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NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 173.)



AMONG the relics of the old Hospital of St John which have been preserved is a little quarto volume of accounts, the receipts and expenditure of the Foundation for the years 1506 to 1510, inclusive; these comprise the closing years of the old House. The first page is headed:

Recepta per dominum Willielmum Chandelar  
confratrem Hospitalis siue Collegii Sancti Johannis  
Cantabrigie Anno Domini Millesimo CCCCvto.

Chandelar was one of the three brethren of the house, the other two being John Kensham and Christopher Wright. The name of the Master, William Tomlyn, only occurs once, in connexion with legal proceedings, and we may infer that he had then deserted it. He had been admitted Master by the Bishop of Ely, 19 November 1498, but his formal resignation was not obtained until 27 February 1513-4, that is to say after the Hospital had been dissolved and the College founded in its place. The accounts of Robert Shorton, Master of St John's College for the year, Michaelmas 5 Henry VIII to Michaelmas 6 Henry VIII (1513-14), contain under the payments *in termino Paschae* the two items: "Magistro Cheney pro scriptura acquietancie et

unius obligationis Magistri Thomlyn, quondam Magistri Sancti Johnnis . . . . xijd.”; “Magistro Stubbis pro labore circa eadem acquietanciam . . . . viijd.”

The list of the receipts of the treasurer of the Hospital in these accounts practically only comes to a list of the tenants, with the amounts received from each and of the names of the parishes, in Cambridge or elsewhere, where the property was situated. In themselves they are not of much interest, except that when we find them again repeated in the accounts of St John's College they shew the continuity of the Foundations. To print these receipts would then give us little information, but it seems worth while to print the expenditure for one year in full to shew what the brethren did with their revenues. The year 1507 has been selected because the account for this year seems a little fuller than the others. This is followed by a few selected entries for the other years which either throw light on the entries for 1507 or are of interest in themselves. In printing, Arabic numerals have been substituted for Roman numerals, and such sums as *xxd.* have been written in the more familiar form *1s. 8d.*

It is worth noting that Chandelar describes himself as a brother of the Hospital or College of St John's; the brethren had never forgotten the temporary dignity conferred by Bishop Balsham when he brought his scholars to the Hospital and declared that the regular Canons and the Secular Scholars were to be *unum corpus et unum Collegium*.

## Expensae [1507].

	£	s.	d.
In primis for ij wryttes of sub pena ageyst Sir William Tomlyn		6	8
To John Burman for hys costes to Cartalag for execucion of thame		4	0
To the same John for hys costes to certyfye my lord of Canterburi		8	10
For fallowyng of our lond at the barnys	3	9	10

For benys and barley to sowe our land with	7	12	0
For sowyng of our land	4	17	0
For wedyng of our corne		5	19
For a M <i>le</i> lathys bowght at mydsommer fayer	4	8	
For a hundyrd asebord	1	6	
For iiij M <i>le</i> lath naylys	3	0	
For ij M <i>le</i> clowte naylys	3	0	
For a M <i>le</i> fourpeny naylys	1	0	
For a carpenter iij days at the barnys	1	6	
For a foder lyme to Sent Johannis	2	4	
For a M <i>le</i> tyell to the same	6	4	
For vj rose tyles to the same			6
To the tyler and his seruand for iij days dimidium		3	0
To the glasyer for mendyng our glasys wyndowys		16	0
To the sacristane of Ely for rentt		5	
To the same for a taper of iij <i>li</i> wax		1	6
To mawers and sherers of our corne in harvest	4	0	0
To ij laborars at the barnys		2	6
For glenyng of our benys		1	8
For reparacion at the coke, A hownder of thake		1	0
To thaker and his seruand for ij dayes		1	8
To Jamys Dobson for clayng iij dayes		1	0
To Jamys Dobson for helpyng of the walles at the barnys		5	0
For a M <i>le</i> and dimidium of reed to Horningsey		18	0
For xxxvj bonches of redes to the same		6	0
For nayles to the same gret and smalle		3	0
To Sygar for remouynge of a barne at Chesterton		4	0
For ane awtercloth of dyaper cloth		3	0
For reparacion of stylys howse	3	12	0
For reparacion at Kelyes howse		1	0
For oyle and creme for Sent Johannis and Hornyssey			8
For wax and tallow candylles to the same		16	0
For bred and wyne to the same		6	0
For lampe oyle to the same		2	0
For strewyng of the cherche and mattes to the qwere		1	8

