation were 32 unrestricted: on various later foundations (all except one within the sixteenth Century) 21, restricted variously by requiring, either as absolute or preferential qualification, kinship to the founder, or birth in some particular town or county, or education in some particular school, or the holding of a particular Scholarship. Some Fellowships, indeed, were restricted in more ways than one. There were also seven Bye-Fellows on Mr Platt's foundation and one on Mr Webster's foundation; these received smaller emoluments from the proceeds of their own founder's estate, and were not entitled to the privileges of the ordinary Fellows.

The Scholarships in the College were 124, of which 32 were open and the rest variously restricted. The value of an open Scholarship was under £20 a year, an amount much inferior to that of the Scholarships at Trinity and other Colleges. Some of the restricted Scholarships were of higher value. The more promising Scholars often received an augmentation from certain exhibition funds, at the disposal of the Master and Seniors.

The first meeting of the Governing Body under the Act of 1856 was on 20 November 1856, and was held,

as were the subsequent meetings, in the Larger Combination Room (now included in the Hall). Mr Liveing was appointed Secretary, and the Minute Book kept by him is now in the College archives. The then Master (Dr Tatham) was too ill to preside. The President (Mr France), acted as Chairman at this and the next meeting held 4 December. At the first meeting Mr Bateson proposed "that the necessary steps be taken under the Cambridge University Act, for placing all the Foundation Fellowships of the College, upon one uniform footing in regard to the right of election and the qualifications of candidates." This resolution for abolishing appropriations was carried by 29 votes to 3, two besides the Chairman not voting. At the second meeting he proposed "that the necessary steps be taken to remove the restrictions imposed by the several founders of appropriated Scholarships and Exhibitions, so far as the powers of the College under the Act may extend," and carried it by 24 to 8. A Committee was appointed to negotiate with such Schools as were interested in any Scholarships or Exhibitions of the College, and whose rights were reserved by the Cambridge University Act, with the view of commuting such Scholarships into Exhibitions, and placing the Exhibitions then connected with the Schools on a more useful and effective footing. This was carried by 28 to 2. Further it was agreed that a competent number of open Scholarships of adequate value be provided.

The proceedings were interrupted by the death of the Master, on 19 January, 1857, and the election of his successor. There was an active, but not unfriendly, contest for the Mastership between Mr Bateson and Mr France, the latter of whom withdrew after it had been ascertained that Mr Bateson would probably have the majority of votes. Another candidate had been put forward by some Fellows, on the ground chiefly of stronger ecclesiastical views, F. W. Collison, Rector of Marwood, and not long before a much liked and

respected Dean of the College. It may be added that Mr Bateson was supported mainly by the more active of the Junior Fellows, but also by some of his old contemporaries; Mr France by the older men generally. A somewhat similar division was usually to be seen at the voting in the College meetings for Reform of the Statutes.

In the interval caused by Dr Tatham's death, three Fellows circulated printed papers of suggestions among the members of the Governing Body. Mr Liveing dealt with the presentations to the College benefices, the provision of a staff of College Lecturers in place of the existing system of Tutors and Assistant Tutors, the amendment of the Government of the College and of the tenure of Fellowships, especially in connexion with Holy Orders and celibacy. Mr R. B. Hayward dealt with the latter point. Mr Roby contrasted the existing system of government and instruction, and the appropriation of the College revenue, with that provided and contemplated in the original Statutes drawn up by Bishop Fisher. All these papers advocated similar reforms in the tenure of Fellowships, and proposals to carry them into Statute were made by their authors in subsequent meetings.

The meetings were resumed on the 3rd March, 1857, when the new Master took the chair. In accordance with a proposal of his, the foundation of Mr Platt was amalgamated with the general foundation of the College, the three existing Fellows being with their consent placed as from 21 December, 1859, at the bottom of the list of Foundation Fellows, all with the same rights and emoluments. Mr Webster's foundation was merged in the general funds of the College.

The appropriated Scholarships were dealt with according to the plan already mentioned, and new Statutes were made for certain Exhibition Funds and Sizarships. A Statute was passed establishing 60 open Scholarships of not less than £50 a year each, the

additional charge on the general revenue for these and some exhibitions being £2,200 per annum. Four minor Scholarships were open every year for competition among students not yet in residence or only in their first Term. They were to be tenable for two years or until election to an ordinary Scholarship.

The Master's income and privileges came up for settlement. He proposed and it was agreed to abolish the right of option to one of four livings given him by Lord Keeper Williams. Sir Isaac Pennington had left an annuity of £200 a year to the Master, provided he held one of these livings, Freshwater—the annuity to accumulate if he did not hold it, and the Master to receive the interest of the accumulations. Mr Courtney raised the question of the application of the Thellusson Act to these accumulations. Roundell Palmer's opinion was taken by the College, and in accordance with that the bulk of the accumulations was merged in the general funds of the College. A Statute settling the emoluments of the Mastership was amicably agreed to.

A Statute was also passed on the proposal of the Master for giving him a casting vote in lieu of an absolute veto in the transaction of business by the Master and Seniors.

The Commissioners eventually approved the Statutes for these purposes wholly or with slight amendments.

The tenure of Fellowships was the subject of numerous proposals and much debate and contest, modification of the requirements of Holy Orders and celibacy being urged in various forms by the Junior Fellows, chiefly on the proposal of Mr Hayward, and defeated by the more conservative members. A similar fate befel proposals by Mr Roby for a partially elective Governing Body, and the establishment of a body of College lecturers with improved status and longer tenure of their Fellowships, and for the enlargement of their salary by an adequate addition from the College

funds to the tuition fees. But though the specific proposals made were voted down, the principle of applying some part of the College revenue to this purpose, of the amalgamation of the two tutorial sides, and of the distribution of the tuition fees by the College was assented to by large majorities. Proposals by Mr Liveing and Mr Roby for modifying the right of the Fellows in order of seniority to the College livings by requiring further qualification in the persons to be presented, and limiting the number of refusals allowed to each Fellow, were defeated, notwithstanding considerable support.

Mr Reyner proposed stringent resolutions for enforcing the Church of England profession of all Fellows. Not only was each Fellow to declare himself a member of the Church before admission to a Fellowship, and to forfeit his Fellowship if he ceased to be a member, but the Master might at any time of his own motion require any Fellow to make a declaration to that effect, and he was compellable to require such a declaration if requested by a majority of the Seniors. Further, the Visitor and the Vice-Chancellor severally might, at any time, require such a declaration. Eventually these proposals were withdrawn: and the only part which was approved and submitted to the Commissioners was that requiring a declaration before admission as a Fellow. It may be mentioned here that the reforming party announced at one of the College meetings that they did not intend to raise the question of opening the Fellowships to Nonconformists, in the belief that such a proposal would not succeed and would only disturb the other proceedings of the Governing Body. Mr Reyner's statute was not approved by the Commissioners, but a declaration of *bonâ fide* membership of the Church of England, and a further declaration, nearly in the words of the oath in the old statutes required from a Fellow before admission, was included by them in the new code of statutes. Open secession from the Church was to forfeit a Fellowship.

It would be tedious to enumerate the many different proposals made at the College meetings for amending the tenure of Fellowships and the existing arrangements for instruction in the College. But it may be well to give the form which they ultimately assumed. The Commissioners in May 1858 sent to the Fellows a draft body of Statutes, and in reply certain of them made the subjoined proposals (partly taken from the Commissioners' draft) as, in their judgment, better than those suggested by the Commissioners, and more likely to secure the assent of the Governing Body. These proposals were signed (November 1858) by 19 of the Fellows, and had they been adopted by the Commissioners would presumably have become law, as two-thirds of the Governing Body (53 Fellows and the Master) were required by the Act to veto a proposal of the Commissioners. The Fellows signing this paper were R. B. Mayor, Ch. Babington, John E. B. Mayor, Besant, Hayward, Jos. B. Mayor, Liveing, Sprague, Roby, Burbury, Beresford, Eastburn, Courtney, Rees, Hancock, Elsee, Hadley, Rowe, and Brodribb.

Proposals submitted to the Commissioners Nov. 1858:

1. Every Fellow shall be entitled to retain his Fellowship for ten years from the date of his admission, whether he be in Holy Orders or not.
2. Every Fellow shall be entitled to retain his Fellowship for ten years from the date of his admission, whether he be married or unmarried.
3. Every Fellow who shall have entered into Holy Orders before the expiration of five years from the date of his admission shall be entitled to retain his Fellowship for life provided he remains unmarried, and also either reside in College or be engaged in parochial work.
4. Every Fellow who shall at the expiration of ten years from the date of his admission be actually holding any Professorship or Public Lectureship in the

University, or the office of Public Orator, Librarian or Registry in the same, shall be entitled to retain his Fellowship unrestricted to Holy Orders or celibacy, so long as he continues to hold such office, provided the emoluments of such office do not exceed £500 per annum.

5. Every Fellow who shall at the expiration of ten years from the date of his admission be actually discharging the duties of College Lecturer, and shall have actually discharged the said duties for at least three years before the expiration of such period of ten years, shall be entitled to retain his Fellowship so long as he shall continue to discharge the said duties, provided that he remains unmarried. Every Lecturer so retaining his Fellowship shall receive a salary of not less than £100 per annum, either from the tuition fees or from the general funds of the College. The number of College Lecturers shall be determined from time to time by the Master and Seniors.

6. There shall be six Praelectors who shall be Fellows of the College in virtue of their office, and shall moreover be entitled severally to £200 per annum in addition out of the revenues of the College, and also to a share of the tuition fees. No one shall be disqualified from holding a Praelectorship by reason of his not being in Holy Orders, or of his being married. Every person who has discharged the duties of Praelector not less than twenty years shall be entitled to retain a Fellowship for life. No Praelector shall hold his office more than thirty years. The duty of the Praelector shall be to take such part in the College Lectures, &c., as shall be determined from time to time by the Master and Seniors.

7. Any M.A. Fellow resident in College may be appointed by the Master to be tutor, "in loco parentis" for the purpose of discipline and general supervision, but no Tutor shall have more than 40 Undergraduate pupils in all at any one time.

8. The distribution of the tuition fees among the Praelectors, Lecturers and Tutors, shall be determined by the Master and Seniors.

9. The appointment of the Praelectors and of the other College Lecturers shall be made by the Master and two Senior Praelectors.

10. No married Fellow shall reside in College.

11. No married Fellow, not more than half the full number of Praelectors, and not more than four Laymen shall have places on the board of Master and Seniors.

Mr Joseph Mayor drew up and circulated (in February 1859) a paper showing that the average number of elections to Fellowships under some such rules as those just set forth would be $4\frac{1}{3}$ per annum, compared with $4\frac{2}{3}$ under existing arrangements. Mr Roby published in February 1858 a second pamphlet discussing College reform at some length.

The Commissioners sent to the members of the Governing Body in 1859 an amended draft code of statutes which was considered at several meetings of the Governing Body in March 1859. Adverse resolutions on many of the points, especially on the tenure of Fellowships, on the arrangements for tuition, and the making a contribution to the University were carried by large majorities.

The proposal for a contribution from the College revenues to University purposes was dropped by the Commissioners. Obviously a general Statute applicable to all Colleges was required for this purpose. The arrangements for the tuition were modified. On the tenure of Fellowships Mr Parkinson proposed, and the majority of the Governing Body resolved, that every Fellow should vacate his Fellowship on marriage; and that every Fellow should vacate his Fellowship at the end of ten years after obtaining the standing of M.A., unless he had taken Holy Orders within five years

after the M.A. Praelectors were objected to entirely by the majority. The Commissioners adhered to their proposal of Praelectors, but made their number, duties, and emolument to be at the discretion of the Master and Seniors, and the Statute became a dead letter. Marriage was still to vacate all Fellowships, unless the Fellow was a Professor, or Public Lecturer in the University, or Public Orator, Registrary, or Librarian. The requirement of taking Holy Orders was not to apply to any Fellow holding one of these offices or being Tutor, Praelector, Lecturer, or Senior Bursar in the College, or to Fellows who had held one or more of these offices for ten years. An income of £500 from private property, or of £800 from Academical office was to vacate a Fellowship. For all Fellows not holding the aboved named offices the old requirement of Priest's Orders within seven years from M.A. was retained with the old exception of two Fellows for Civil Law, and two for Medicine.

The bulk of the Commissioners' Code of Statutes received the assent of the Queen in Council, 27th February 1860. The old Statutes were repealed, except so far as they related to emoluments, tenure of office, right of prae-option of livings, and other interests of a pecuniary nature of the present Master, and of the Fellows elected before 22nd February 1860, any of whom might, however, claim to come under the new Statutes.

It will be seen from the above that while on some important matters, such as the Government of the College, proposals for reform had little success, on others such, as the arrangements for tuition, there was partial improvement. As regards the requirements of Holy Orders and Celibacy a substantial advance was made. The Commissioners would have gone further on this as on other matters had not the conservative opposition been firm. Nor can one be surprised at the opposition. The semi-monastic institution, intended by

its founder to train for the study of Divinity, at a time when the clergy were required to be Celibates, was obviously exposed to great transformation if this basis was interfered with. Was such transformation required? Three centuries had in practice greatly softened the rigidity of the early statutes, had freed the Fellows as such from almost all duties and burdens, had reduced all payments from College funds for the instruction of scholars and pensioners to the merest fraction, and had applied the bulk of the College income to the maintenance of the Master and Fellows, and money payments to them. So that any one who was willing in the course of a few years to take Holy Orders could wait quietly, either in some clerical or scholastic post in the country, or in the pleasant society of the University, with enough to live upon, till a College benefice came to his turn, and he could leave College and marry if he chose. Meantime, inclusion in the College staff or private tuition enabled many resident Fellows to add considerably to their income, and succession to the Head Tutorship brought, to a few, opportunities of acquiring wealth. On the other hand, however able a Fellow might be, however much disposed to give himself to the work of instruction in the College, he could not (unless one of the lucky few) expect to get therefrom adequate remuneration; he could not in any way make it the work of his life, unless he abandoned or indefinitely postponed the idea of marriage, and was prepared without any real vocation for the ministry to submit to the imposition of Holy Orders. The younger Fellows naturally chafed at restrictions which they could not see to be necessary for the work of the College, as an organ of education and a home of scientific study, and they failed to find in the College, as it existed in the nineteenth century, any such resemblance to Bishop Fisher's ideal as to justify the retention of restrictions, when time had so largely changed its other features.

It was left to subsequent Acts of Parliament and to other Commissioners to carry the reform further than was possible at present. But the very important work of removing the restrictions imposed by their founders on some Fellowships and Scholarships, and the creation of a good number of Scholarships of adequate amount was done with very general consent, though it involved pecuniary sacrifices on the part of the existing body.

H. J. R.

7 October 1909.



TO CLEONYMUS.

(From a Sympathiser.)

CLEONYMUS, how was it, when you scuttled off the field,
That—of all things in creation!—you should go and drop
your shield?

And even then presumably you might have lived at ease,
If it hadn't ever reached the ears of Aristophanes.

Cleonymus—*ρίψασπις*—he has dinned it in our ears,
Your terrible misfortune, for a good two thousand years:
In each successive play there is the same shield-dropping
tale—

Well, don't you think, Cleonymus, it's getting rather stale?

Though perhaps you weren't a hero, still it must be past
a joke

To be mercilessly badgered by these comic-writer folk;
And perhaps, all things considered, the unvarnished truth
to say,

You were not the only warrior who dropped his shield
that day.

Though your name's come down the ages, still your fame
has come down too—

And the latter much distorted—which is rather bad for you.
In the notes of modern text-books you will read such
words as these—

“Cleonymus.—A favourite butt of Aristophanes.”

They're a goodly crowd whose feelings he so mercilessly
cuts:

Euripides and Socrates were also “favourite butts”;
To these add that prime-minister—the leather-selling man—
You form a goodly party: find a better if you can!

Still, I think your name is mentioned far more frequently
than most

(It was an awful pity that you ever left your post!)
It must have fairly sickened you to hear in every play
About “dear old Cleonymus, who threw his shield away!”

And then, I can imagine, when you walked about the town,
You would hear a father whisper to his infant, bending down,
“You see that fat old man, my dear, that *very* fat old man?
That fat old man's Cleonymus, who dropped his shield
and ran!”

It got beyond a joke: you thought the thing would
never drop.

You dared not go outside; you had to shun the barber's shop.
If ever you went out, no doubt some ragamuffin squealed,
“Excuse me, Sir! Cleonymus! I think you've dropped
your—*shield!*”

Yet, sickening though it was, perhaps it wasn't quite so bad
If you had a sense of humour—and I like to think you had.
I like to think you saw the plays and quite enjoyed the fun,
And, when you heard “*ρίψασπις*”, roared as loud as anyone!

If I were you, Cleonymus, if now you freely mix
With the others of that company who dwell beyond the Styx,
I'd collect Cleon and Lamachus, a few such men as these,
And go and knock the stuffing out of Aristophanes!

When my turn comes, Cleonymus, if you should meet me
there,

When I've swum across the Styx (to save the boatman's
threepence fare),

Will you kindly introduce yourself, when I've got safe on
land?

For, hang it all, Cleonymus, I'd like to shake your hand!

F. C. O.



THE VICAR AND CHURCH OF LITTLE MAPLESTED.

TOWARDS the end of last summer I had occasion to go into North Essex, and, when my business was done, went on a few miles to Little Maplested. There is no village there and the church stands by itself, so I stopped at the cross roads, where three or four labourers' cottages stand back in gardens, to enquire where the church-key would be found. In one of these cottage gardens a small notice-board had written on it "the Vicar," but before I could get up to the gate a woman appeared, holding up a key, who said she would let me into the church. I had therefore no excuse for troubling the vicar, yet could not help being struck by the quaintness of the vicarage, which seemed to betoken somewhat the character of its occupant. When I got home Crockford's directory informed me that the vicar, the Rev. J. W. Harward, was a Johnian, who had taken his M.A. degree when I was a freshman, and has held the incumbency of Little Maplested ever since 1855. He is now ninety years old, but has not lost his vivacity, preaches twice every Sunday, and is otherwise active. His parish, to be sure, is small enough, with hardly more inhabitants than one large farmer and the people he employs.