For bred to pore people onn Sent Johannis day	2	6	
To Mr Steuynson for synage and procurage of Hornyssey	3	10	
For Ely fardynge of the same	1	6½	
For rent to my lord Scrope	6	0½	
To the heygabull for rent	8	3	
To the Kynges College for rent	2	3	
To the prior of Barnwell for rent	3	2	
To the trinite chirche for rent	2	0	
For brekfaste at Horningsey on crystenmesse day		4	
For the costes of the rocacyon days		8	
For our ij comons and vij seruand for this yer	19	1	4
For our wages by the yer [the money is entered thus "iiij marcs"]	2	13	4
For the preystes wages at Hornyssey	4	16	0
For the wages of our Coke and lawnder	1	10	0
For the wages of our bayly	1	6	8
For wages of our clarke and the orgon player		15	
<hr/>			
The total of all the payments comes to ;	62	12	6½
while the income for the year, as stated, seems to be only	47	15	1½
1505			
To seynt elerye tombe iij poundes wax		1	6
For sinage and procuracye of Hornyssey		3	10
For drynke in rogacion dayes at Hornyssey		1	8
For my costes of hyryng of horse to my lades grace	11		0
For Sir Kensham costes whan he rod to the Master at commandment of my lord of Ely 5s. and for Sir Moysley costes by doctor Challeys			
For my costes and my horse hyer to my lord of Canterbury	12		0
For a supplicacion to my lades grace and a letter to my lord of Canterburye		3	0
For my costes and my horse hyer to my lades grace and to my lord of Canterbury whan the Master resyned	16		0

1506			
For drynke in rogacion days to berrars of baners		0	8
For redemyng of plate		6	2
For chaungeyng of a Chalyce		6	0
For my lord of Canterbury commysion to Master Dyklond		16	0
To Sir Christofer Sir Mosselly and to Burman for their costes to the Master		1	8
For the visitacion of my lord Redman and my lord of Canterbury		12	
Payd to Mr parson of Elysley for a Masse boke lay to plege		10	0
To Mr Skalys for his costes to my lades grace		5	0
For mendyng of a cros a laver and cruettes at St Johannis		4	0
1508			
To the hyegabull for rent		8	3
To the excheator for rent iiij yeres		2	0
To my lord Scrope for rent		4	2½
To the same lord a pound of peper		1	6
For suet of the same court			4
1509			
For the costs of Mr Vernon whan he went to my lord of Ely, to London with a suppli- cacion to my lord Shrawsbery (?)		1	0
1510			
For drynke in rogacion days at Hornyssey		0	8
For strawinge of the cherche of the same		1	0
For sinage and procurace for the same		4	10
For the visitacion of the same to my lord of Ely		6	0
To the clarkys of the conuocacion of the same		2	10
For a loode of bene strawe to St Johannis		1	6
The costes of sekyng Doctor Robynson the Master and Sir Mosseley to appeyr at the visitacion of my lorde of Ely		14	

The first entry in 1507 shews that legal proceedings were being taken against William Tomlyn, while one of the entries in 1505 seems to indicate that he had retired in that year. The charges against him will be found in the first chapter of Baker's *History of the College*; briefly he was accused of making improvident leases, of pledging and selling the goods of the Hospital and of impoverishing it. In 1506 the brethren seem to have redeemed a Mass book, in pledge to the incumbent of Eltisley.

The writs against Tomlyn were served at 'Cartalag'; it seems probable that this is meant for Kirtling in Cambridgeshire near the Suffolk border, it is often locally called 'Catlidge' at the present day. This conjecture receives confirmation from an entry in the accounts of Richard Sharpe, the first President of the College, for the year 1514-15, where in the statement of his expenses he sets down the cost of a journey to "Cartlage and Bradley" to see about some arrears of rent. The College has land in Great Bradley, a parish in Suffolk, near to Kirtling.

The constant references to the Archbishop of Canterbury seem to point to an enquiry into the affairs of the Hospital, and "My Lades Grace" can be no other than the Lady Margaret.

The accounts seem to shew that the brethren cultivated their own farm "St John's Barns," now represented by the Grange Farm in the parish of St Giles'. The actual Barns were on the Madingley Road where Westminster College now stands. The present writer was told many years ago by an old inhabitant of Cambridge, that as a boy he remembered the buildings there and the horse-pond, surrounded by willows; that must have been in the early years of the nineteenth century. As no receipts for the sale of corn appear in the accounts, it may be that the brethren after harvesting their produce threshed and ground it and consumed it at home.

In addition to the services maintained in the Chapel

of the House, the brethren conducted the services at Horningsey, near Cambridge, Christopher Wright being the Priest there; his services were retained for some years after the foundation of the College.

The curious items for "sinage and procuracy" which appear each year were no doubt the Archdeacon's synodals and procurations on his visits to Horningsey.

On Rogation days in each year eightpence was spent on wine, in 1506 this is said to be to the bearers of banners. Rogations were public processions during the three days that precede Ascension Day, they were also called Gang Days.

One other curious payment is that for "haygabull," also written "hyegabell." This is properly written hagable, and is an ancient tax issuing out of houses and distinguished from landgable issuing out of lands. In the accounts of the College which follow on those of the Hospital, the same sum appears as paid either "Domino Regi" or "to the Baillies of Cambridge." The payment of 8s. 3d. for hagable is still made annually by the College to the Treasurer of the Borough of Cambridge.

For the year 1510 the rents of the Hospital are entered under the terms or quarters in which they became due: Lady Day, St John Baptist, Michaelmas, and Christmas. The accounts of St John's College follow those of the Hospital without a break, the first set being stated to run: "a festo Natalis Domini Anno Regni Regis Henrici octauo secundo vsque at festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli ex tunc proximo sequentem videlicet pro tres anni terminos"; that is to say, from Christmas 1510 to Michaelmas 1511. The Charter of the College was dated 9 April 1511, so that Robert Shorton, the first Master, at once took over Chandelar's duties. One of the entries in this account is the following: "pro expensis meis ad episcopum Rophensem [*sic*] pro fundacione collegii cum obligacione magistri hornby per decem dies . . . . xxs."

In connexion with the shortcomings of William Tomlyn, the last Master of St John's Hospital, the following document is of interest. It was copied from the original in the Public Record Office by Mr John Brownbill (B.A. 1878), who found it in bundle 360 of the early Chancery proceedings of King Henry VIII, No. 8. It is not dated, but it is addressed to William Wareham, Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor of England. Wareham held the office of Chancellor from 27 January 1504 to 27 December 1515, when he was succeeded by Cardinal Wolsey. As Tomlyn is described as 'late Master,' the document must fall between 1513 and 1515. It will be observed that the Master of St John's College is described as "leveten-ante." A similar use of this title will be found in *The Eagle*, xxvi, p. 300, when the head of the King's Hall is called "lewetenaunte."

To the most reverente Fader in God  
William archbishop of Canterbury and  
Chauncellor of England.

Mekely beseechith your grace your dayly Oratours the levetenante and Fellowes of the Colledge of Seynt John Euangeliste in Cambrige That where one sir William Thomlyn late Master of the said Colledge borrowede as he saith *xx li*. in monay of one John Stewarde of Claverynge in the Countie of Essex gentilman And for the borrowyng of the said *xx li* the sayd Sir William Thomlyn promysed to the same John Steward yerly to pay unto him *xls.* unto the tyme that he had payed that *xx li* ageyn and for contentacion of that *xls.* for *ij* yeres the said Sir William Thomlyn made a quietance [to] the same John Steward for *iiij li* of Rente the which *iiij li* the same John Steward oweth to pay to the forsaid Colledge of Seynt John And by the occasion of that acquietaunce the same John with- holdes from the said Colledge that *iiij li* and other dyvers duties for the lennyng of that *xx li*. afore rehersed for the whiche unlawfull contract and many other like to the same

made by the said sir William Thomlyn and by hys gret negligens the foresaid Colledge of Seynt John is brought in dettes of *iiij<sup>c</sup>* poundes and more to the utter destruction therof withoute your gracious socour and helpe be hade in that behalf Pleasith it therefore your grace the premisses graciously considered and for so moche as your seid bedmen herin be withoute remedy by the course of the Comen lawe to graunte severall wyttes of sub pena to be direct unto the said sir William and John comaundyng theym by the same to appere before the Kyng in his Courte of Chauncery at a certeyn day and under a certayn payn by your grace to be lymytted ther to answer unto the premisses accordyng to good ryght and conscience and your said oratours shall contynually pray to God for the preservacion of your grace long to endure.

Plegii de prosequendo { Joh'es Adams de London, Taylour.  
Will's Sympson de eadem, Fletcher.

Endorsed: Coram dno. R. in Canc.' sua in Crastino  
Ascensionis Dni. prox. futur.'