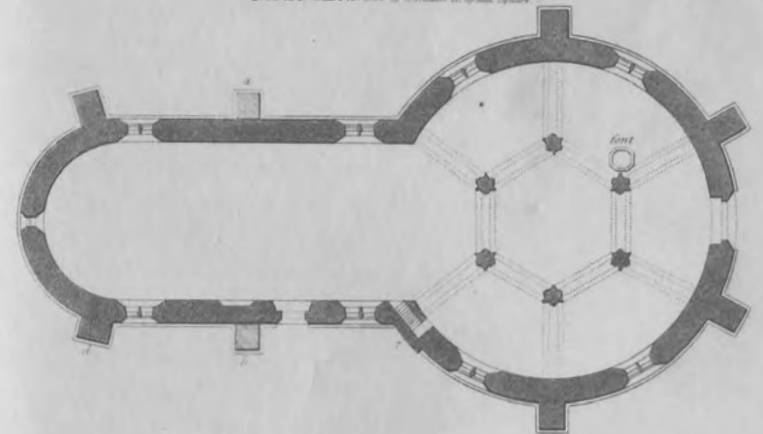
Soon after my visit he seems to have been interviewed by a correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, and a characteristic paragraph thereafter made known to the readers of that Journal something of his personality.



LITTLE MAPLESTEAD CHURCH, ESSEX.
SOUTH EAST VIEW

London, Published Decr 1848 by W. Wallen, 21, Spital Square

Printed by Green



Scale of Feet

He is contented with a very poor living, derived from about 20 acres of glebe and a rent charge of £10 on the manor, with some small grants from Queen Anne's bounty and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is no house, and the vicar, a widower since 1882, lives alone, without a servant, in the cottage he hires for £5 a year, neither smoking or taking alcohol, cheerful in his simple life and independence, happy in being able to perform his duties, and proud of his church.

The Church of which he is vicar is quite as interesting as the parson. A good history of it, by W. Wallen, F.S.A., was published in 1836 by Weale, and is the chief authority, beyond my own observations, for what I have to say about it, and from it Mr Wallen's plan and view of the church are here reproduced.

The parish, and the priest there, are mentioned in the Domesday survey, but nothing is there said of the church. In 1185 Juliana, daughter of Richard Dosnel, gave the whole parish, including the church, to the Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem, and the grant was confirmed the following year by her husband, William Fitz-Adhelin de Burgo.* This year 1185 is remarkable in this connexion because, according to the inscription which used to be over the door of the Temple Church in London, now gone but preserved in Strype's edition of Stow's survey,† the Temple Church was in that year dedicated by Heraclius, patriarch of the Church of the Holy Resurrection. The Hospitallers erected at Maplestead a commandery, subject to the Priory at Clerkenwell, which subsisted until the dissolution of the religious houses, and was surrendered about 1540. No vestige remains of the buildings of the commandery, or of the original church, which was very likely a wooden one, perhaps like the Saxon Church at Greensted, near Ongar. There can be no doubt that Little Maplestead Church was built by the

* Dugdale Monast. II. p. 544.

† Ed. 1720 Bk. III. p. 272.

Hospitallers, who were Lords of the Manor, but no record of its building has survived. The style of the architecture reveals fairly well the date of it, for it is decorated, of a type prevalent in the latter part of the thirteenth century, as is seen in the tracery of the windows, the form of the pillars and the mouldings of the arcade, and particularly in the beautiful western doorway, with the moulding of jambs and arch decorated with a double row of quatrefoils, and the label moulding with trefoils, very similar to some in Westminster Abbey of known date 1269 and 1270.

Mr Wallen gives good reasons for thinking that the Church was built all at one time, so far as the masonry is concerned, and has since undergone no changes except the loss of the upper parts of two buttresses of the chancel. He thinks, however, that the round part was originally covered with a dome, and cites the example of the round church in Paris, destroyed at the Revolution. That church, judging by the picture of it he gives, was a very solid Romanesque building with a clerestory, and a dome over the central part only. Maplested Church is very lightly constructed; the outer walls are only 27 inches thick, and the arcade equally slight. There is no clerestory, and no indication of the former existence of one. If there ever were a dome it must have been a wooden one. But it seems to me that the present construction is such as it was at first. The superstructure of the round part is entirely of wood, and a hexagonal wooden belfry is carried up above the arcade which is hexastyle, as is shown in Wallen's etching. That etching shows the Church as it was in 1836, but it was repaired not long after, about 1850 if my memory does not fail me, and then the schoolroom at the west end was removed and the west doorway opened to view. At the same time the tumble-down chimney at the east end, which belonged to a fireplace in the vestry formed by screening off the apse, was pulled down, and the apse again opened into the

Church. The dimensions are given by the plan, which also shows the peculiar form of the chancel. Perhaps the original form of the chancel of the Cambridge Round Church may have been like it. Whether it is the reproduction of a feature of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre as it was in the thirteenth century I cannot say. The present Church at Jerusalem dates only from last century, and does not resemble it at all.

There is a tradition in the parish that, before the repairs above-mentioned, the Church was so neglected that the sheep which grazed the churchyard walked into and through the Church. The Church was neglected, as I can remember, but the sheep could not have walked into it unless the children who went to the school, which opened into the Church, left the door open.

In Crockford's clerical directory the benefice of Little Maplested is said to be in the gift of the Sabbatarians. That is not quite correct, but it is in the gift of Davis' Trustees, who hold the Manor in trust for the Sabbatarian congregation attending the Chapel in Mill Yard, Goodman's Fields, London. The Manor, after the dissolution of the commandery, was sold by the Crown, and, after changing hands more than once, was purchased in 1705 by Mr Jos. Davis, a Sabbatarian, and was left by him, with some other property, to Trustees for the maintenance of the Chapel, payment of the minister, and the poor people of the congregation. The Sabbatarians, sometimes called Seventh Day Baptists, used to keep holy the seventh day as the original sabbath, though many of them observed the first day also; and represented (as Mr Mullinger has informed me) the reaction which set in among the Puritans after the issue of the Book of Sports in 1618. By the beginning of last century the sect had so dwindled that there were no members of the congregation fit to be trustees, and a scheme was obtained from the Court of Chancery for the administration of the

Trust, which, so far as I can gather from the reports of the Charity Commissioners, is still in force. The net income of the estate is nearly £500 a year, of which most is paid to the minister, clerk, and sexton, and to the poor who seem to form all, or nearly all, the congregation, which is the only one of the sect in England. It is evident that the Sabbatarians exist for the endowment, not the endowment for the Sabbatarians.

G. D. L.



SUNSET.

I was alone at sunset where the sand stretched far away,
 When the sea lay idly rolling to the gates of the western
 day ;
 The crimson cloud's reflection dripped blood on the
 waters grey,
 And my spirit sighed
 With the evening tide
 And the depth of the blushing ray.

The wild duck rushed from seaward, like blots on the
 living sky,
 And the black sails glided silent to the haven waters
 nigh ;
 The smoke of the solemn steam-boat rose murky, soaring
 high,
 And faint and dim
 Like a vesper hymn
 Came the roll of the curlew's cry.

Such times as these bring feelings which sweep through
 the heart of man,
 And bid him rise triumphant and spurn the ocean's
 span ;
 They loose his soul within him and free his spirit wan,
 Like the gust which springs
 'Neath the osprey's wings
 From the stroke of the ocean's fan.

The cloud-banks tottering, shattered, and formed anew
 and swelled
 In dappled pillars dipping in the redness freshly
 welled ;
 But the misty distance purpled and drooped as the day
 was knelled,
 And a darkness loomed
 O'er the sun entombed,
 Like a pall o'er the dead upheld.

And still I looked with wonder, and a sadness keen and
 deep,
 Through the wreathing shades descending which stooped
 to the sea asleep ;
 And the moaning tide came drifting like a scythe which
 glides to reap,
 When, white and fair,
 From a cloud-hung stair,
 Rolled the orb which compelled its sweep.

E. V.



“GRAVE DISORDER.”

IT has frequently been pointed out that the adjustment of the human body to its physical environment is exceedingly delicate. Thus, for instance, various eminent persons have declared that, in the event of an increase in the proportion of oxygen in the atmosphere, the human race would live so fast that it would at length come to an end in a delirium of unexampled and universal merriment.

In a certain year when the 20th century was still in its youth there entered St John's College one Edison B. Spokes. He brought with him a distinctive personality and no small amount of the inventive faculty which is associated with his famous namesake. There were, however, about him certain mannerisms and eccentricities of behaviour which caused his absorption into the collegiate organism to be attended with considerable friction. During this process of absorption there occurred the ever-memorable event which we are about to narrate.

Now the mind of Edison was of the most extreme modernity. This did not, however, prevent a certain narrowness which caused him considerable unpopularity. Thus, having ordered at the kitchens, and failed to obtain, “chewing-gum,” and having returned the gum arabic which was supplied as the nearest available approximation, he complained to his Tutor of the absence in the College of most of the necessaries of life. He received the reply that all such matters pertained to the Steward's department, and was recommended to take up a more philosophic attitude.

On the whole, Edison's first term was not a success. He placed his name on the rowing-list and was duly "tubbed," getting indeed as far as a junior "crock"; but here his career ended, owing to a difference with the coach on the subject of his personal dignity, complicated by an aggressive demand for a motor in the stern of the boat.

Possessing, as we have stated, an inventive turn of mind and not lacking a certain attractiveness, Edison became the nucleus of a small and exclusive set who discovered a bond of union in eccentricity and found a certain fellowship in seclusion. These men, devoting themselves chiefly to obscure mechanical pursuits, became known as the "Independent Labour Party."

That a certain hostility should exist towards such a sect is only natural. That it should wear itself out with time is also in the ordinary course of things. The number of practical jokes adapted to life in College is limited. These having been conscientiously worked through, there remains nothing but satiety or the vanity of repetition.

Now when Edison found his crockery pulverised he took a severely practical view of the case and purchased iron cups and saucers. When, on getting into bed, his feet encountered fragments of fuel, he put up a notice stating that he had already purchased a hot-water bottle. Finding this one day full of beer, he drank the latter and published a report that he was a strict teetotaler. When, again, his gyp drew his attention to a herring which had lain for a fortnight beneath his carpet, he erected an apparatus which was capable of detecting the odour of fish to the extent of one part in 100,000.

This kind of thing at length tired out the facetious persons and the I. L. P. receded into obscurity and apparent lifelessness. Let it not be supposed, however, that this superficial meekness was anything but a mask, for indeed a most subtle scheme of revenge lay beneath

the long-suffering exterior. Not without significance was it that men became accustomed to the sight of Edison B. Spokes, staggering through the courts beneath a load of weird and uncanny parcels, or that these latter were distributed among his friends.

For an account of the working out of the vengeance we must make use of the opportune record of an eye-witness, which has recently fallen into our hands. His veracity is beyond question and his story somewhat as follows:—

"Owing to various social engagements during the Christmas Vacation of 19—, I happened to come into residence for the Lent Term slightly later than usual. Driving up in a hansom I noticed with surprise a considerable crowd outside the College gate. What was my astonishment when, in place of the stately and dignified reception to which I was accustomed, I was received with peals of unrestrained laughter! I questioned various functionaries. Not a man could reply in coherent language! Some were leaning feebly against the walls, others dancing in an irregular manner, others again running races with a somewhat ponderous luggage-barrow. Astounded, I inquired if I also might share the jest. All the answer I received, and that with difficulty, from one whom I had been accustomed to regard as a taciturn person, was to the effect that everything was a joke,—the rain,—the weight of my box,—my hat,—the College,—life itself in general. Everything afforded occasion for unrestrained and unexampled hilarity.

Being thoroughly disturbed by now, I inadvertently offered a bad half-crown to my cabman. Roars of laughter followed! "It's bad!" he yelled "Ha! ha! ha! Oh! you're a sportsman, Sir.! One of the best! Oh lord! what a joke.!" I watched him drive off shrieking with laughter. Then *I saw it*,—I too saw the humour that lurked behind the passing of a base coin. How dull we had been! How extraordinary deficient.

in sense of the grotesque! Wonderful elation took possession of me. I swarmed a lamp-post and began to deliver an oration. No-one listened, but I only saw in this fresh occasion for mirth.

My attention was soon attracted by a group of figures on a grass-plot surrounded by a considerable crowd. Bedders! Bedders dancing what is, I believe, called a "saraband" in broad daylight in the open court! Rushing through the "screens" shouting wild greetings I passed through the second court. From all sides came the sound of singing and laughter, and from the Combination Room a noise as of sustained and calculated revelry! Reaching my rooms I laughed to the point of exhaustion, and slept fitfully until "hall" time. The din in "hall" was deafening, and collisions were continually occurring amongst the waiters, who ran wildly about endeavouring to satisfy the insatiable demand for food. (This was before the institution of the five-"halls"-a-day scheme). Far away at the end of a vista of tables I noticed a small untidy individual. He was very solemn and his solemnity struck me as so incongruous that I again became subject to ungovernable mirth. He was Edison B. Spokes!

Why, however, relate all the events of that furious week! The perpetual bonfires in all four courts as well as on the Chapel Tower—the vast consumption of food,—the extraordinary fatigue of perpetual laughter! Let us pass on to the day when to these things there came an end, and when to delirium there succeeded a most unhappy awakening.

It was on the following Saturday that I encountered Edison B. Spokes on the Bridge of Sighs. He was hysterical. He contemplated suicide. He "guessed the gas had given out." Then I saw and understood.

Our wild week of insanity was due not to demoniacal possession, not to the Comet, but simply to Edison B. Spokes' outraged dignity and his ingenious

mind. It seems that he had invented a process of incredible efficiency for manufacturing oxygen. This he had set going in secret in three distinct parts of the College. He had raised the proportion of the gas in the immediate atmosphere to some three times the normal amount. The calmness of the weather had helped his plans, and his apparent insignificance was a defence against suspicion. He had had his revenge. He had destroyed for many years to come the immemorial dignity which broods upon an ancient seat of learning. He had converted academic repose into a vast and scandalous carnival. At the same time he had abruptly terminated his own academic career. Very soon he ceased to be seen among us and there appeared Edicts which began by prohibiting "the possession of unusual apparatus" and ended with the significant words 'grave disorder.'

P. A. I.



FROM A LATIN HYMN ON ST JOHN
THE EVANGELIST

Haurit virus hic letale
Ubi corpus virginale
Virtus servat fidei:
Pœna stupet quod in pœna
Sit Ioannes sine pœna
Bullientis olei.

Hic naturis imperat
Ut et saxa transferat
In decus gemmarum:
Quo iubente riguit,
Auri fulvum induit
Virgula silvarum.*

Hic infernum reserat,
Morti iubet referat
Quos venenum stravit:
Obstruit quod Ebion,
Cerinthus et Marcion
Perfide latravit.†

Volat avis sine meta
Quo nec vates nec propheta
Evolavit altius:
Tam implenda quam impleta,‡
Nunquam vidit tot secreta
Purus homo purius.

* Of this legend, very popular in the Middle Ages, more in the next number.

† "Vox latrandi est usitatissima de hæreticis, quos amant cum canibus conferre antiqui." Daniel, ii 167.

‡ "The *implenda* are the Apocalypse, the *impleta* the Gospel." Trench.



THE SAME RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

John the poisoned chalice drained,
Yet that virgin life, unstained,
Power of faith maintaineth:
To the torturers' amaze,
In the torturing oil ablaze
Him no torture paineth.

Saint that by his word of might
Changed e'ea stones to jewels bright,
Nature's law subduing:
At his bidding branches green
Stiffen, take gold's ruddy sheen,
Nature new enduing.

John unbars death's fast-shut door,
Bids the grave to life restore
Whom the venom slew:
Stops the mouths of Ebion,
Cerinthus and Marcion,
Impious barking crew.

Eagle soaring beyond sight,
Never winged a loftier flight
Prophet old or seer:
Things that have been, things to be,
None the secrets saw that he
Read in vision clear.

These lines are stanzas 6-9 of the Latin hymn (*Verbum Dei, Deo natum*) assigned to the school of Adam of Saint Victor (Cent. xii). The other stanzas, eight in number, speak of St John's doctrine. These, which tell of his miracles, are here given to illustrate a paper in the last number, to be completed (it is hoped) in the next, on "Legends of St John." Trench (*Sacred Latin Poetry*, 1849) omitted the stanzas 6-8, apparently as being of little profit or interest to the Protestant reader. The fine last stanza he of course gives. Olshausen prefixed it to his *St John's Gospel*, as Prof. Swete recently to his *Apocalypse*. It deserves to be known to all readers of this magazine.

W. A. C.



VOLUNTARIES.

THERE is a desire very deep in the hearts of most men to leave anything which may have been occupying their attention for a period of time in a graceful and becoming manner.

It is closely allied to the passion of the actor to make what, in the phraseology of the stage, is known as "an effective exit." It is prompted by an appreciation of the art of manners, by a dislike of the discordant and abrupt. In private relations it is frequently to be observed. Two men parting for a comparatively short time will forecast their next meeting with great care, though that meeting be inevitable in a few hours. They will recall the most important point of their conversation and reiterate their decisions, though there can have been no doubt as to their finality. "I shall see you to-morrow," says the parting guest, when there can be no question of his doing otherwise. "I shall buy the shares you mentioned," says the host, when the matter was settled half-an-hour previously. These and a hundred other devices they employ to make their interview end on a decisive note.

In public meetings superfluous votes of thanks or the singing of the National Anthem bring affairs to a graceful conclusion. The frequent use of the National Anthem is, I take it, not so much due to any expression of loyalty as to the delight which most people find in the singing of it. It gives rein to the pent up energies of the listener, it provides an opportunity for the exercise of a voice which has been unemployed for an hour or so, and the audience take their leave with the gratifying

feeling of having made some part of the entertainment. In the theatre the effect left by the most sombre of tragedies is dispelled at the end by the playing of some jaunty air, while in church the congregation file out of their pews to the accompaniment of a cheerful voluntary.

I remember very well staying some years ago in a village in Dorsetshire and repairing on Sunday to service in the old church. It was a fine June morning, and the sun was streaming through the diamond-paned windows, lighting up the stone pillars and arches in a way that lent a wonderful reality to their graceful forms. There was no music in the service except to accompany the hymns, and never, I thought, had the words of the Common Prayer sounded more beautiful than they did that day, spoken with admirable feeling by an old clergyman whose tremulous voice seemed to linger on the passages he felt and loved most deeply. The blessing had been pronounced and I was preparing to leave with the impression still upon me, when the village organist, exerting the full capacities of his harmonium, burst into the wildest of Irish jigs. I glanced round half expecting to see the portly wife of the village squire dancing down the aisle with her husband, but, from the respectable stolidity of their faces, it was obvious that they were well accustomed to the vagaries of their village musician.

The incident impressed me at the time, and I wondered at the supposed necessity for a musical accompaniment to the departure of this village congregation. It was, however, as I soon realised, nothing more than the desire for the effective exit which is implied in the very nature of the Voluntary.