In recent instalments of these Notes we have been dealing with Commonwealth times. Some documents which follow (transcribed from the originals in the Public Record Office) relate to this period in its earlier stages. The Archbishop of York was Richard Neile (or Neale), and the Bishop of Durham was Thomas Morton, both former Fellows of the Colledge. Dr Robert Jenison, the subject of the correspondence, took his B.A. degree from Emmanuel in 1604 and was admitted a Fellow of St John's 27 March 1607, on the nomination of the Bishop of Ely. At the time of these letters he was Master of St Mary Magdalen Hospital and Lecturer of All Saints' in Newcastle on Tyne. He was deprived of these preferments in 1639 and went abroad, but in 1645 he was recalled by the Parliament and became Vicar of St Nicholas in Newcastle. A life of him will be found in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

Salutem in Christo.

My very good Lord

It pleased you to write me at the time of my sending for Dr Jenison by his Majesties commandment and to signify your confidence of my proceeding with him, as, justly if he were found delinquent, so favourably if he proved innocent. I assure your Lordship I have endeavoured to do him favour, and have made such report of him to his Majesty as did satisfy his Majesty in the mayne poynt of the accusation made against him, that he neither favoured the Rebellious Factions of Scotland, nor had had conference with any of the Covenanters in their passages by Newcastle, and as for his former unconformity in his Ministry, that I hoped he would hereafter become conformable to the Lawes, Canons and ordinances of the Church of England in the performance of all the duties of the public Ministry, as well as in Lecturing. But I find that I have promised more for him than he meaneth to performe. I therefore here send you these papers by which you may judge of the whole busines, the rather that if he chance to come to you, you may make him see how much he is his owne enemy and give him fatherly advice to conforme himselfe to his Majesties directions least that he drawe his Majesties just displeasure upon him and procure his owne further trouble.

*Endorsed*: August 13, 1639 The copy of the Archbishop of York's letter to the Bishop of Durham about Dr Jenison.

Noble Freind

I must make bold to intreat you to certifie my Lord Marques that vnles it be prevented and that spedely, the Puritan faction in our towne, which hath much troubled us, is like to multiplie, for the report goes that Dr Jenison is cominge home (but that is no great matter, he maye be lookt to). But what is worse, there is an intention to make one Mr Robert Bewick, Maior at Michaelmas next, who is the Doctor's half brother and strong for that faction, and I am sure the most that knows him thinks him good for little else, for I protest, as I have told his best freinds, he is

not fitt for government, for if any occasions of moment should be, he may both preiudice his Maiesties service and the good of that towne, because if he be maior, he is to be Deputie Lieutenant, of course with the precedinge Maior and how ether of them is fitt for that employment let them that knows them both judge. I did thinke it was my duty to certifie thus much in regard of my particular engagement to his Maiesties service, my good respect to the towne and my own paines I tooke before in rooting out that faction, which I would not have flourish here again if it lay in my power to prevent, for I doubt it will prove pernicious, a letter from his Maiestie to the Maior and Aldermen to be carefull in their choise will prevent, or from the lords.

And so with my best respects unto you. I rest

Newcastle  
Aug. 18th, 1639.

your faithfull lovinge freind  
JOHN MARLAY.

*Addressed*: To his Honoured Friend Dr Walter Bell-canquall, Dean of Duresme, at the Savoy in London, these present.

*Endorsed*: 18 Aug. 1639. Sir John Marlay to the Deane of Durham.

It may please your Grace

His Majesty hath receyved informacion from some whom he hath reason to trust in the Towne of Newcastle that there is apprehension that Dr Jennison's Returne thither will too much countenance the factious party in and about that Town. And your grace will understand the course of that country and with what Eye they looke upon that great Towne of Trade and the Government thereof. His Majesty hath therefore cause to think it will be no small encouragement to such as are factiously inclined and perchance they are apt enough to it, to hold intelligence with the Scottish Partye, by reason of the vicinity and nearnes of the place. Besides His Majesty conceives your Grace remembreth that at his late being in the North when you gave him informacion of Jennison's subscripcion and obedience to the Church, His Majesty returned you answer by the Clerke of the

Closett that not with standinge this conformity of his, you should not readmitt him, but with great caution, and as a Probacioner only, till you should see what performance he would make. This his Majesty doubts not but you have carefully observed, and yet upon the late informacion, His Majesty he is jealous least that he that hath done soe much harme in that place allready, may doe more being so well acquainted with all occasions and advantages on which he may there lay hold. His Majesty's pleasure therefore is that your Grace look carefully to him and to charge the Bishop of Durham in his name to doe the like to which purpose your Grace is to send his Lordship a cople of these letters. And his Majesties further pleasure is that you soe order your busines that between your selfe and the Bishop of Durham, Jennison may within a twelvemonth be provided for elsewhere and some grave and discreet person placed in his roome to helpe serve that great and populous Cure. Wherein your Grace is not to faile.