There are few sensations more pleasing than to leave a ceremony to the strains of appropriate music. It is a conclusion which few who have anything of the dramatic in their nature can resist. It is a relic of an age in which pageantry played a larger part in the

daily life of the people, and can, of course, only be used on those occasions in which pageantry still has some place. In ordinary life we are reduced to meaner expedients. My friend W—, with whom I have talked on the subject, tells me that he has made a life-study of the art of leaving a room in a successful manner. He has many ingenious devices, one to which he reverts as a last resort, and he assures me that he has never known it to fail, is to turn off the electric light as he reaches the door.



THE HYMN BOOK.

LET me say at the outset that this book is a credit and a distinction to the College. The conception is wholly admirable, and the execution appears to me to be generally excellent. The points on which I should dissent from the judgment of the compilers are chiefly points on which difference of opinion is not only necessary but desirable.

Hymns and hymnology are a matter in which literary judgment must always give way to the force of personal association. Hymns are the true "Volkslieder" of the English people. They are the one form of poetry which old and young, rich and poor, educated and illiterate share alike: and they are almost the only form which has any close association with music. Compilers of hymn books have always recognised this. Their weak point has been that they have not realised that historical association is, or may become, with some minds as potent as personal association. It is right enough that we should be fond of a hymn because it recalls certain memories in our own lives. But the life of the Church is greater than our life, and the part that a hymn has played in the life of the Church is to some minds more important than the part it has played in their own lives. As an example of this we need not look further than the first hymn of this book,—St. Ambrose's morning hymn. Those pure and austere lines have no doubt won much admiration and affection on their merits. But how much increased is their power when

we realise the centuries that they have belonged to the Church, and associate them with the great and august figure which won Augustine and awed Theodosius!

The great merit of our hymn book is that more than any other collection (at least of those known to me) it recognises and fosters the historical interest of hymnology. It does this chiefly by a four-fold apparatus, which is excellently arranged. To the hymns themselves are appended only the name and date of the writer. But at the beginning of the book there are also biographical notices of each author, and at the end notes on the hymns. Finally, besides the ordinary alphabetical index of hymns, there is an index of writers, so that the reader can see at a glance how many and what hymns of each writer are inserted. Both the biographical notices and the notes are of the right length and nature on the whole.* The biographies perhaps sometimes consist too much of bald facts, and omit the distinguishing touches by which the writer is chiefly remembered in history; and one feature of interest might, I think, have been added to the notes. Many hymns have occupied a place in literature or in great men's lives that is worth recording, and the appendix of notes to a hymn book might do on a small scale for hymnology what Prothero's book has done for the Psalms.

An extremely important feature is the insertion of the originals of Latin hymns. I am inclined to think that this might have been done with advantage in all cases where the translation is given, but assuming that this is not desirable, the compilers have exercised a wise choice. The Latin hymns in which the translation is

* There is an error in the note to 56. The hymn comes from the "Lay," not from the "Lady of the Lake." Here it may be noted that by a curious slip "Vexilla Regis" is attributed, in the Index of Authors, to Prudentius as well as to its real author Fortunatus. These are the only mistakes which I have noted.

given without the original, are certainly those in which the original can best be dispensed with. The only exceptions which I should make to this general statement are the *Adoro te devote* ("Thee we adore," No. 156), and perhaps *Hic breve vivitur*, with its sister hymn—"Brief life" and "Jerusalem the Golden." The name and fame of its writer, the Angelical Doctor, the greatest of the Schoolmen, makes the former one of the most interesting of Latin hymns: the latter is perhaps chiefly remembered for its metrical peculiarities. If the Latin is not inserted, I think that attention might be called in the notes to special beauties and quaintnesses of phrase. Thus in *Adoro te devote*, probably everyone would be interested to know that the original of "Fountain of Goodness" in the third verse is *pie pellicane*. I suppose—in fact I am sure—we cannot, as one hymn book does, sing "Pelican of mercy;" all the same we can appreciate the thought.

The classification and arrangement of the hymns has many merits. In particular we may note that a chronological order has been adopted in all hymns of the same class. Some individual points in the classification are open to question. "Gracious Spirit" (No. 125) is surely for Quinquagesima, not Whitsuntide. *Nunc suis tandem* ("Lo from his desert home" No. 59) belongs to June 24th, as would be clear if the fourth verse had not been somewhat needlessly excised. "Blest are the pure in heart" might have been kept, as Keble intended it, for the Purification, and indeed in the version here given is hardly intelligible except in that connection. On the other hand it is a fine taste which has ranked the great *Jesu dulcis memoria* as a communion hymn. I may here note one curious omission. There are no harvest hymns. Harvest thanksgiving comes fairly within the range of the October Term, and is, I presume, as suitable a form of service to a College Congregation as to any other; while on the other hand

the ordinary hymn books have several harvest hymns which seem to me good and are certainly popular.

The compilers of hymn books have no task more difficult or delicate than that of excision of verses. Many, perhaps most, hymns are so long that the thing has to be done. Here again, I must admit, there are some cases where my judgment would differ from that of the compilers. I should like to mention one case, that of Keble's "There is a book" (No. 79). In spite of my deep admiration for the poet, I never can help feeling that this is the one hymn in this (and most) collections which is really bad. It seems to me to inculcate a way of "reading the book" of nature, which is utterly unnatural, and certainly alien to the feeling not only of the great secular poets of nature, but also to that of the great nature hymns, such as the 104th Psalm, or the hymn of St Francis. But if we must really treat nature in this way and think of "our sister the moon," chiefly as running a wondrous race with the Church, at any rate the rest of the parallelism should be given, and we should also be taught that

The Saviour lends the light and heat
Which crown His holy hill,
The Saints like stars around His seat
Perform their courses still.

The idea of the great Dead shining "like the stars for ever and ever" is at any rate scriptural and true poetry. On the other hand there are many cases where our compilers have made great improvement by restoring verses omitted in common usage. Here again I may quote a single case, also one of Keble's hymns. In "New every Morning," the fifth verse ending

The secret this of rest below

is usually omitted. But as the compilers have seen, it is really necessary to bring out the full meaning of the sixth verse;

Only, O Lord, in thy dear love
Fit us for perfect rest *above*.

Now for what in all compilations is the really important matter, the selection of hymns. Every reader will of course notice that a large number of very popular hymns are omitted, while many that are quite unfamiliar are inserted. Opinions will no doubt differ as to the wisdom of this. On the whole, and after much dubious reflection, I believe the compilers are right. A College Chapel is open for service only for a part of the year, and the bulk of the congregation attend it for only three or four years of their lives. If they miss some hymns which have won their affection they will have ample opportunity of hearing them at other times and in other places. On the other hand, the College Chapel can teach them to know and appreciate many sacred poems of great interest and beauty which otherwise they would never read or hear. In saying this, I do not mean that the editors' choice of familiar hymns would exactly correspond with mine. I could mention several for whose insertion I would fain have pleaded. Foremost amongst these I should place "Nearer to Thee." I do not forget that Matthew Arnold said of some certainly oddly expressed lines in this hymn, that God is "dispraised and disserved" when we sing such doggerel. All the same this is a hymn of which I should say *securus judicat orbis*. I believe it owes its fame mainly to the fact that it is a beautiful interpretation of an Old Testament story which has been always felt to have a peculiar charm, which touched in a special degree the imagination of Milton and Ruskin, and which moreover is appointed in our lectionary to be read three times in the course of the year. And here by way of digression may I say that it seems to me that it should always be remembered that a hymn is part of a service, and that one which interprets other parts of the service is particularly valuable. Several hymns in this volume do this, for instance Wordsworth's "Songs of Thankfulness" is an admirable interpretation of the general course of

the Church services for the Sundays after Epiphany. But perhaps there might have been more of such hymns.

To resume, I should have liked to have seen room made for "The roseate Hues," "Hark my Soul it is the Lord," "There is a Fountain" (in spite of some lines which repel), "Thine for ever," "Through the Night of doubt," and perhaps above all "On the Resurrection Morning," a hymn which has a certain unearthly beauty, found to my mind in no other English hymn. But, as I have said, the omissions may be defended. Less defensible I think is the omission of certain hymns from the Latin. I should note particularly for Christmas the *Corde Natus* of Prudentius ("Of the Father's love begotten"), and for Easter, *Ad Agni regias dapes* ("At the Lamb's high feast"). Both of these are very ancient, have been in constant use in the Church, have most spirited translations, and one at least is set to a magnificent tune. Next to these I should put both the *Pange Linguas*, the *Stabat Mater* and still more the *O Deus ego amo te* consecrated by the name and work of St Francis Xavier. Also one regrets the evening hymns *Lucis Creator optime*, and *Te lucis ante terminum*. Readers of Dante may remember that the latter is sung in perhaps the best-known passage in the Purgatorio. It seems to me that a book which aims at giving some idea of the history of hymnology should not omit hymns which have sunk so deep into the heart of Christendom as these. It must be remarked that the argument that the omitted hymns will be heard elsewhere hardly applies to these. Few hymns of Latin origin are in very common use, and few congregations have an opportunity of learning much about the authorship and the original form.

The unfamiliar hymns inserted by the compilers fall under three heads. In the first place, there are hymns by great or well-known poets, Spenser, Herbert, Vaughan the Silurist, Fletcher, and Wither.

Many of these are well-known poems, though this is perhaps the first time they have been treated as hymns. Probably their absence from the common hymn books is due to a certain quaintness or preciousness of phrase, which runs through so much of the religious poetry of the 16th and 17th centuries. And no doubt there are lines or phrases in them which it may at first seem strange to sing in church. Probably this feeling will soon wear off, and they will come as naturally to the ear as the archaisms of the prayer book. Secondly, there are hymns of well-known hymn-writers, such as Baxter, Wesley, and Watts, which somehow or other have not before obtained a place in Anglican collections at any rate. And, finally, there are some by writers whose names are to me at least unfamiliar. The compilers in the preface may perhaps be understood to imply that others may regard some of these devotional lyrics as uncongregational. It always seems to me that this term has very little meaning. It may be well as a rule to exclude hymns which express a degree of ecstasy or emotion which is clearly beyond ordinary people, though even this canon often breaks down in practice. Satirists scoff (justly enough) at the man who declares that the realm of nature were an offering far too small, while he is feeling in his pocket for a sixpence instead of a shilling. Yet for all this, who would propose to banish "When I survey" from the hymn book? In general, that the personal or intimate nature of a hymn does not unfit it for public use is amply proved by experience, and above all, as the compilers remark, by the history of the Psalter. I have no fear that these hymns will be found too personal. If they have a fault it is that they are too much in the "Dorian mood." But even if they have this fault, and even if it is a fault, I do not doubt that there are many which will be felt to be a very valuable addition to the book, and a credit to their discoverers. I would like particularly to mention "The night is come" (17),

"Hark my soul, how everything" (41), "That so Thy blessed birth" (75), "Love unto Thine own" (144), "Come my Way" (147), "He wants not friends" (189), "How shall I sing" (191), "When came in flesh" (262), and "Christ hath a garden" (300). We may confidently hope that these and others will strike deep root in the minds and affections of those who use this book.

F. H. COLSON.

HALLEY'S COMET.

Out of the depths and secret places,—
Sightless motion and tireless flight,—
Mystic moth from the outer spaces
Whirling awhile in the House of Light!

Who shall sing of thee now returning,
Fairest guest of the roving train?
Who shall measure thy fire unburning,
Who unravel thy glowing skein?

Wandering ghost in the heavenly stations
Sign and author of dreadful things;
Shedding of old on the quaking nations,
Dearth, disaster, ruin of kings.

Now no more at thy beauty paling,
Fear we the sword of fiery wrath.
Mighty message of Law unfailing,
Hail thou, meeting us! Fare thou forth!

P. A. I.



"CORNISH BREAKERS."*

HIS small volume of poems should possess a special attraction to readers of the *Eagle* who are familiar with the author's numerous contributions to this magazine.

"Cornish Breakers," the longest of its contents, is an account in blank verse of the effect of a motor accident in a Cornish lane on a "sensitive and neurotic temperament." Now we cannot resist a certain feeling that the workmanship is superior to the theme; possibly because the latter is very reminiscent of an incident characteristically described by a well-known lady novelist. In fact, the details are in some cases identical. Though the wild words of the father, on seeing his little son apparently slain by a motor, are natural enough, we cannot help feeling that the attributes of motoring are not wholly Satanic, though a car can be incongruous enough in the peaceful setting of a country lane. It is the friction of adjustment of a new force to its environment that causes the trouble.

Passing, however, to the verse itself;—we enjoyed intensely much of the description of nature on the rent and rocky Cornish coast, where—

"The far gray headlands, draped in silver mist,
Lean their dark shoulders to the silver sea,"
of Tintagel, "legend-haunted hold of Gorröis," and that haunted realm of Arthur, "rex quondam, rexque futurus."

* C. E. Byles, "Cornish Breakers and other poems," 1909, 1s., Post 1s. 1d.

In fact, the aid of the excellent photographs is hardly necessary to bring the coast-scene vividly before us. There is much pathos in the last lines where the distracted wife comes to seek her husband by the sea, into which, deluded and despairing, he had cast himself.

The shorter pieces give indication of considerable power. There is a note of melancholy running through them. Mr Byles sings of the trees in Kensington Gardens, the Park in May, the chafing of spirit represented by "Rus in Urbe" (cf. however, "Urbs in Rure." *Eagle*, December, 1909). "Two Shrines" is a felicitous description of Clevedon and Morwenstow where—

"Hissing up the sheer cliff-faces,
Fierce foam-crests flow."

On the whole we think readers of the *Eagle* will be well repaid in purchasing this small collection of the works of a Johnian poet.

P. A. I.

Obituary.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1909; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree :

Rev Fitzherbert Beresford (1900), son of the Rev William Beresford, Vicar of St Luke's, Leek, Staffordshire; born 2 April 1878, at Stafford; educated, first at the old Leek Grammar School and afterwards at Grantham School. Ordained in 1901 to the curacy of Berkswich with Walton; here weak health set in, and he removed to the curacy of Tamerton Foliot in South Devon; this he held till 1907. His health gave way again, and he took temporary curacies at Leek and South Scarle. He died 18 March at Kirton Rectory, near Ollerton, the residence of his uncle, the Rev Alfred Campion.

Henry Mason Bompas, K.C. (1858). Died 5 March at 4, Phillimore Gardens, London, W. See Vol. xxx, p. 346.

Ven Archdeacon William Bonsey (1868). Died 13 January at Lancaster. See Vol. xxx, p. 207.

Rev Thomas Christopher Bradberry (1872), son of David Bradberry, of Doddington Grove; born in Kensington 4 April 1849; educated at Chesterfield School. Curate of Crick, Derbyshire 1872-75; of Holy Trinity, Chesterfield 1876-83; of Ault-Hucknall 1884-87; of St John, Huddersfield 1888-90; of Caverswall 1890-1900; of Boulton 1900-1901; of Hayton with Talkin, near Carlisle 1901-1909; died at Talkin Parsonage 28 February.

Rev John Cavis-Brown (1878 as John Brown; he took the name of Cavis-Brown by deed poll dated 25 March 1884), son of William Brown, of Peel Hall Street, Preston, Lancashire; baptised at Preston 22 June 1856; educated at Preston Grammar School from 1865 to 1874. Master at Manchester Cathedral Choir School 1878-80; Curate of Manchester Cathedral 1879-80; of Holy Innocents, Fallowfield, Manchester 1880-81; Chaplain to Westhampnett Union 1882; Priest Vicar of Chichester Cathedral 1882-97; Succentor 1886-97; Chaplain to Bishop Otter's College, Chichester 1895-97; Vicar of St John the Evangelist, Woolwich, and Chaplain to the Training Ship *Warspite* 1897-99; Vicar of Shifnal and Chaplain to the Shifnal Union 1899-1902; Rector and Vicar of Selsey, near Chichester 1902-1909. He died, somewhat suddenly, at Langen-Schwabach, Germany, 30 Aug. He was the author of "History of Selsey, Episcopal, Manorial and Parochial," 1907. He married 16 April 1884, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, Fallowfield, Evelyn Lucy, daughter of the late Richard Howard Ashton, of Fallowfield, Manchester.

Richard Hale Budd (1838). Died 27 March at Rooding, Brighton, Victoria, Australia, aged 93. See Vol. xxix, 164-167; Vol. xxx, 344. Mr R. H. Budd married 13 June 1843, at St Luke's Church, Campbelltown, Tasmania, Elizabeth, daughter of Liddle and Mary Purvis, of Berwick.

- Rev Thomas Henry Bush (1859), son of Cornelius Bush, born at Walcot, Somerset 14 January 1831, educated by Rev J. James, Vicar of Long Sutton, and at Bath Grammar School. See p. 86.
- Rev George Halliley Capron (1840), second, but eldest surviving son of George Capron of Southwick Hall, Northamptonshire; born 23 November 1816. Curate of Stoke Doyle 1840-41; Rector of Stoke Doyle 1841-73; Rural Dean of Oundle, first division 1843-74; latterly resided at Southwick Hall, died there 22 July, aged 92. Mr Capron married 23 July 1855, at Oundle, Anna Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late John Smith, Esq. of Oundle; she died 12 January 1875 at Southwick Hall, aged 44.
- Rev Henry Alexander Carwardine (1853), son of Rev Charles William Carwardine (of St John's, B.A. 1797), Rector of Tolleshunt Knights, Essex; baptised 8 April 1831. Vicar of Tolleshunt Major 1856-76; Vicar of Ogbourne St Andrew near Marlborough 1876-1909; died at the Vicarage 5 June 1909, aged 77. Mr Carwardine's father, the Rev Charles William Carwardine, entered St John's as a pensioner 29 September 1792, he again was the son of the Rev Thomas Carwardine, Vicar of Earl's Colne, Essex, and Prebendary of Sneating in St Paul's Cathedral, on whom the Archbishop of Canterbury conferred the degree of M.A. 16 February 1781.
- Rev Canon Francis Storer Clark (1858), son of Robert Clark, surgeon, of Farnham, Surrey, born 19 January 1836. Curate of St Margaret, Ipswich 1859-62; of St Helen, Ipswich 1862-65; Association Secretary of the Church Missionary Society 1865-70; Vicar of St Peter, Greenwich 1870-1909; Honorary Canon of Southwark 1906-1909. Died 13 March, aged 73. He was elected a member of the London School Board, for Greenwich, in 1897, and served until 1904; he was a very active member of the Board. Mr Clark married 5 October 1865 at St Margaret's, Ipswich, Mary Ann, daughter of the late Rev Benjamin Young, Vicar of Tuddenham, near Ipswich.
- Rev Canon Thomas Ebenezer Cleworth (1883). Died at Middleton Rectory, Manchester 5 March, aged 55. See Vol. xxx., 350. Canon Cleworth married 16 April 1884 at Hatherden, Andover, Edith, eldest daughter of A. Butterworth, Esq., of Springbank, Oldham, and Hatherden House, Andover.
- Rev Richard Broadbent Dowling (1874), son of the Rev Edward Dowling, Vicar of Christ Church, Timperley, in the parish of Bowden, co. Chester (he was of T. C. D., B.A. 1845, and died at Timperley Vicarage 19 September 1880), born 22 November 1851; educated at Shrewsbury School. Curate of Whittington 1874-78; of St Mark, North Audley Street 1878-84; of St Mark, Noel Park, 1884-90; Perpetual Curate of St Mark, Noel Park 1890-1904; Vicar of St John's, Notting Hill 1904-1909. He died at St John's Vicarage 19 June, aged 57, and was buried at Christ Church, Timperley, on June 22. He was a hard-working clergyman in his crowded suburban parishes.
- Sir William Leece Drinkwater (1834), died 22 May at Kirby, Isle of Man, aged 97. See Vol. xxx., 345.
- Charles Matthew Fernando (1888), barrister at law; died 9 June at Beziers, France. See p. 93.
- Rev Edward Benjamin Foreman (1852), son of William Foreman of St George's Terrace, Canterbury, baptised in the Church of St George the Martyr, Canterbury 20 March 1829. Curate of Eastergate, Sussex 1853-55; of Amberley 1856-61; Perpetual Curate of North Stoke

- 1856-70; Curate of St Botolph 1873-75; of Lancing 1875-81; Chaplain of the Steyning Union 1880-1906; Rector of Coombe 1870-1909. Died in October, aged 80.
- William Arthur Foxwell (1877). Died 4 August at the Warneford Hospital. See p. 89.
- Rev Frederick Robert Gorton (1853), son of the Rev Robert Gorton, Rector of Badingham, Suffolk (of Jesus College, Cambridge, B.A. 1822, who died 25 October 1876, aged 79), born at Badingham 4 December 1829; educated at Marlborough College, Curate of Gunthorpe 1853-55; of Carlton, Suffolk 1855-57; of Badingham, Suffolk 1857-73; of Uggheshall, Suffolk 1876-77; Rector of Belstead near Ipswich 1877-1909; died at the Rectory 31 July.
- Rev Henry Peter Gurney (1850), son of John Gurney of Trevorgus, or New House, Cornwall, baptised at St Mervyn 28 July 1827; educated at Exeter School. Curate of Kilkhampton, Cornwall 1850-51; Rector of Tregony with Cuby, Cornwall 1851-55; Vicar of Uffington near Faringdon, Berks 1855-1909; died at the Vicarage 9 July, aged 81.
- Lord Gwydyr (M.A. 1831). Died 3 April. See Vol. xxx., 341.
- Rev Charles Gilbert Harvey (1848), son of George Harvey of Plymouth, baptised at Plymouth 13 January 1825. Assistant Master of Rossall School 1852-68; Curate of Lytham 1862-63; Vicar of Calverhall 1870-73; Chaplain to Torbay Hospital 1880-85; Rector of Peper Harrow near Godalming 1886-1909; died at the Rectory 13 September, aged 84. Mr Harvey married 17 December 1863 at St Mark's, Wilton, Lancashire, Helen, third daughter of the late James Neville of Beardwood, Blackburn.
- Frederick Alfred Raymond Higgins (1906), son of Frank Edmund Higgins, born at Cadnell, Charlton Kings, co Gloucester 5 December 1883; educated at Cheltenham Grammar School. An Assistant Master at Clifton College; died 14 March. See Vol. xxx, 354.
- Charles Howard (1860), eldest son of Thomas Howard, of the Springs, county Evandale, Tasmania, born 1827. First admitted to the College 24 April 1841, re-admitted 15 October 1855; B.A. of the University of London 1847. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 11 November 1861, called to the Bar 17 November 1864; practised as a conveyancer and equity draftsman. Died 8 August at 7 Lancaster Road, London, N.W.
- Wilfred Hudleston Hudleston (1850 as Simpson). Died 29 January at Westholm, near Wareham, Dorset. See Vol. xxx, 204.
- Rev Ambrose Jones (1848), son of the Rev John Jones, Minister of St Andrew's, Liverpool; born in Chatham Street, Liverpool, baptised 29 May 1825. Perpetual Curate of Elsworth, Cheshire 1850-67; Vicar of Stannington, Cramlingham, Northumberland 1867-1909; died at the Vicarage 2 July, aged 84. He was the fifth son of the Rev John Jones (of St John's, B.A. 1815), who was born 5 October 1791, became perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Waterloo, Liverpool, Archdeacon of Liverpool, and died 5 December 1889. Another son of Archdeacon Jones was John Herbert Jones, B.A. 1844, Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, Honorary Canon of Liverpool, who died at Stockport 31 March 1908, aged 86.
- Rev Charles Alfred Jones (1857), died at Dedham 30 July. See p. 95.

- Rev Henry Owen Powell Jones (1878), son of Ellis Powell Jones, born at Rhyl, co Flint, 15 January 1855. Curate of Penarth 1878-79; of Wimborne Minster 1879-81; Assistant Master, Organist and Choir Master of Bristol Grammar School 1881-84; Curate of East and West Cranmore, Somerset 1884-90; Rector of Combe Florey, Somerset 1890-1903; Rector of St Philip, Hulme, Manchester 1903-09; died at St. Philip's Rectory 20 June.
- Rev John Batchelor Kearney (1850), son of John Kearney, of Commercial Road, Lambeth; baptised in Lambeth 25 January 1826. Curate of St John, Newcastle-on-Tyne 1852-54; Master in the King's School, Canterbury 1857-62; Master in the High School, Bishop Stortford, and Curate of Much Hadham, Herts. 1862-63; Curate of St Paul, Fareham 1865-66; of Shrivvenham 1866-69; Vicar of Bourton St James, Berks. 1869-99. Latterly resided at Kingville, Hills Road, Cambridge; died there 7 January, aged 83. Mr Kearney married 5 November 1849, at St James Church, Piccadilly, Ellen Sophia, third surviving daughter of Mr J N Wells, of St John's Wood. Mr Kearney published: "On Elementary Mechanics" (1847); "On the Theory of Parallels"; "On the Theory of Quadratic Factors"; "The National Anthem, harmonised in the modern style" (1851); "Church Songs for Christmas" (1856).
- Edmond Kelly (1875). Died 4 October at Nyack, New York, aged 58. See p. 87.
- Rev Robert Lawrance (1851), son of the Rev Robert Lawrance, Rector of Dorsington; born at Kingston St Michael, Wilts., and baptised there 9 July 1826. Curate of Burnham Deepdale 1852-55; of Mattishall, Norfolk 1855-61; Assistant Master at Epsom College 1864-66; Curate of Bleadon, Somerset 1862-63 and 1867-72; of Great and Little Thornham, Suffolk 1872-75; Vicar of Kenton, Suffolk 1875-84; Rector of Hollesley, near Woodbridge 1884-1909. Died 18 August, aged 83.
- Rev Prebendary John Lewis (1852), son of Samuel Lewis, Esq., of Rowley Regis, Dudley, co. Worcester, baptised at Dudley 12 August 1829; educated at Dudley Grammar School. Curate of Albrighton 1852; Chaplain to Salop Infirmary 1853-63; Curate of St Alkmund, Shrewsbury 1856-63; Vicar of Buttington, Montgomeryshire 1863-79; Vicar of Ford near Shrewsbury 1879-1909; Rural Dean of Pontesbury 1892-1909; Prebendary of Moreton Magna in Hereford Cathedral 1905-1909. Died 12 April at Ford Vicarage, aged 80.
- George Tyndale Lloyd (1884), son of the Rev Thomas Lloyd, Independent Minister, born at Fen Stanton, Hunts 29 September 1864; educated at Amersham Hall School. Took the degrees of M.B. and B.C. 1889, completed his medical education at St Bartholomew's Hospital. Became medical officer of health at Mackay in Queensland; died at Mackay 18 December, aged 45. Mr Lloyd was a member of the Second Boat's crew in the May Terms of 1884 and 1885. He got up a "Four" for the Town Regatta in the Long Vacation, which was popularly known as "Lloyd's Weakly."
- Rev Edward Henry Lovelock (1849), son of Edward Lovelock, Esq., of Islington, born in Islington 11 February 1821. (Mr Lovelock, senior, was for many years connected with the Equitable Life Assurance Society and died in Islington 10 March 1876, aged 79.) Curate of St James, Clapham 1849-51; of Mildenhall 1851-68; Vicar of Emneth, Norfolk 1868-1900. Latterly resided at Longlands Park Road, Sidcup, Kent; died there 9 April, aged 88. Mr Lovelock married 2 September 1851, at Norwood, Catherine, seventh daughter of Richard Simpson, of Elm Grove, Norwood.

- Rev Henry Everitt Lufkin (1855), son of Henry Lufkin of Colchester, baptised in All Saints, Colchester 8 August 1824. Curate of Nayland 1857-59; of Carlton, Suffolk 1859-63; Rector of East Donyland, Essex 1863-98. Latterly resided at St Albans, Parkstone, Dorset; died there 9 February, aged 84.
- Rev Edward Marsden (1839), youngest son of the Rev William Marsden, curate of St George's Chapel, Wigan (of Brasenose College, Oxford), educated at Manchester School. Curate of Stretton, Cheshire 1839-44; Chaplain to the Runcorn Union 1858-88; Vicar of Aston-by-Sutton, Cheshire 1844-96. Latterly resided at Barton House, 53, Scarisbrick New Road, Southport; died there 6 August, aged 94. He was a brother of the late Rev John Howard Marsden, Rector of Great Oakley.
- Henry Thomas Lethbridge Marshall (matriculated 1889, but did not graduate), son of Thomas Lethbridge Marshall, Unitarian Minister; born 21 February 1864 in Church Road, Brixton; educated at University College School. Admitted a student of the Middle Temple 13 January 1885, called to the Bar 25 April 1888. Died 25 August at 10 East Southernhay, Exeter.
- Rev Prebendary Richard Gawler Mead (1856), son of John Clement Mead, architect, of Keppel Street, Bloomsbury (and Emma, daughter of Mr Robert Bridge, of the Manor House, Puddletrenthide, Dorset), born 29 October 1833, educated at Grosvenor College, Bath. Curate of Wellington, Salop 1856-58; Perpetual Curate of Berwick Bassett, Salop 1859-61; Curate of St Saviour, Bath 1861-63; of Heytesbury 1863-66; of Tredington, Gloucestershire 1866-68; Rector of Balcombe, Sussex 1868-1909; Rural Dean of Lewes, division 3, 1878-1908; Prebendary of Thorney in Chichester Cathedral 1894-1909. Died 26 April at Balcombe Rectory. Mr Mead married 23 July 1863 at Christ Church, Paddington, Elizabeth Martha, eldest daughter of John Clutton, Esq., of Sussex Place, London.
- Henry James Moxon (matriculated 1894, but did not graduate), son of James Henry Harmer Moxon, barrister-at-law and Law Lecturer of Trinity College (who died 23 May 1883), born 12 April 1875 at Brookland's Villa, The Avenue, Cambridge, privately educated. Died 15 August at 34, Rutland Gardens, Hove, aged 34.
- Rev Canon Thompson Phillips (1856), son of Captain Robert Phillips of the 40th Regiment, born at Convmore, co. Cork, Ireland. Entered at Trinity College, Dublin, 11 November 1850 and kept three terms there, but did not graduate. Curate of St Peter's, Coventry 1856-58; of All Saints, Paddington 1858-61; Vicar of Holne Eden, Cumberland 1861-68; of Ivegill with High Head, Cumberland 1868-93; Rural Dean of Carlisle South 1870-93; Proctor in Convocation 1880-93; Archdeacon of Furness and Vicar of St George's, Barrow in Furness 1892-1901; Honorary Canon of Carlisle 1883-1909; Honorary Secretary Carlisle Diocesan Clergy Aid Society 1891-1909; Surrogate, Diocese of Carlisle 1893-1909; Canon of Carlisle Cathedral 1901-09. Died 19 April at the Abbey, Carlisle aged 77. Canon Phillips married: (1) On 28th May 1861 at All Saints, Paddington, Eliza Catherine, second daughter of General Sir James Wallace Sleigh, K.C.B., Colonel of the 9th Lancers; she died 30 July 1898 at St George's Vicarage, Barrow in Furness, aged 59; and (2) on 10 March 1903 at Marylebone parish Church, Cecily, widow of G. H. H. Oliphant Ferguson of Bradfield House, Carlisle and daughter of John Labouchere of Broom Hall, Surrey.

Thomas Roxburgh Polwhele (1856), son of Captain Thomas Polwhele, of the 42nd Regiment of Native Infantry (afterwards a General in the Army); born at Agra, India 3 May 1831, and baptised in St George's Church, Agra 27 June 1832. He was first admitted to the College 21 March 1851, and re-admitted 17 March 1855. He was cox of the Lady Margaret Second Boat in the May Term of 1854. While an undergraduate Mr Polwhele was one of the original members of the A.D.C. His name is frequently mentioned in Mr F. C. Burnand's volume, "The A.D.C., being personal reminiscences of the University Amateur Dramatic Club, Cambridge" (see pp. 32, 34, 40, 43, 44, 76, 87, 92). He was the first "Stage Manager" of the Club, and Mr Burnand writes: "The gentleman who took the place was Mr T. R. Polwhele, of St John's, who was in every way the very man for the office. He was ingenious, which was excellent to begin with; he was practical, which was first rate to go on with; and he was economical, which was capital to finish with. If it had not been for Polwhele's care from the first, we should have run further into debt than we actually did. For my own part, I had not my equal for ordering everything we wanted, and everything else we didn't want; but fortunately, as a safeguard, I had agreed that no orders should be valid unless countersigned, 'T. R. Polwhele.' This saved us pounds. It is also due to his care that the early records, now before me, are so clear and so well kept." Again, in summing up the work of the Club at the end of the first year of its existence, Mr Burnand writes: "Mr Polwhele having taken his degree at the beginning of the year (1856), had only been stopping up out of real liking for the A.D.C. work, and in order to hand it over in the best possible state to his successor, whoever he might be. Without Mr Polwhele's careful management, the Club could never have made such progress as it did in its one year of life. He was an ingenious carpenter, and was never so happy as when looking after the mechanical appliances of the A.D.C. and making the best of them, such as they were." After going out of residence Mr Polwhele received an appointment on the Geological Survey in 1857; he became an F.G.S. in 1858. He was engaged in the mapping of parts of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire; more especially in the areas occupied by the Middle Oolites and of the Bagshot group in Hampshire and Surrey. His geological notes being published in the *Memoirs of the Geological Survey*. On succeeding to the family estates at Polwhele, near Truro, he resigned, in March 1862, his post on the Survey, but still retained his interest in geology, taking part in the work of the Geological Society of Cornwall, of which he was President in 1896 and 1897. His addresses, in the respective years, were on "The relation of other sciences to geology" and "The physical geology of the earth." He also took part in the life of a country gentleman; he was a J.P. and D.L. for Cornwall; became a Captain in the Royal Cornwall and Devon miners artillery militia 7 December 1870, and Major 4 April 1883. He was a handsome man, with somewhat delicate features; he had a gentle persuasive voice, rather retiring in manner, but liked by all who knew him. He died at his residence Polwhele, Truro 2 September, aged 78. Mr Polwhele married 11 June 1861, at St Mary's, Cheltenham, Fanny, only child of the late Thomas Carne, Esq., and grand-daughter of the late Joseph Carne, Esq., F.R.S., of Penzance, Cornwall. They had a family of six children.

George Hale Puckle (1848), son of the Rev Benjamin Puckle, of Whel-nathan (of Queens' College, afterwards Rector of Grafton, Hunts.); baptised at Great Whelmathan 10 April 1824. For several years Principal of Windermere College, of which he was one of the founders; author of a *Treatise on Conic Sections*. Died 8 December at his residence, Nine Oaks, Windermere, aged 84.

Maurice George Bernard Reece (1904), son of Edward Bernard Reece, coroner, Cardiff; born 23 November 1882, at Newport Road, Roath, Cardiff; educated at Felsted School; obtained his "Half Blue" for Boxing. Entered the Indian Civil Service after the open Competition of 1905; arrived in India 26 November 1906. Served in the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner; became Assistant Commissioner of Kaithal, in the Karnal district. Died 4 October at Karnal.

Harry Govier Seeley, son of Richard Hovill Seeley of 28, Grafton Street, London, born 18 February 1839. Educated privately. In charge of the Woodwardian Museum and Scientific assistant to Professor Adam Sedgwick 1860-70. He first entered at Sidney Sussex College, then migrated to St John's, where he was admitted 26 November 1863; he did not graduate. Professor of Geography at King's College, London 1876; University Extension Lecturer, and Lecturer for the Gilchrist Educational Trust. Lecturer on Geology at the Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill 1890-1905; Professor of Geology and Geography with Mineralogy in King's College, London. He was a member of several English, Foreign, and Colonial Scientific bodies. In 1885 he was awarded the Lyell Medal of the Geological Society. He published several works on Geological subjects and many papers in Scientific journals. A life of him, with a list of his works and writings, will be found in "The Geological Magazine" for June 1907 (241-253), where there is also a portrait of him. He died 8 January at 3, Holland Park Court, London, W., aged 70. He married 18 February 1872 at St Mark's Church, Bath, Eleanora Jane, only daughter of the late William Mitchell of St George's Lodge, Bath.

Abraham Shuker (1872), son of John Shuker of Enhoshill, Salop; baptised at Stockton, co. Stafford 29 October 1848. Second Master of Trent College 1873-1904. Died 11 February at his residence Longsdon, Stoke-on-Trent, aged 61.

Captain Edward Algernon Strickland (matriculated 1891, did not graduate) Died 13 February, aged 36. See Vol. xxx., p. 213.

Frederic Langhorne Thompson (1878), son of the Rev Cornelius Thompson, Vicar of Elkesley, Notts (of Trinity College, B.A. 1828); born 31 December 1843; educated at Grantham School. Mr Thompson was first admitted a member of the College 11 October 1862, but after a short period in College he went out of residence. He was then successively for four years a master in a private school near Manchester; then for six years a master at Stockport Grammar School; and lastly for two years a master at Grantham School. He then returned to College and was readmitted 8 October 1875. After taking his degree he resided for some years in Cambridge, taking pupils; latterly he took pupils at The Cottage, Rickingham, near Diss: he died there 11 February, aged 65.

Rev John Charles Thring (1848), son of the Rev John Gale Dalton Thring of Alford, Somerset (of St John's, B.A., 1809), baptised at Alford (of which his father was Rector and Patron) 11 August 1824. Curate of Alford 1847-55 and 1870-74; of Cirencester 1855-57; of Overton, Wilts 1857-59; Assistant Master at Uppingham School 1859-66; Chaplain to the Bradford Union 1875-91. Latterly resided at The Park, Dunmow, Essex; died there 3 October, aged 85. Mr Thring married 27 May 1858 at Haddington, Lydia Eliza Dyer, younger daughter of Captain Samuel Meredith, R.N., of Haddington House. Mr J. C. Thring was a brother of Henry, first Baron, Thring and of the Rev Edward Thring, Headmaster of Uppingham.

- Rev Canon Alexander Allen Vawdrey (1865), son of the Rev Alexander Allen Vawdrey, Vicar of St Agnes, Cornwall (of St John's, B.A. 1831.) Vicar of Mabe, Cornwall 1868-80; Rural Dean of Carnmath 1886-87; Vicar of St Sithney, Cornwall 1880-89; Rural Dean of Kirrier 1887-89; Vicar of St Gluvias, Cornwall 1889-1909; Rural Dean of Carnmath 1904-1910; Honorary Canon of Truro 1905-1909. Died 21 March at St Gluvias Vicarage, aged 67. Canon Vawdrey married: (1) 22 July 1868 at Cheltenham, Ellen Gertrude, only child of the late John Neale, Esq., of Cheltenham; she died 6 October 1889 at St Gluvias Vicarage: (2) 27 December 1890 at St Gluvias, Elizabeth Catherine, only daughter of the late Major Griffin R.A.
- Rev John Farrer Wilkinson (1854), son of James Wilkinson of Rawfolds, baptised in Liversedge Church, Birstal, Yorks 23 July 1824. Curate of Brandesburton 1854-56; Vicar of Flamborough 1866-90; Rector of Folkton, near Ganton, Yorks 1890-1910; died at the Rectory 28 June.
- William Wills (1873); died 26 May at Matlock, aged 57. See p. 79.

The following deaths were not recorded last year :

- Rev Thomas Bainbridge (1871), son of George Bainbridge of Lincoln, born in Lincoln 16 September 1847; educated at Shrewsbury School. Before entering Shrewsbury he had been the leading treble in Lincoln Cathedral, and when only 16 acted as assistant Organist there. Curate of Uffington and Battlefield 1870-72; Vicar of Uffington, Salop 1872-75; Vicar of Battlefield, near Shrewsbury 1872-1908; died 24 October 1908. Mr Bainbridge was an excellent shot and a strong supporter of the Shrewsbury Harmonic Society, for which he composed much music.
- Rev William Edmund Smith (1857), son of Robert Smith, Commander, R.N., baptised at Portsea, Hants, 8 November 1833. Curate of Burnham, Essex 1858; of Bradwell-juxta-Mare 1851-59; appointed Chaplain R.N. and Naval Instructor 1859, served in H.M.S. *Termaquant* 1859-62; *Severn* 1862-66; *Royal Oak* 1866-67; *Ocean* 1867-70; *St Vincent* 1871-72; *Royal Adelaide* 1872-74; *Duke of Wellington* 1875-77; Royal Marine Depot and Royal Marine Battalion at the Cape 1877-80; Royal Dock Yard, Chatham 1880-82; Inspector of Naval Schools 1882-88; placed on the Retired List 1888; Rector of Wark-on-Tyne 1888-92. Latterly resided at La Gardinet, Castel Guernsey; died there 22 October 1908, aged 75.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term 1910.

On January 13 it was announced that the King had been pleased to approve the appointment of Captain H. E. S. Cordeaux C.B., C.M.G. (B.A. 1892), His Majesty's Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in Somaliland, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Uganda. Captain Cordeaux was formerly a Minor Scholar of the College and took his degree in the Classical tripos of 1892.

Lord Rayleigh, Chancellor of the University, has appointed T. R. Glover (B.A. 1891), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, to be his representative on the Court of the University of Bristol.

The Hon C. A. Parsons (B.A. 1877) has become a member of the Shipwrights' Company on the introduction of Lord Pirrie.

Mr J. E. Purvis (B.A. 1893) has been appointed University Lecturer in Chemistry and Physics in their application to Hygiene and Preventive medicine.

Mr E. L. Levett K.C. (B.A. 1870) has been elected Vice-Chairman of the General Council of the Bar for the ensuing year.

The following members of the College have been returned to the House of Commons at the General Election of January last :

G. W. Agnew.	(B.A. 1874)	Salford, West.	L.
E. A. Goulding.	(B.A. 1885)	Worcester.	U.
Sir C. Kinloch Cooke.	(B.A. 1878)	Devonport.	U.
E. Marshall Hall K.C.	(B.A. 1883)	Liverpool, Toxteth.	U.
A. A. Mond.		Swansea Town.	L.
Sir H. S. Samuel.	(B.A. 1876)	Lambeth, Norwood.	U.
E. J. Soares.	(B.A. 1884)	Devon, Barnstaple.	L.
A. Williams	(B.A. 1880)	Plymouth.	L.

Mr G. W. Agnew was a partner in the firm of Thomas Agnew and Sons, art publishers, and is a former President of the Printsellers Association; he is a member of the Court of Governors of Victoria University and has a seat on the Board

of the Manchester Children's Hospital. He sat for the same constituency in the last Parliament.

Mr E. A. Goulding is Chairman of the Organization Committee of the Tariff Reform League. He sat in the House for the Devizes Division of Wiltshire from 1895 to 1906; contested Central Finsbury at the General Election of 1906, but was defeated. He was returned in February 1908 for Worcester, which was disfranchised for a period. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 22 June 1887.

Sir Clement Kinloch Cooke was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 17 November 1883, and has filled many legal and educational offices. He was legal adviser to the House of Lords Sweating Commission, private secretary to Lord Dunraven as Under-Secretary for the Colonies, examiner under the Civil Service Commission for factory inspectorships. He was sometime editor of "The Pall Mall Gazette," founder and editor of "The Empire Review," and is the author of a number of books. He was knighted in 1905.

Mr E. Marshall Hall K.C. was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 6 June 1883; he took silk in 1898 and has practised in London and on the South Eastern Circuit. He represented the Southport Division of Lancashire from 1900 to 1906, but was defeated at the General Election of 1906.

Mr A. Mond sat in the last Parliament for Chester. He is a son of the late Ludwig Mond and managing director in the firm of Brunner, Mond, and Co., Chemical manufacturers of Northwich. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 18 April 1894.

Sir H. S. Samuel was for sometime a partner in the firm of Montefiore and Co., retiring in 1884. He contested the Limehouse Division of the Tower Hamlets in 1892, and sat for that constituency from 1895 to 1906. He was knighted in 1903.

Mr E. J. Soares was admitted a Solicitor in 1888, and was for some time a partner in the firm of Allen, Prestage, and Soares of Manchester. He has acted as private secretary to Mr Herbert Gladstone. He was returned for the Barnstaple Division of Devon in 1900 and 1906.

Mr A. Williams was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 29 January 1884. He was an acting partner in the Linthorpe Ironworks, Middleborough 1886-1890; and a member of the executive of the Labour Co-partnership Association 1892. He is the Chairman of the first Garden City (Limited), of the executive of the Land Nationalization Society, of the International Co-operative Alliance. He was the first editor of

"Co-partnership." He contested Mid-Kent in the Liberal interest in 1906.

The following unsuccessful candidates were members of the College:

T. Arnold Herbert.	(B.A. 1887)	Bucks, Wycombe.	L.
Sir J. E. Gorst.	(B.A. 1857)	Preston.	L.
J. Massie.	(B.A. 1866)	Wilts, Cricklade.	L.

On February 21 it was announced that the King had been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr E. J. Soares M.P. to be a Junior Lord of the Treasury (unpaid).

We have to correct one or two mistakes or misprints in the last number of *The Eagle*. On page 79 it is stated that the Senior in the Moral Sciences Tripos of 1872 was Mr Alfred Lyttleton; this is a mistake. The Senior was Mr Arthur Temple Lyttleton, afterwards successively Master of Selwyn and Bishop of Southampton. On page 84, line 10 from the foot, for "Rhine" read "Rhone"; the same correction should be made in the last line of page 82.

On page 99, in the paragraph relating to Dr T. G. Bonney, for "Geographical Section" read "Geological Section."

On the 21st of January last Mr William Bateson (B.A. 1883), who vacated his Fellowship in the College on resigning the Professorship of Biology in the University, was elected an Honorary Fellow of the College.

On the 28th of January Mr A. C. Seward (B.A. 1886), Professor of Botany in the University, was elected to the Professorial Fellowship in the College vacated by Mr Bateson's resignation of the Professorship of Biology.

On Tuesday, February 8, the committee of the Athenaeum Club, under the rule which empowers the annual election by the committee of persons "of distinguished eminence in science, literature, the arts, or for public service," elected Mr W. Bateson (B.A. 1883), F.R.S., Honorary Fellow of the College, and Director of the John Innes Horticultural Institute, Merton, to be a member of the Club.

Professor E. J. Rapson (B.A. 1884) was elected President of the Cambridge Philological Society for the year 1910 at the Annual General Meeting of the Society held on 27 January.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Geological Society of London, held on February 18, the following members of the College were appointed Officers of the Society for the ensuing year: Vice-Presidents—Mr A. Harker (B.A. 1882), and Professor W. J. Sollas (B.A. 1874); Treasurer—Dr Aubrey Strahan (B.A. 1875).

Mr F. A. Slacke I.C.S. (B.A. 1875) has been appointed as the official representative of the province of Bengal in the enlarged and reconstituted Imperial Legislative Council of India.

Mr J. Nissim I.C.S. (B.A. 1904), Bombay, has been appointed to act as political agent in Surgana.

Mr J. H. Darwin I.C.S. (B.A. 1907) has been posted to the Jhansi district, United Provinces, as Assistant Magistrate and Collector.

Mr E. H. P. Jolly I.C.S. (B.A. 1907) has been appointed Assistant Collector of Nasik, Bombay.

Mr N. J. Wadia I.C.S. (B.A. 1907) has been appointed Assistant Collector of Poona, Bombay.

Dr F. Sanger (B.A. 1896), who is now a medical missionary in China, has presented to the University Library over 100 Chinese books. Among the most important are various editions of poetical remains and anthologies dating from 1670 downwards; among them is an illustrated edition, dated 1711, of the poems of the famous Scholar Emperor K'ang Hsi, accompanied by an interleaved translation in Manchu.

Mr J. H. Towle (B.A. 1900) has been appointed Principal of the College at Aligarh.

We have omitted to note in a previous number that Mr A. E. Kenny Kirk (B.A. 1900) has been appointed Headmaster of Milton Abbas School, Blandford, Dorset.

Ds W. G. Constable (B.A. 1909) was elected to the second Whewell Scholarship in International Law in December last.

On the 28th of January the following members of the College were elected to the McMahon Law studentships in the College of the value of £150 a year:

(i) Ds L. G. Crauford (B.A. 1907) for four years. Mr Crauford was placed in the second class of Part I of the Law Tripos in 1906, and in the first class of Part II of that Tripos in 1907.

(ii) Ds N. S. Subbarao (B.A. 1908) for two years. Mr Subbarao was placed in the second class of Part I of the Historical Tripos in 1907, and in the first class of Part II of the Economics Tripos in 1909.

Ds E. L. Oliver (B.A. 1907) has passed the examination in Experimental Psychology for the degree of D.Sc. in the University of London.

Second Lieutenant K. S. Thomson (B.A. 1909), King's Colonials Yeomanry, was gazetted Second Lieutenant, Unattached List, Indian Army, 20 January 1910, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel during the past Term as follows: January 30, Canon J. M. Wilson of Worcester; February 6, Dr T. G. Bonney; February 27, Rev. C. H. Beeching, Canon of Westminster.

The result of the first election to the Beit Fellowships for Medical Research was published on February 26th. The Fellowships are of the value of £250 for three years and are granted "to any man or woman of European descent, graduate of any approved University in the British Empire."

The names of two members of the College appear in the list of the first ten elected. Namely, Dr Otto May (B.A. 1900) and Mr F. W. Edridge-Green, who was admitted to the College as an Advanced Student 7 October 1904, but did not proceed to a degree at Cambridge.

We take the following statements from the official list:

OTTO MAY.

Degrees and Qualifications.—M.D., M.B., B.C., B.A. Cantab, M.R.C.P.

Scientific Distinctions.—Entrance Scholarship St. John's College, Cambridge. First Class, Part I. and Part II. Natural Science Tripos, Cambridge (1904). Entrance Exhibition, University College Hospital (1904). Gold Medals in Medicine and Clinical Surgery and Atchison Scholarship, University College Hospital (1906). Research Scholarship, British Medical Association (1908).

Contributions to Science, Medicine, and Research.—Author of papers on Physiological and Clinical Subjects.

Appointments.—Demonstrator of Anatomy and later of Physiology, Cambridge (1900-04). Medical Registrar, Middlesex Hospital (1909). Physician to Out-patients, Evelina Hospital (1909).

Nature of Research Authorized.—Clinical and experimental research on the Lesions of Peripheral Nerves.

Place of Research.—University College Hospital Medical School.

FREDERICK WILLIAM EDRIDGE-GREEN.

Degrees and Qualifications.—M.D. Durham, B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Scientific Distinctions.—Gold Medal M.D. Durham; First Class Honours M.B., B.S. Durham; Scholarships at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Medals for Botany and Materia Medica, Apothecaries' Company.

Contributions to Science, Medicine, and Research.—Numerous contributions and researches chiefly dealing with Vision and Colour Vision; Inventor of the Colour Perception Spectrometer.

Appointments.—Formerly Adviser to the Board of Trade on Eyesight and Colour Blindness, and a Member of the International Code of Signals Committee.

Nature of Research Authorized.—Various problems connected with Vision and Colour Vision, especially in relation to the correct reading of signals on land and sea.

Place of Research.—Institute of Physiology, University College.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

Name.	Degree.	From.	To be.
Osborn, G. S.	(1894)	C. Prestwich.	V. St Peter, Oldham.
Cassels, J. W.	(1869)	C. St Martin, Bedford.	R. Millbrook, Beds.
Trotter, H. E.	(1878)	R. Althorpe, Doncaster.	V. St Paul, Morton, Gainsborodgh.
Adams, H. J.		V. Stoke Ferry, Norfolk.	R. Rackheath.
Marsh, J. B.	(1884)	V. Belchamp St Paul, Essex.	R. St Giles, Colchester.
Hornby Steer, W. H.	(1885)	V. St Philip, Kennington.	V. St Paul, Upper Holloway.
Tapper, H. M. St C.	(1894)	V. Bransgore, Christchurch.	V. Romney.
Jones, J. S.	(1877)	C. Otley.	V. Pool, Wharfedale.

The following members of the College were ordained at the Advent ordinations:

DEACONS.			
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
Beresford, H. A.	(1907)	Lichfield.	Heath Town, Wolverhampton.
Hicks, F. W.	(1908)	Ripon.	St Aidan's, Leeds.
Thursfield, G. A. R.	(1908)	Southwark	St John's, Battersea.

PRIESTS.		
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.
Robinson, H. J.	(1906)	York.
Tremearne, A. R.	(1908)	London.
Castle, G. H.	(1906)	Winchester.
Young, P. N. F.	(1906)	Winchester.
Alexander, P. G.	(1908)	Bristol.
Grimes, G. H.	(1905)	Hereford.
Bee, P. R.	(1899)	Lincoln.
Atkinson, M.	(1906)	Manchester.
Hughes, I. E.	(1908)	St Asaph.
Churchward, A. C.	(1906)	Southwark.
Dewick, E. C.	(1906)	Southwark.

On 8 December 1909 it was announced that the Archbishop of Canterbury had designated the Rev Gerald Sharp (B.A. 1886), Vicar of Whitkirk, near Leeds, to be Bishop of

New Guinea in succession to Bishop Stone-Wigg. Mr Sharp, who was a Somerset Exhibitioner of the College, was ordained Deacon in 1889, and Priest in 1890 by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. He was Curate of Rowbarton, Somerset, from 1889 to 1893, and Curate of Holy Innocents, Hammersmith, from 1893 to 1898. Since 1898 he has been Vicar of Whitkirk. Mr Sharp is to be consecrated in Brisbane Cathedral.

The Ordinations took place on December 19. The Bishop of Woolwich acted for the Bishop of Southwark. The Rev Peter Green, Rector of Sacred Trinity, Salford, was the preacher at Manchester.

The Rev F. Coleby (B.A. 1870), who has been Rector of Annan in the diocese of Glasgow since 1887, has been appointed Vicar of Charlestown, Cornwall.

The Rev S. T. Winckley (B.A. 1881), Rector of Houghton-on-the-Hill, Leicester, has been appointed by the Bishop of Peterborough to be Rural Dean of Goscote, first deanery.

The Rev J. A. Pattinson (B.A. 1884), Vicar of Hope, Pendleton, Manchester, has been appointed Sub-dean of Brisbane Cathedral.

The Rev W. W. Nicholson (B.A. 1888) has been appointed Chaplain to H.M.S. *Bulwark*.

Mr David Owen Jones (B.A. 1901) was ordained Deacon by the Archbishop of York in his Cathedral on Sunday February 20th, and licenced to the Curacy of St Augustine's, Sheffield.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *Fucus Histriomaslix*: A comedy probably written by Robert Ward, and acted at Queens' College, Cambridge, in Lent Term 1623, now first printed, with an introduction and notes by Dr G. C. Moore Smith, Professor of English Language and Literature in the University of Sheffield (University Press); *Language and Character of the Roman People*, translated from the German of Oscar Weiss, by A. Y. Campbell and another (Kegan, Paul, Trench, and Co.); *The Roman Republic*, by W. E. Heitland, Fellow of the College (University Press); *The Memorial Slabs of Clonmacnois, King's County*, by R. A. Stewart Macalister, F.S.A. (Dublin, University Press); *Cornish Breakers and other poems*, by C. E. Byles; *Things worth thinking about. A series of lectures upon Literature and Culture*, by T. G. Tucker (Melbourne, Lothian; and Walter Scott Publishing Company); *Spinoza's Short Treatise on God, Man, and his well-being. Translated and edited with an Introduction, and a life of Spinoza*, by A. Wolf, Assistant

Professor of Philosophy at University College, London (Black); *Make up your Minds. A Letter to Doubters*, by Prof. E. C. Clark (Bowes and Bowes); *The Passing of the Great Fleet*, by L. Graham H. Horton-Smith (Sampson Low and Co.); *The True Truth about the Navy*, by the same; *Political Satire in English Poetry*, by C. W. Previt  Orton (University Press); *Selections from the State Papers of the Governor-General of India*, edited by G. W. Forrest, C.I.E., Ex-director of Records, Government of India (Constable); *Hector and Achilles: A tale of Troy, rendered into English after the Chronicle of Homer*, by R. Sheepshanks, of the Indian Civil Service (Blackwood); *Colour-Blindness and Colour-Perception*, by F. W. Edridge-Green, F.R.C.S. (International Scientific Series); *Hymns for use in the Chapel of St John's College, Cambridge* (University Press); *The Collected Mathematical Papers of James Joseph Sylvester, Vol. III, 1870-1883*, edited by Dr H. F. Baker (University Press); *Jacula Prudentum. Verse and Prose from the German. A first German Reader*, by Prof. J. E. B. Mayor (University Press).

We notice that two works by members of the College have appeared in the "Wiener Beitrage zur Englischen Philologie," namely: Erasmus Darwin's *Botanic Garden*, edited by L. Brandl, and *Charles Churchill, sein Leben und seine Werke*, edited by F. Putsch.

The following University appointments of Members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number: Mr H. L. Pass to be an examiner for the George Williams Prize in 1910; Mr F. H. Colson to be an examiner for the Previous Examination; Mr J. Robinson to be an examiner for the Previous Examination; Mr R. F. Scott to be a member of the Financial Board and to be one of the Sex Viri; Dr L. E. Shore to be a member of the Botanic Garden Syndicate; Mr W. H. R. Rivers to be a member of the Antiquarian Committee; Mr E. A. Benians to be a member of the University Library Syndicate; Dr Bonney to be a member of the Select Preachers Syndicate; Mr J. H. A. Hart to be a member of the Special Board of Divinity; Mr T. R. Glover to be a member of the Special Board for Classics; Dr T. J. P'a Bromwich to be a member of the Special Board for Mathematics; Dr J. E. Marr to be a member of the Special Board for Biology and Geology; Dr J. R. Tanner to be a member of the Special Board of History; Mr C. B. Rootham to be a member of the Special Board for Music; Mr P. Lake to be a member of the Board of Geographical Studies; Mr E. A. Benians to be a member of the Special Board for Economics and Politics; Mr J. E. Purvis to be an examiner in State Medicine and at Affiliated Local Centres; Mr

W. H. R. Rivers to be a member of a Syndicate to make arrangements for the building of a Laboratory of Experimental Psychology; Mr J. G. Leathem to be one of the Auditors of the University Accounts; Mr H. F. Stewart to be an examiner for the Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos; Mr C. B. Rootham to be an examiner in Sacred Music for the Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships; Professor Sir J. Larmor to be a member of the Board of Electors to the Allen Scholarship; Mr Bateson to represent the University at an International Congress of Entomology to be held at Brussels in August 1910; Professor Sir J. Larmor to be a member of the Board of Electors to the Professorship of Chemistry; Mr A. J. Tait to be an examiner in the Special Examinations in Theology; Mr W. H. Gunston to be an examiner in the Special Examinations in Mathematics; Mr W. E. Heitland to be an examiner in the Special Examinations in Classics; Professor H. M. Gwatkin to be an examiner for the Lightfoot Scholarships; Mr W. H. R. Rivers to be an additional member of the Special Board for Moral Science; Mr J. Percival and Mr P. Lake to be examiners for the Special Examination in Agriculture and for the examinations for the Diploma in Agriculture.

JOHNIANA.

The Times has for some years past reprinted in its current issues extracts from its pages of one hundred years ago. In the issues for January 18th and 19th of this year appeared the following extracts:—

From *The Times* of 1810.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18.

"The appointment of a successor to Mr GEORGE VILLIERS, as Paymaster of the Marine Force, is calculated to excite much greater indignation, than the occurrence itself which has vacated the office. Public men complain of the odium under which they labour, of being intent only upon national plunder; and certainly the instance which we are now going, on the authority of the Treasury Journals, to allege, is but oddly calculated to remove these suspicions. General PHIPPS, we understand, is to succeed Mr VILLIERS as Paymaster of Marines. What a noble indifference there exists in this family throughout, to condemn the petty gains of place! What an anxiety to provide efficient Members, unembarrassed by multi-tarious situations, for the public service! How pure, and unobtrusive, and uncraving, are its several members, and their noble head! And how does their disinterestedness put to flight all our remarks upon the sordid passions and selfish views of public men! But it is with General PHIPPS only that we have now to do. The situation to which he is, it is said, to be appointed, requires a man inured to business and dexterous at accounts. As to his competence for this office, from habit and education, may not doubts be reasonably entertained? But, exclusive of this, the General is already provided for at the public expence: he is a Colonel of a Regiment, having a battalion in the sixtieth; and surely this may suffice a man so apparently disqualified, without loading him with the Paymastership of the Marine Establishment, now amounting to thirty thousand men!"

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19.

"We confess that we did think (for it was not exposure but prevention that was our aim), when we stated yesterday morning the personal disqualifications of General PHIPPS, that a common principle of decency, a modest compliance with public feeling, would have induced this Gentleman to decline the laborious and responsible office of Paymaster of the Marines, being already General in the Army, and a Colonel of the 60th Regiment of Foot. Our opinion, however, originated in the noble professions of disinterestedness, made last year by public men in their behalf, has been, it appears, erroneous; General PHIPPS having already at the time we wrote kissed hands, as appointed to his new situation. Oh! how galling these things are to a suffering people—to see place upon place, in this season of national danger, without pity or remorse—prudence, however, bids us abstain. We shall, therefore, calmly state some of the public gains of Lord MULGRAVE'S family, and, be it observed, that it is not now at the appropriation of single offices to single persons that we are indignant. No; we will suppose his Lordship born of a family, every member of which was possessed of a natural capacity for public service; and, therefore, let them live upon it; and we will suppose the same, too, of her Ladyship's relatives; and this is at least an allowance of wonderful powers in these families; but why are they to have two or three places apiece?"

Lord MULGRAVE is a General in the Army, a Colonel of a Regiment, Governor of Scarborough Castle, and now First Lord of the Admiralty.

The first brother of his Lordship is a Commissioner of Excise, a situation requiring incessant attention; but then he is also a Paymaster at Gibraltar.

The second brother, as we have seen, though a General in the Army, and a Colonel of a Regiment, is now made Paymaster of Marines.

Her Ladyship has one brother-in-law Colonel in the East India service; and the same Gentleman is Chairman of the Victualling Board.

Another is a Lord of the Admiralty; but he has, on his retirement from this office, a pension of one thousand a year, as Ex-under-secretary of the Foreign Department.

Mr MALING, the father of her Ladyship (no youth *sed cruda viro viridisque senectus*, we suppose), was recently appointed to the difficult office of Commissioner of Excise; we apprehend he has likewise another situation in Barbadoes.

Now, is it not cruel, after this statement, in the stony hearted people of this kingdom, to accuse those disinterested creatures, our public men, of being selfish, grasping, and intent only upon private emolument? Observe again, that we are allowing a wonderful extent of talent of two families and their affinities, in supposing their Members thus generally qualified for the discharge of public duty: it is the plurality of offices only that we quarrel with. These things must be altered, or England cannot long resist the most ferocious tyrant that ever oppressed mankind."

It is worth noting that of the persons whose preferences were so displeasing to *The Times* several were members of St John's.

The Hon George Villiers, third son of Thomas, first Earl of Clarendon, entered the College as a Fellow Commoner, 1 July 1776, and took his M.A. degree in 1779. On 25 August 1775, when he was about 16 years of age, he obtained a grant in reversion to be Clerk of the Council and Keeper of the Records of the Duchy of Lancaster; this he held from 1792 or a little earlier onwards. He was also Registrar at Gibraltar and Ranger of Cranborne Chase, until his death on 21 March 1827.

General Edmond Phipps was a son of Constantine, first Baron Mulgrave, he was admitted to the College as a Pensioner, 14 January 1778, on the same day on which James Wood, afterwards Master of the College, was admitted a Sizar. Edmond Phipps resided for five Terms, but did not

take his M.A. degree until 1790. He was gazetted an Ensign in the 85th Foot, 17 March 1780; rising rapidly in the Army he became a Major-General 29 April 1802, Colonel Commandant of the 60th Rifles 25 August 1807, and a General in the Army 12 August 1819. He died at Venice 14 September 1837. He was well known in fashionable society and was nicknamed "The Governor of Finland," for, owing to a stroke of paralysis, his right arm hung down like the fin of a turtle.

His brother, the Commissioner of Excise, was the Hon Augustus Phipps, who was admitted to the College as a Pensioner 4 June 1782, and after residing six Terms took the M.A. degree in 1784. He was appointed a Commissioner of Excise, Stamps, Taxes, and Inland Revenue 7 July 1792, and one of the Lords Commissioners of Excise for the United Kingdom in September 1823, an office he held until his death in 1826.

It will be observed that all these men, after about two years' residence, proceeded direct to the M.A. degree. This they did as sons of Noblemen, *tanquam nobiles* as the phrase ran, under the Statutes of Elisabeth.

A correspondent sends the following abstract of a document which gives a clue to the parentage of Nicholas Shepherd, Master of the College from 1569 to 1574. It is preserved among the Deeds of Strickland of Sizergh.

Indenture dated 1 November, 12 Elizabeth (1570), between Nicholas Shipperd, master of St John's College, Cambridge, B.D., and Alice Strickland of Syserghe, widow:—Whereas John Whityfte, D.D., master of the College of Holy Trinity in Cambridge and the Fellows and Scholars of the same, by Deed indented under their common seal bearing date the last day of October last past, demised to Alice Strickland all their tithe barns of Natland, Whyntforth and Syserghe, parcel of the Rectory of Kirkby in Kendall, with all their tithe corn yearly growing, for the term of 32 years; Now Nicholas covenants for himself and Catherine Shipperd, his mother, and their executors and assigns, that Alice Strickland and her assigns shall peaceably hold and enjoy the tithe barns and tithe corn without any disturbance of them. If the barns and tithe at any time within the said term be recovered from Alice by tithe given before the date hereof, Nicholas shall pay her in one payment 4*l.* 8*d.* for every year unexpired and rateably if part be recovered.

Signed: By me—Nicholas Sheppard.

There is a seal of red wax bearing the letters N. S.

A correspondent sends the following notes with regard to Ambrose Heighington, who was admitted a Pensioner of St John's 20 April 1672 from Durham School.

His father, William Heighington, gentlemen, was buried 29 November 1693 at St Margaret's, Durham; his will is dated 13 March 1692-3.

Ambrose Heighington was baptised at St Margaret's, Durham, 30 May 1654, and was buried at St Margaret's 5 May 1683, aged 29. He married Catherine daughter and co-heiress of the Rev Thomas Musgrave, D.D., Prebendary of Durham; the marriage bond being dated 26 September 1676.

They had the following children: William Heighington, baptised at St Margaret's, Durham 12 March 1677-8; Musgrave Heighington, baptised at St Mary the Less, Durham 2 March 1679-80; Catherine, who is mentioned in her grandfather's will; Mary, buried at the Cathedral 20 June 1683; Maria, a posthumous child, baptised 20 June 1683, buried at St Margaret's 27 August 1684.

William Heighington, matriculated 16 June 1694 at Queen's College, Oxford; he became a Captain in the Life Guards.

Apropos of the article on Bishop Selwyn in our number for Easter Term and more especially of his skill as an oar and swimmer (see Vol.

xxx., 334-5), Mr R. Giles, C.I.E. (B.A. 1869), has sent to the Editors a poem by his father, the late Ven. John Douglas Giles, Archdeacon of Stow and Precentor of Lincoln Cathedral. Archdeacon Giles was at Eton, as a tutor, while Selwyn was there and the verses commemorate an incident in which Selwyn was the hero. Mr Giles, who refers to himself as the "youth unknown to fame" and the "unhappy steersman," was a member of the Psychrolotic Club, a skilful swimmer, and a personal friend of G. A. Selwyn.

THE PUNT.

AN HEROIC POEM.

Ἄντοι θ' ὑφ' αὐτῶν ἐμβόλοις χαλκοστάμοις
 Παίοντ'.....ὑπτιούτο δὲ
 Σκίφηι νεῶν, θάλασσα δ' οὐκέτ' ἦν ἰδεῖν
 Ναυαγίων πλήθουσα. Æsch. Pers. 415.

Ingens a vertice (puntus?)
 In puppim ferit; excutitur, pronusque magister
 Volvitur in caput.

Æn. 1. 114.

THE punt I sing, the punt whose side profane
 Great S-lw-n's wherry charg'd, but charg'd in vain,
 As down the stream her rushing course she held
 And matchless strength to matchless speed impell'd.
 Say, mighty Ps-ch-l-te! what hostile hand
 Anchor'd the punt, and the dire ambush plann'd?
 What fell schismatic, stung with jealous pains
 For emptied chapel and diminish'd gains?
 Unconscious wretch! wherries may founder down,
 Capsiz'd or smash'd, but S-lw-n cannot drown.

The moon was full, and her transparent light
 Thy rusty bridge, O Windsor! gave to sight:
 A sallow Roman nose and crafty eye,
 Th' approaching fleet of Eton to descry,
 Look'd out behind the iron balustrade,
 Watching the mischief which himself had made.

Three goodly wherries float the Thames along,
 The first was thine, O man sublimely strong!
 Broad as a barge, she rested on the flood,
 Sturdy and long, she held her distance good,
 Firm at her bow, in either hand an oar,
 Great S-lw-n toil'd, and kept her well before:
 With him was join'd a youth of humble name,
 Of feeble strength, and all unknown to fame.

Two men of force immense and lasting wind
 In emulation vain push on behind,
 To reach the Commodore they twist and strain
 With blister'd hands and fundamental pain:
 Laborious heroes! Windsor knows you well,
 Her farthest alleys can your prowess tell,
 Your will commisssions many a master's rod,
 And sleepy rectors quicken at your nod.
 Alas! that pleasure ever should betray,
 And break the loving tenour of your way!
 O! let not vain delight your league destroy,
 Resign, O C-pl-st-n! the empty joy:
 In this alone ye never can agree,
 Misippic D-It-n will not ride with thee.

Great Ev-ns follow'd on the wat'ry road,
 Of Patagonian height and shoulders broad:
 Second to none in naval arts was he,
 Or only second, Ps-ch-l-te! to thee.

Now, as they near'd, one watchful candle show'd,
 Amphibious Tolladay! thy drear abode;
 Of cads expectant they could hear the din,
 And a shrill tongue, which rul'd the storm within.
 Great S-lw-n's wherry "spiriting" swept along,
 The stream was rapid, and the chief was strong,
 The caitiff on the bridge with glee beheld
 How for the punt direct her way she held:
 With beaked bow she charg'd the steepy side,
 She rose, she bounded, from her native tide,
 The gunwale gain'd, but here, suspended high,
 Perforce she stopp'd, for wherries cannot fly:
 The lubber punt lay trembling with the shock,
 The hero sate, unshaken as a rock,
 Thrice from his seat a mighty effort made
 To grasp the punt, and thrice in vain essay'd,
 The fourth had gain'd it, and his vig'rous arm
 Had held his wherry from the destin'd harm,
 But that frail boat her balance might not keep,
 She plung'd, she totter'd, downwards to the deep,
 The hapless sternsman from his seat was hurld,
 And, vainly struggling, down the current whirl'd:
 The hero mark'd his wherry's sinking state,
 His comrade lost, and own'd the hand of fate,
 Mindful e'en then of Ps-ch-l-te's fame,
 To fall with glory was his latest aim,
 A wondrous header from the side he gave,
 Sank not beneath, but lightly skimm'd the wave,
 Then shew'd his placid visage o'er the flood
 Like father Thames, or Neptune, rev'rend God—

The chiefs stood wond'ring at the God-like man,
 Then in swift wherry to the rescue ran;
 Th' unhappy sternsman long they sought in vain,
 Whom native lead forbade to rise again:
 As on some puppy in the water thrown
 Remorseless hands have tightly tied a stone,
 The baleful burden sinks his nose and ears,
 Still o'er the tide a struggling tail appears;
 So far'd the wretch, his helpless heels they see,
 Sad tokens! ffound'ring where his head should be;
 The chiefs beheld, they reach'd a timely oar,
 Their hitches plied, and lugg'd him to the shore.

Transcendant Ps-ch-l-te; while men repair
 To woo the morning freshness of thy weir,
 While "S-lw-n's bush" is green by Thames' side,
 And thine own Athens tow'rs above the tide,
 In each and all shall future heroes see
 A glorious monument, and worthy thee:
 In that renown the willow'd eyot shall share,
 For S-lw-n took his noblest header there.

The following lines were added on the first lustrum—celebrated
 June 13 1836.

Transcendant Ps-ch-l-te! if we rehearse
 Thy deeds amiss, forgive the feeble verse;

It now remains, on this auspicious day,
 We promise all that humblest pupils may,
 Not *thee* to rival, for th' attempt were vain
 To match *perfection* on it's own domain:
 But bid thy flock at earliest dawn repair,
 Or issue forth at midnight, to the weir,
 Or bid a pyramid sublime arise,
 And take ethereal headers from the skies;
 Though thickest ice invest the wintry flood,
 Though keenest winds benumb the freezing blood,
 Though small our strength and frail our courage be,
 Great Ps-ch-l-te! we still will bathe with thee.

ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE, 1909.

The Adams Memorial Prize has been divided between the following candidates:

H. E. Chastaney
 L. J. Mordell
 H. N. Tait
 T. L. Wren

their essays being of equal merit.

Mr Chastaney and Mr Tait chose for the subject of their essays "The Theory of Diffraction;" Mr Mordell chose "Doubly-periodic Functions" and Mr Wren, "The properties of a general Cubic Surface" (see vol. xxx, p. 370).

ENTRANCE SCHOLARS AND EXHIBITIONERS.

Elected 17 December 1909.

Commencing residence October 1910.

Foundation Scholarships of £80:

(for Mathematics) Whitfield, E. H. D. (King's School, Chester).
 (for Mathematics) Gilbert, B. W. (Nottingham High School).
 (for Natural Science) Trought, T. (King Edward's High School,
 Birmingham).
 (for Modern Languages) Herzl, H. (Clifton College).

Foundation Scholarships of £60:

(for Natural Science) Quass, P. (University College School).
 (for Natural Science) Roberts, C. E. (Northampton and County
 School).

Minor Scholarships of £60:

(for Mathematics) Morris, F. M. (Victoria University,
 Manchester).
 (for Mathematics) Jeffreys, H. (Armstrong College, Newcastle-
 on-Tyne).
 (for Classics) Hall, G. N. L. (Bedford Grammar School).
 (for History) Blumhardt, H. H. F. (Malvern College).

Foundation Scholarships of £40:

(for Classics) Scott, T. T. (Wolverhampton Grammar
 School).
 (for Classics) Whitehouse, B. R. (King Edward's High
 School).
 (for Natural Science) Edwards, G. R. (St Paul's School).
 (for History) Dunlop, J. K. (Mill Hill School).

Exhibitions of £30:

(for Mathematics) Fison, A. K. (Aldenharn School).
 (for Classics) Chadwick, B. L. (Shrewsbury School).
 (for Classics) Stephens, J. S. (Leighton Park School,
 Reading).
 (for History) Gear, E. J. L. (Mill Hill School).
 (for History) Harris, J. F. (Denstone College).
 (for Modern Languages) Bain, G. W. (Marlborough College).
 (for Modern Languages) Englefield, F. R. H. (Mill Hill School).

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr J. J. Lister. *First Boat Captain*—H. F. Russell-Smith. *Second Boat Captain*—R. F. Donne. *Secretary*—J. G. H. Holtzapffel. *Junior Treasurer*—L. A. Allen. *First Lent Captain*—C. G. Carpenter. *Second Lent Captain*—H. E. Chastaney. *Third Lent Captain*—B. R. Streeten. *Fourth Lent Captain*—C. P. Aubry.

In spite of the very short practice this Term the Lent boats were quite up to, if not above, the average. Fewer changes were made this year than last; and as a result the crews got together sooner than they would otherwise have done. The First Boat were again fortunate in having Mr Bushe-Fox to coach them; and considering the material which he found when he took on the coaching he produced a really remarkable crew. Its success is yet another tribute to his coaching. Our best thanks are due to H. A. L. Laidlaw for giving up so much of his time to the club. He with L. R. D. Anderson shared the coaching of the Second Boat, but unfortunately got ill, together with some of his crew a week before the races. This necessitated the introduction of a third coach for the Second Boat at this late stage. The Third Boat was coached by the First Captain, and the Fourth Boat ushered on to the river by the Second Captain. The Master once more started the boats in all three Divisions each night.

The First Boat was again one of the lightest crews in the First Division, and again L.M.B.C. proved that by pure hard work a crew can get pace without consisting of twelve-stoners. They were stroked all through practice by their last year's cox in a very plucky fashion, and his racing on the last night was above all criticism. They deserve all credit for going head on the second night. Their defeat next night was due to a large extent to the moral effect of the knowledge that their previous victory had been assisted by a crab in the Jesus boat. Yet it was almost worth sacrificing the headship to be able to put up a race like that of the last night. No Lady Margaret man and very few men from other clubs will forget it. It takes some pluck to race a boat, that has already bumped you, right over the course.

A little less wind, a few more pistol shots, or in fact anything might have given them the headship.

During the greater part of the practice the Second Boat was as pretty as any crew on the river. But owing to illness they were unable to put in any hard work during the last week of training, and so were neither fit nor trained for the races.

The Third Boat, which had not appeared very promising in practice, pulled themselves together during the last week, and became a fast though rather rough crew. With better luck in the arrangement of the boats ahead of them their fortunes would probably have been different.

The great triumph of the Club appears in the Third Division, where the long-looked-for L.M.B.C. IV. has at last made an appearance.

In the getting-on races they beat King's III., Caius IV., and St Catharine's II., and finally bumped 1st Trinity VI. at Ditton. Their good fortune did not follow them so closely after this, as on the first three nights the two boats in front insisted on "playing about" instead of rowing properly.

First Night.—The First Boat went up on 1st Trinity I. from the start, and made their bump round Ditton.

The Second Boat succumbed to Queens'.

The Third Boat had the bad luck to have a bump made in front of them, but succeeded in getting within a length of an overbump.

The same thing happened to the Fourth Boat, Christ's III. bumping Magdalene in front of them.

Second Night.—The First Boat did not go up much at the start, and Jesus practically held them until the glass houses, where bow, in the Jesus Boat, caught a crab, and got his oar behind his back, when our boat went up and gained the headship about Morley's Holt.

The Second Boat was bumped, this time by Third Trinity.

The Third Boat bumped Pembroke III. in the Gut. Magdalene bumped Christ's III., robbing the Fourth Boat of its rightful prey.

Third Night.—A very strong head wind prevented the First Boat from showing to advantage, and, rowing a much slower stroke than Jesus, they were bumped from the headship at the glass houses, after a hard fight.

The Second descended again, Caius II. being the victors.

The Third Boat got within six feet of Clare II. before the latter bumped King's I.

The Fourth Boat rowed over, Christ's rebumping Magdalene.

Fourth Night.—The race for the headship was the finest seen for a long time in the Lents. The First Boat got within a quarter-of-a-length at Grassy, and from here to the finish the distance varied from six feet to a quarter-of-a-length. At Morley's Holt they made a fine spurt, and got very close indeed. They rowed magnificently, and considering the wind and the fact that they were 19 lbs. lighter per man than the Jesus crew, proved conclusively that again they were the best boat on the river.

The Second Boat completed its downward progress, and will appear till next year below Pembroke II. They made a fine effort to rebump Caius II., but unfortunately could not keep it going quite long enough.

The Third Boat bumped King's I. at the Post corner, and the Fourth Boat caught Magdalene II. on Grassy.

First Boat.

	st	lbs.
H. Parker (<i>bow</i>)	10	0
2 H. C. Evans	10	0
3 C. C. Gale.....	12	1
4 W. P. Dodd	11	0
5 P. A. Irving	11	8½
6 R. S. Clarke	12	8
7 C. G. Carpenter.....	12	1
H. E. Chastenev (<i>stroke</i>)	8	13
A. G. Cardwell (<i>cox</i>)	8	7¼

Coach—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox.

First Boat.

Bow—Has a long swing, but has to learn to control it by keeping his feet firmly planted against the stretcher. With this fault cured he will be useful as he rows a clean and hard blade.

Two—Is short forward and his finish flavours of the "salt," so that his stroke is wanting at both ends, but he has the knack of using his weight and legs together, and never seems to tire.

Three—Has a good swing forward, but has to be reminded to take his body back as the blade takes the water. Must use his legs more.

Four—Is slow with his hands and recovery, and his swing forward is consequently hurried and uncertain, and the beginning weak. Is a very hard worker and good stayer. Has improved out of all recognition this term.

Five—Also needs to be smarter with hands and recovery, and quicker getting a grip of the water. Variable in practice, but can be relied on to do his best, and a good best in a race.

Six—Came on a lot and filled his place very creditably. Has all the makings of a good oar except life. Must be quicker applying his work, carry his shoulders further back at the finish and be smarter with his hands.

Seven—Has a nice easy style with perfect control over his movements, and brings his blade hard and clean through the water, but must take the water quicker. Vastly improved and had much to do with the success of the crew.

Stroke—Was splendid.

Cox—Has still much to learn, and must remember that whether in practice or in a race he must use as little rudder as possible and take the shortest course from point to point. In trying conditions from wind and stream, he did well in the races.

Second Boat.

	st.	lbs.
K. S. Waters (<i>bow</i>)	10	1½
2 W. S. Laidlaw	10	5
3 S. G. Askey	11	1
4 C. P. Aubry	11	2½
5 R. McD. Wiunder	12	4½
6 L. A. Allen	11	11
7 J. C. Irving	11	9½
B. R. Streeten (<i>str.</i>)	11	0
W. Raffle (<i>cox</i>)	9	4½

Second Lent Boat Characters.

Bow and Two—Neat oarsmen with nice natural swing. Handicapped by lack of weight, but should use what weight they have smartly at the beginning of the stroke.

Three—Finds it difficult to swing out; should get his shoulders over more quickly.

Four—A cheerful oarsman. Must swing as far as possible from his hips without over-reaching with his shoulders.

Five—Much handicapped by illness. Uses his legs well, but must swing his body.

Six—Always a keen, hard worker, but a variable oar. Must go for length.

Seven—If he could sit up at the finish, and get his hands out he would make a very useful oar. His best feature is length.

Stroke—Very unfortunate in being kept on stroke side. Stroked splendidly in the races. He must not over-reach with his shoulders.

Cox—A useful and a pleasant cox. He must watch the time sharply and use his stentorian voice more often.

Third Boat.

	st.	lbs.
B. L. Watson (<i>bow</i>)	10	7
2 A. C. Nicholls	10	1½
3 H. E. T. Vale	11	3
4 R. B. Odgers	11	13
5 B. Moody	11	6½
6 J. H. Cole	10	8
7 W. D. Wells	10	5½
W. H. Hattersley (<i>stroke</i>)	10	8½
E. Davies (<i>cox</i>)	9	0

Coach—H. F. Russell-Smith.

Third Lent Boat Characters.

Bow—His beginning would be stronger if he did not flop over the stretcher, and his finish if he sat higher up. He pushed consistently all the term and made a pleasant bow.

Two—Is inclined to over-reach and then sugar along the top of the water. He has a delightfully straight back.

Three—A deep-sea oar who rows better than he paddles. He should learn to swing further forward and not lie so far back at the finish. The secret of success is a straight back.

Four—He would give himself more time to swing steadily forward if he sat up more at the finish and got his hands out. He must try and use his outside arm and shoulder (cf. photographs *passim*). He improved vastly during the week before the races.

Five—Being constitutionally rigid he has not enough swing. But he is a neat oar, and with a little more smartness at the beginning he should do well.

Six—Rows hard all the time and, unlike some other members of the crew, never takes a rest. He must sit up more at the finish and take care not to over-reach. What is wanted is a straight back.

Seven—A hard worker with a rather unsteady swing. If he could make his swing firmer, he might turn what is at present a magnified peck at the water into a respectable stroke.

Stroke—Keeps it going well. But by slicing his blade into the water and not bringing his oar on to his body he does not give himself a chance of getting any length. He might do more work at the beginning of the stroke.

Cox—Should be rather smarter in practice, and in the races should stick to his own course and not follow the boat in front of him.

Fourth Boat.

	st.	lbs.
W. M. Pollard (<i>bow</i>)	10	2
2 N. V. Holden	10	10
3 W. A. C. Darlington	11	1
4 A. E. Hedgecock	11	11
5 S. I. Levy	11	8
6 H. Dutton	9	5½
7 A. P. Cullen	9	5½
H. P. Griffiths (<i>stroke</i>)	9	11¾
H. L. Rees (<i>cox</i>)	9	3

Coach—R. F. Donne.

Fourth Lent Boat Characters.

Bow—A hard worker but not a finished oar. Suffered from lack of practice at the beginning of Term.

Two—A neat oar but needs more dash; looks rather like a Chinese god.

Three—Will make a useful oar. Fairly neat, does plenty of work, but must get longer.

Four—Must get beginning and finish with the rest of the crew, and must swing out and row more naturally.

Five—Has a useful weight which he uses effectively; his back is not straight, and to row a fast stroke he will have to get smarter.

Six—A very light hard worker; by persevering he improved enormously during practice.

Seven—Also a feather-weight, but did plenty of work; justified his position at seven by keeping the stroke beautifully long and by holding the crew together. Must sit up at the finish.

Stroke—Naturally short, but managed to give plenty of time. Kept the swing going and would not be hurried.

Cox—A great pity that he is not a little lighter. Very keen, but has a wonderfully cool head. On the last night he gained the last half length by a beautiful "Grassy." In his element amongst barges.

NON-SMOKING SMOKER.

At the Non-Smoking Smoker held on Tuesday, Feb. 15th, another performance similar to the "Jolly Pot-Hunters" was given by some members of the Club.

We were indebted for the scheme of the play to J. L. Fryers, while the Lyrics were "adapted" by P. A. Irving. N. G. Head, of Jesus, very cleverly worked in some incidental music, which rounded off the general effect in a most pleasing fashion.

The whole play was on a much more lavish scale than before, scenery and properties of a most complicated kind being used. A Drop-curtain was also fitted up by the "Stage-Carpenters."

The first scene opened upon the Coach's sitting-room—a somewhat cramped enclosure, to which someone referred (very rudely), as a gyp-room!

The second act was more ambitious—"Three wretched Hags" impersonated by P. A. Irving, B. R. Streeten and L. A. Allen were discovered seated round their cauldron. The lighting of the scene was very effective and represented moonlight.

The third act was principally an opportunity for the "Dummies" to make an appearance. The audience were quite deceived in one dummy, which after being addressed by the Proctor rose and followed him off the stage.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—C. Beale.

Secretary—C. B. Thompson.

We are glad to be able to say that we can look back upon the season with some satisfaction. This is far from saying that we have won all our matches—we haven't—or that we can afford to live upon our reputation. But the fact remains that we shall finish up in a decidedly better position than last year.

We have to acknowledge defeat from Trinity, St Catharine's, and Pembroke. The team was not seen at its best in any of these games, so we must not attempt to quarrel with the result. In defence the backs on the whole have been fairly sound. In the forward line we were fortunate in having a strong left-wing.

We should like to wish the 2nd XI. every success in the getting-on matches, and also congratulate T. R. Bannister, H. Chell, F. Dale, and P. W. Watson on their Colours.

Characters :

T. R. Bannister (goal). A powerful kick. Has "kept" in very good style, and has been very consistent. He should try to use more judgment when pressed.

M. T. Lloyd (right back). His kicking is quite good, but he lacks power to stop a rush. He must be quicker when passed, and learn to cover his partner.

F. Dale (left back). Has shown himself to be a plucky and energetic player. His kicking is apt to be wild.

H. Chell (right half). He is a powerful half-back, but rather clumsy.

C. B. Thompson (centre half) is to be congratulated on filling his position on many occasions in the Varsity team. His defence and attack are both admirable. As Secretary he has shown great enthusiasm.

C. Beale (left half). A model of indefatigable energy: he is able by his pace to bring relief to his backs when hard pressed, and passes well to his forwards. As Captain, displayed tact and resource throughout the season.

P. Watson (outside right). Has found it difficult to adapt himself to his position. He is quite fast.

H. F. Brice-Smith (inside right). Although he is slow he is a good individual player. He fails, however, to combine with his partner, who is consequently rather isolated.

G. D. Read (centre forward). Uses his weight extremely well, and shoots splendidly on occasion. His style prevents him having a good understanding with the other forwards.

A. R. Thompson (inside left). He has been on the top of his form throughout the season. The splendid understanding he has with the outside left has been a source of great strength to the team.

J. A. Fewings (outside left). In so splendidly adapting himself to this position, he has shown his great versatility. He is not only good, but consistently good. It is much to be regretted that his centres have been so often wasted.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—A. Hughes. *Hon. Sec.*—H. R. Ragg. *Committee*—A. R. Thompson, S. L. Thompson, G. N. Nicklin, A. J. Bestley, D. W. Ward, H. F. Russell-Smith (Capt. L.M.B.C.).

The Sports were held at Fenner's on Saturday and Monday, February 5 and 7, after having been postponed several times on account of bad weather. The different times can be accounted for by the very muddy state of the track and the strong wind blowing up the home straight.

The events and winners were as follows:—

100 Yards—H. R. Ragg 1; S. L. Thompson 2. Time, 11 sec.

150 Yards Handicap—H. R. Ragg, scr., 1; N. B. Jobson, 10 yards, 2. Time, 17 secs.

300 Yards Handicap—H. R. Ragg, scr., 1; G. D. Read, 6 yards, 2. Time 35 3-5 secs.

Half Mile—R. S. Clarke 1; G. N. Nicklin 2. Time 2 mins. 17 secs.

One Mile—R. S. Clarke 1; B. F. Armitage 2. Time 5 mins. 2 secs.

Three Miles—B. F. Armitage, 200 yards, 1; H. P. W. Burton, 350 yards, 2. Time 16 mins. 23½ secs.

Long Jump—A. R. Thompson 1; G. N. Nicklin 2. Distance 18 ft. 2 in.

High Jump—G. N. Nicklin 1; W. S. Soden 2. Height 5 ft. 1 in.

Hurdles—G. N. Nicklin 1; F. Dale 2. Time 20 2-5 secs.

Weight—G. D. Read 1; H. R. Ragg 2. Distance 31 ft. 2½ in.

Freshmen's 200 Yards—N. B. Jobson 1; R. S. Clarke 2. Time 25 1-5 secs.

L.M.B.C. 300 yards Handicap—R. B. Odgers, 18 yards, 1; R. S. Clarke, scr., 2. Time 37 secs.

College Servants' 200 yards Handicap—G. Palmer 1; A. Randell 2.

A fixture has been arranged with Keble College, Oxford, to take place at Fenner's on Saturday, March 6th.

Congratulations to B. F. Armitage, who has been chosen to run third string in the Three Miles for Cambridge against Oxford, at Quenn's Club, on March 19th.

CRICKET AND FOOTBALL CLUBS.

Balance Sheet, 1908-9.

Receipts.			Expenditure.				
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Grant from the Amalgamated Athletic Clubs...	192	0	0	Deficit.....	10	9	2
Long Vacation Grant from ditto	20	0	0	Wages of Groundman	40	0	0
Extra Grant for Pavilion				University Cricket Club			
Improvements	15	0	0	Poll Tax.....	5	5	0
Returned by Metcalfe ...	0	3	6	General Expenses (including wages of labour, payment of Umpires, rolling and cutting, rates and taxes).....	85	6	6
	£227	3	6	R.U. Capitation and Cup			
Deficit.....	6	3	1	Tie Fees.....	3	3	0
				Bats, Balls, and Teas...	37	1	6
				Pavilion Improvement...	13	15	9
				Miscellaneous Accounts:			
				Northfield	5	15	10
				Macintosh	8	16	1
				Pleasance	6	4	9
				Gray	2	4	0
				Gibson	14	0	
				Gentle.....	0	9	0
				Hall.....	1	7	6
				Sanders	0	16	0
				Brown	2	5	0
				Metcalfe.....	2	11	6
				Lilley	2	1	0
				Leach	2	10	0
				Whitmore	1	6	0
				Cheque Book.....	0	5	0
	£233	6	7		£233	6	7

Examined on behalf of the Committee and found correct,
S. L. THOMPSON, 29th January, 1910.

THE HOCKEY CLUB.

The Hockey team has been greatly handicapped by the amount of bad weather we have had this term and the consequent lack of practice. At the time of writing we cannot tell whether we shall retain our position on the 2nd division of the League or be relegated to the 3rd division. As last season, the defence has been much better than the attack, and it is to the latter that we chiefly owe our lack of points; all the forwards being ineffective in the circle. But, nevertheless, this season's hockey team has undoubtedly shown an improvement on last year's; and we hope that next year's will be correspondingly better. We have played 10 matches, of which we have won 3, lost 5, and drawn 2.

F. B. Fisher (Capt.), centre-half. Has had rather a discouraging time in his position, the forward line being disappointing; gets through more than his fair share of work, and feeds his forwards really well. Has made a good Captain, his thorough knowledge of the game being especially useful.

W. M. Durant, centre forward. Unfortunately could not play in first few games, and is now handicapped by bad sight. Imparted much-needed vigour to forward line, but is inclined to get out of place and thus muddle his inside forwards. Shoots hard, and works well.

E. J. Y. Brash, left half. A hard-working half, especially good in defence. He feeds his wing with judgement, but is apt to be rather too vigorous in his tackling.

A. J. Bentley, outside right. One of the best men in the forward line, gets through a lot of work, and is well served by his pace; his centring however should be harder and more to the back of the circle.

S. L. Thompson, right back. Although handicapped by a weak knee has played very consistently this season. A sound tackler and a strong hitter.

J. H. Parry, inside left. A conscientious forward, who is good in mid-field and tackles his back well, but is rather slow and is weak in the circle.

H. M. Lloyd, left back. One of the best men in the team, has a good eye, tackles well, and clears hard; should come on considerably.

E. K. Quick, goal keeper. Although his first season at Hockey, has filled the hard and thankless position of goal-keeper with great credit. Clears hard, and has brought off some really brilliant saves.

H. Paulley, right half. Tackles and feeds his forwards well, but must remember that it is necessary to hit the ball hard sometimes.

F. B. Recce, inside right. Feeds his wing man well and shoots hard, though not accurately enough. Should do rather more work in supporting the defence.

K. S. Waters, outside left. Has come into the team late in the season; takes his passes fairly well, but does not centre anything like hard enough.

The following matches have been played :—

<i>Opponents.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>For.</i>	<i>Agst.</i>
Sidney	Won	4	2
Trinity Hall	Won	2	1
*Queens'	Lost	0	2
*Jesus	Lost	1	4
St. John's, Oxford.....	Draw	2	2
*Pembroke II.....	Lost	1	3
Queens'	Lost	2	4
*Trinity II.	Lost	1	4
*Corpus	Won	3	0
*Sidney	Draw	0	0

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Meeting on March 2nd will be memorable in the annals of our Society. Owing to the large attendance of members, the President proposed an adjournment to Lecture Room I., where, for nearly an hour and a half, we listened to Mr Benson's paper on "William Morris." The length of the paper was entirely overshadowed by the delightfulness of its composition and the charm of the author's delivery. The discussion, which continued till close on mid-night in the President's rooms, elicited some most pleasing anecdotes from our guest—told in his own inimitable way. The other papers for the Term exhibited a deep interest in things outside the ordinary Tripos routine, which was most refreshing.

The following papers have been read this Term :—

- Feb. 2nd....."The British Occupation of Egypt"A. Watkins
In Mr Donne's rooms.
- Feb. 16th..."The Services of the Early Jesuits to Civilisation"...G. F. Wills
In Mr Fisher's rooms.
- March 2nd....."William Morris".....A. C. Benson
In Dr Tanner's rooms.

NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

President—W. S. Soden. *Treasurer*—Dr J. E. Mair.
Secretary—E. J. Y. Brash.

The following papers have been read this Term :—

- Feb. 9th....."Polar Exploration".....P. A. Irving
- Feb. 16th....."Limestone Regions".....Dr J. E. Marr
- Mar. 2nd..."Ancient Monuments in Britain and Brittany"...Dr T. G. Bonney

The attendances at the Meetings this Term have shown a marked improvement, and it is gratifying to note an increased interest taken by the Honorary Members.

During the Term the following gentlemen have been elected Members of the Club :—Messrs. S. G. Askey, J. R. Stoddart, and C. G. P. Laidlaw.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Mr H. S. Foxwell M.A. *Treasurer*—Mr L. E. Shore M.D.
Librarian—Mr C. B. Rootham M.A., Mus.B. *Secretary*—H. J. Braunholtz.
Committee—Professor E. J. Rapson, Rev H. F. Stewart, J. Fraser M.A.,
V. C. Boddington B.A., F. M. Moseley B.A., H. F. Russell-Smith B.A.,
G. A. G. Bonser, A. A. Guest-Williams, G. I. C. Marchand, C. H. Ritchie,
R. Stansfeld, H. F. Brice-Smith, R. McD. Winder, R. B. Odgers.

A concert was held in the Kensington Town Hall, in aid of the College Mission in Walworth, on Tuesday, January 11th; the College Chorus and Vocal Quartet played a prominent part, and the concert was a great success. An account of it appeared in the "Times" of January 12th.

The principal event during this Term has been the performance of Bach's Mass in G, and Palestrina's *Stabal Mater* in the College Chapel on Sunday, February 6th. The Choral music was very well rendered under the baton of Mr Rootham, and the performance was in every way successful.

One Smoking Concert has already been held, at which Dr Tanner very kindly took the Chair, and another is in course of preparation and will shortly be held in Lecture Room VI.

Appended are the programmes of the Mission Concert in Kensington and the first Smoking Concert.

Mission Concert at Kensington.

PART I.

1. QUINTET in D major for two Violins, Viola, and two Violoncellos
C. B. Rootham
- Allegro moderato.
 - Intermezzo (Scherzo).
 - Lento ed espressivo.
 - Allegro e leggiero.
- Miss MARION SCOTT, Mr THOMAS PEATFIELD, Miss REBECCA CLARKE,
Mr CEDRIC SHARPE, Miss MAUDE SCRUBY.
2. (a) "Lullaby".....William Byrd
(b) "Sir Patrick Spens".....R. L. de Pearsall
St JOHN'S COLLEGE CHORUS.
3. SONG....."A Pastoral".....arranged by Lane Wilson
Miss HILDA MARCHAND.
4. PIANOFORTE SOLO..."Novellette (No. 8)" in F sharp minor
Schumann
Mr E. P. TAYLOR.
5. (a) "The Fairies".....C. V. Stanford
(b) "Come, pretty wag, and sing".....C. H. H. Parry
St JOHN'S COLLEGE CHORUS.
6. SONGS { "A Broken Song" }C. V. Stanford
 { "Back to Ireland" }
Mr ROBERT CHIGNELL.

PART II.

7. VIOLIN SOLO....."Air in F minor".....*Marion Scott*
Miss MARION SCOTT.
8. "Coronach" BARITONE SOLO WITH CHORUS FOR MEN'S VOICES
C. B. Rootham
Mr ROBERT CHIGNELL AND THE COLLEGE CHORUS.
9. SONGS..... { (a) "Blackbird's Song".....*Cyril Scott*
(b) "It was a lover and his lass".....*Eric Coates*
Miss HILDA MARCHAND.
10. VOCAL QUARTETS
(a) "Love in my bosom like a bee".....*F. Cunningham Woods*
(b) "Springtime".....*Beethoven*
Messrs V. C. BODDINGTON, R. STANSFELD, R. MCD. WINDER,
C. H. RITCHIE.
11. CHORUS....."Lady Margaret Boat Song".....*Garrett*

First Smoking Concert.

PART I.

1. PIANOFORTE SOLO....."Walzer".....*Brahms*
A. A. GUEST-WILLIAMS, H. J. BRAUNHOLTZ.
2. SONGS.....(i) "Hindoo Song".....*H. Bemberg*
(ii) "Vesti la giubba" (Pagliacci).....*Leoncavallo*
E. M. WORKMAN (Trinity).
3. VIOLIN SOLO.....Sonate in D.....*Handel*
Larghetto—Allegro.
H. H. LORENZ.
4. SONG....."Hark, hark, the lark".....*Schubert*
A. A. GUEST-WILLIAMS.
5. VOCAL QUARTET....."Maiden, Listen".....*C. F. Adam*
V. C. BODDINGTON. C. H. RITCHIE.
R. STANSFELD. R. MCD. WINDER.

PART II.

6. SONG....."A Voice by the Cedar Tree".....*A. Somervell*
A. P. LONG.
7. VOCAL QUARTET..."Love in my bosom like a bee".....*C. Woods*
V. C. BODDINGTON. C. H. RITCHIE.
R. STANSFELD. R. MCD. WINDER.
8. PIANOFORTE SOLO....."Davidsbündler".....*Schumann*
H. J. BRAUNHOLTZ.
9. VOCAL DUET... { (i) "Let us wander"*Purcell*
(ii) "Shepherd, Shepherd, leave decoying" }
A. A. GUEST-WILLIAMS, R. B. ODGERS.
10. SONGS..... (i) "Nina".....*Pergolese*
(ii) "Pur Dicasti".....*Lotti*
E. M. WORKMAN (Trinity).

Chairman—Dr Tanner.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE RIFLE CLUB.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—J. G. H. Holtzapffel, R. U. E. Knox. *Captain*—F. G. Burr. *Hon. Sec.*—R. McD. Winder. *Committee*—H. S. Barrett, E. J. Y. Brash, H. F. Brice-Smith, R. F. Donne, G. I. C. Marchand.

The club, which was revived last year, has shown abundant signs of vitality this season, a large number of Freshmen have joined, among them being several well-known Public School shots. Last Term our Second VI. easily defeated Trinity Second VI., and a rather weak First VI. was beaten by seven points in a match with Trinity and Caius, who tied for the first place. This Term a College VI. was a good second to Jesus in a match against three other Colleges. In the "Wale Plate" Competition (open to teams of four, rapid firing) the Club team was third by one point, out of nine competing teams. In the inter-unit Miniature Competition we defeated Jesus last Term by 15 points. This term two other teams have scratched against us, thus placing us in the final round with Caius.

On March 4th, the Inter-College Bowl and Medals were shot for on the Town Range, in which competition we finished third out of four competing teams.

Our place was attributable to a general break-down at 200 yards, owing to nervousness: G. T. M. Bevan, who made a brilliant 34, and who finally made top score with 95, must be excepted. At this distance we were six points down on the leading team, at 500 yards we did little better and were eighteen points down, but at 600 yards the team found its usual form and finished only eight points behind Trinity and four behind Jesus.

The scores were:—Trinity 548; Jesus 544; St John's 540; Caius 500.

Colours have been given this term to G. L. Ritchie, G. T. M. Bevan and G. I. C. Marchand, while of the old Colours F. G. Burr, R. McD. Winder and R. U. E. Knox again found a place in the team. Of the Freshmen, G. L. Ritchie and G. T. M. Bevan have been the most prominent. Bevan has won no less than six spoons since he came into residence, including prizes for Short Range Shooting, Revolver, and Rapid Firing.

G. L. Ritchie won both the College Freshmen's Competition and the 'Varsity; and at present is leading in the Baker Cup, while Bevan won the Freshmen's Revolver Spoon, and a Spoon open to the 'Varsity, beating several other Colours.

Next Term's fixtures will include the Competition for the College Cup and Medals, the Tyro Medals, a match with

Harrow at Harrow (eight a side), and probably matches with several other Public Schools.

The Club will probably be well represented in the Trial VIII.'s next Term, and we hope that at least one more member will obtain the Half-Blue, and a place in the 'Varsity against Oxford, especially R. McD. Winder (rowing permitting), who was prevented from going to Bisley last year by illness.

OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

Officer Commanding—2nd Lieut. J. G. H. Holtzapffel. *Col.-Sergts.*—H. S. Barrett and E. J. Y. Brash. *Sergts.*—R. F. Donne, F. G. Burr, R. U. E. Knox, and B. Moody.

G Company (St John's).

The work this term has been confined to a field day on February 22nd, and night operations on March 1st. G Company was unfortunately very badly represented at both these, particularly at the latter, when only 14 men out of 82 turned out. It is to be hoped that the section commanders will take more trouble to look up their sections for field days, &c., in future. A team of twenty-five is to be chosen shortly to compete in the night-marching competition on March 9th.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—R. H. Cotton. *Ex-Presidents in Residence*—J. H. A. Hart, M.A., R. F. Donne. *Hon. Secretary*—E. J. Toase. *Hon. Treasurer*—B. R. Streeten. *Committee*—H. W. Todd, R. A. Bentley.

The papers this term have been full of interest and instruction. Canon Southwell's paper was very helpful to those who might possibly be doubtful concerning the efficiency of Clergy Training Colleges. Mr. Stewart's paper on the "New Hymn Book" was extremely interesting to Johnians, and attracted many to the meeting. Canon Kennett's paper was full of originality, and is chiefly memorable for the excellent discussion that it suggested. Unfortunately Mr. Mozley's paper has not yet been given. The following is the list of papers:—

- Jan. 21st. "Post-graduate Training for Holy Orders," by Rev. Canon Southwell, M.A., Principal of Newcastle Theological College, in R. F. Donne's rooms, E, Second Court.
- Feb. 11th. "The New Hymn Book," by Rev. H. F. Stewart, B.D., in R. A. Bentley's rooms, O, Second Court.
- Mar. 4th. "Old Testament Ideas of Righteousness and Sin," by Rev. Canon Kennett, B.D., in J. P. Denham's rooms, F, Third Court.
- Mar. 11th. "Modern Tendencies and the Permanence of Christianity," by Rev. J. K. Mozley, M.A., in H. W. Todd's rooms, D, New Court.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

President—R. F. Patterson. *Hon. Sec.*—H. W. Todd.

Committee—Mr Glover, L. D. Tillard, H. Parker.

The following papers have been read this term:—

Feb. 13th. "The Oracle at Delphi," by H. J. Braunscholtz.

Feb. 25th. "Longinus," by W. J. L. Rogerson.

On March 8th Mr. D. S. Robertson has kindly consented to read a paper on "Apuleius."

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—H. P. W. Burton. *Vice-President*—F. B. Fisher. *Hon. Sec.*—H. N. Tait. *Committee*—W. G. Constable, G. I. C. Marchand, H. F. Russell-Smith, P. A. Irving, J. B. Sterndale-Bennett, H. R. Ragg, L. B. Tillard, C. F. Smith. *Hon. Auditor*—F. D. Morton.

The Debating Society still continues to be in a flourishing condition. The Meetings this Term have been characterised by considerable enthusiasm—especially those which dealt with political subjects. The subjects discussed have been of a refreshing variety, embracing metaphysical discussions on War, and Imperial ideals, as well as the rather more flippant questions of modern sensationalism, and the Scotch character. Undoubtedly the event of the Term was the visit of Mr Lowes Dickinson, and the debate which ensued was probably one of the most serious and successful in the annals of the Society

The Meetings held have been as follows:—

First Debate.—On Saturday, January 22nd, Mr H. N. Tait (Secretary) proposed "That this House welcomes the many recent Unionist victories, and recognises in them the returning sanity of the British Public." Mr A. Watkins opposed. There also spoke: for the motion, Messrs L. B. Tillard, H. N. Leakey, P. A. Irving, G. W. Spencer, J. H. Cole, H. P. W. Burton, F. G. Burr. Against the motion, Messrs T. Clough, G. I. C. Marchand, G. E. Jackson, J. B. Sterndale-Bennett, E. F. Sayers, F. B. Fisher, S. M. Green. On a division there appeared for the motion 20 votes; against the motion 13 votes. The motion was therefore carried by 7 votes; 39 members were present during the evening.

Second Debate.—On Saturday, January 29th, Mr F. B. Fisher (Vice-President) proposed "That the Scotch take life too seriously." Mr F. D. Morton (Hon. Auditor) opposed. There also spoke: for the motion, Messrs J. B. Sterndale-Bennett, H. F. Russell-Smith, H. N. Leakey, H. P. W. Burton, C. F. Smith; against the motion, Messrs A. G. Clow, P. A. Irving,

A. Watkins, C. C. Gale. On a division there appeared for the motion 12 votes; against the motion 12 votes. The Chairman gave his casting vote against the motion; 29 members were present during the evening.

Third Debate.—On Saturday, February 5th, Mr H. F. Russell Smith proposed "That a Self-Sufficing Empire is a false ideal." Mr P. A. Irving opposed. There also spoke: for the motion, Messrs W. G. Constable, F. B. Fisher, G. I. C. Marchand, G. E. Jackson, R. K. Haslam, M. J. Antia, H. R. Ragg; against the motion, Messrs. F. Kidd, H. N. Tait, T. Clough, L. B. Tillard, C. F. Smith, F. D. Morton. On a division there appeared, for the motion 17 votes, against the motion 12 votes; 37 members were present during the evening.

Fourth Debate.—On Saturday, February 12th, Mr C. F. Smith proposed "That this House deplores the modern craze for novelty and the sensational." Mr S. M. Green opposed. There also spoke: for the motion, Messrs H. R. Ragg, T. Clough, J. B. P. Adams; against the motion, Messrs G. E. Jackson, F. B. Fisher, H. N. Leakey, M. J. Antia. On a division there appeared for the motion 11 votes, against the motion 12 votes; 27 members were present during the evening.

Fifth Debate.—On Wednesday, February 23rd, Mr G. Lowes Dickinson proposed "That War at the present day is opposed both to the material and normal interest of Nations." Dr J. A. Tanner opposed. There also spoke: for the motion, Rev. J. K. Mozley, Messrs T. R. Glover, F. Ronnfeldt, W. G. Constable; against the motion, Mr G. G. Butler. On a division there appeared for the motion 32 votes, against the motion 18 votes; 100 members and visitors were present during the evening.

Sixth Debate.—On Saturday, March 5th, Mr H. C. Nicholls proposed "That the result of the General Election does not justify the introduction of measures to limit the Veto of the House of Lords." Mr E. F. Sayers opposed. There also spoke: for the motion, Messrs H. N. Leakey, L. B. Tillard, E. J. Toase, J. B. P. Adams, F. G. Burr; against the motion, Messrs G. I. C. Marchand, W. G. Constable, H. F. Russell-Smith, S. M. Green, R. K. Haslam, M. J. Antia. On a division there appeared for the motion 17 votes, against the motion 14 votes; 38 members were present during the evening.

THE LIBRARY.

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

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

Donations.

DONORS.

Fletcher (W. J.). The Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby : her connection with Wimborne Minster. 8vo. Bournemouth, N.D.	} Mr. Cox.
*White (H. Kirke). Remains. 48mo. Lond. 1824. 4.11.47	} The Peace Society.
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Commentary of Rabbi Meyuhas B. Elijah on the Pentateuch. Edited by A. W. Greenup* and C. H. Titterton. Genesis. 8vo. Lond. 1909.	} The Author.
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The Author.

H. H. Brindley, Esq.

Professor Mayor.

Mr. Hart.

The Author.

The Editor.

The Author.

The Editor.

Additions.

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