Whitehall 4 September 1639.

L. Archbishop of York.

*Endorsed:* 4 September 1639. Archbishop of York. I thinke this were better in your own name by his Majestyes command.

*Note.* This document is clearly a draft of a letter from Mr. Secretary Windebank to the Archbishop. It contains numerous corrections in a hand different from that of the original draft.

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Salutem in Christo.

May it please your honour, I this morning received your letters of the 4th of this month from Whitehall, to which it may please you to receive this answer, and, with the tendering of my most humble and bounden dutie and service to his sacred Majestie, to present the same to his Majestie.

Vpon my receeving of Mr Deane of Chichester's letters of his Majesties directions concerning Dr Jenison, I sent for Dr Jenison and made knowne to him how much he was bound vnto his Majestie, that so graciously accepted of his submission and was contented to permit his returne to

Newcastle vpon the conditions proposed by his Majesty; to recite the particulars would be too much but I send your Honour a copy of Mr Deane of Chichester's letters. I read the particulars to the Doctor, and exhorted him to imbrace the conditions humbly and dutifully, if he had a will to peforme what he had promised in his submission. He refused divers particulars as (1), to undergoe the dutie of a coadiutor in officiating the cure. (2) to preach in his hood and surplisse. (3) to read the second service at the Communion table, and in his hood and surplisse. I was contented to spare him the reading of the whole service when he preached, so as he would performe the rest of his Majesties direccions for his preaching and reading the second service, permitting the singing of a Psalme after the Nicene Creed, that he might have time to come from the Communion Table to the pulpitt, and the singing of a Psalme after the sermon, that he might have time to goe from the pulpit to the Communion table, there to end the Service with the Blessing. I likewise offered him a convenient time for the performance thereof and certifying accordingly, but he refused.

Whereupon I suspended him, meaning to proceed hereafter farther with him, both for the inconformities which he hath confessed, and also for other things, which I presume will be proved against him, which he hath denied upon his oath, as of conventicles and correspondency with the Scottish faction. I did not hold it fitt to detain him as a restrained man till the next terme, but was contented to take security for his appearing the first court day of the next terme, and then I dismissed him in these termes.

Dr Jenison I doe not by virtue of this commission either set you at liberty to goe to Newcastle or prohibit your going thither. Had you submitted yourself to his Majesties direccions you might have gone thither, but as you refuse I thinke His Majestie will not be pleased with it, and remember that you stand suspended. Since which tyme I have not heard of him. I will send a copy of your Honours letters to my Lord of Durham, to whom heretofore doubting that Dr Jenison might abuse him by some misinformation, I sent a copy of his Majesties directions, a copy of Dr Jenison's submissions and a copy of his answers to the articles in



which he hath confessed his inconformity in his Ministry, wishing (if Dr Jenison came to him) that he would give him good advice.

And this is that account that I am for the present able to give his Majestie of my proceedings with Dr Jenison.

I am perswaded that his being at Newcastle may do hurt, little good can be expected at it, yet how to denye a man to live at his owne habitation where his wife and children are, I know not. Only concerninge those that are in authority to observe how he here behaveth himselfe. And for his being elsewhere provided for, he himselfe hath lately indeavored to be permitted to goe and dwell at Hull, where I doubt he will doe as he hath already done at Newcastle. I feare I troble your Honour with too tedious a discourse. So with my love and service remembred and thanks for all your honourable favours, I commit you to Gods holy protection, and rest

Your Honours very loving friend

R. EBOR.

From my house at  
Cawood Castle  
6 Septemb. 1639.

*Endorsed*: 6 September 1639. Lord Archbishop of York.

The next two documents are taken from the *Thomason Tracts* in the British Museum. The first relates to Emmanuel Vtey, of whom some account has already been given in *The Eagle*, xxix, 282-3; two letters from him to Dr Gwynn, Master of the College, were printed in Volume xvi, 138-9. The original in the British Museum is a single, foolscap, Broadsheet [*Thomason Tracts*, 669. f. 4. (28)].

Cleveland's petition is taken from the same collection [669. f. 20. (69)] and consists also of a single sheet. It will be remembered that Cleveland had been a Fellow of the College and sometime Linacre Lecturer. He had been arrested at Norwich in November 1655,

apparently on suspicion only, the chief charge against him being, "he is a person of great abilities and so able to do the greater disservice." He was released by Oliver Cromwell, but did not enjoy his liberty long, as he died 29 April 1658.

To the Right  
Honourable

The Knights, Citizens and Bvrgseses of  
The Commons House of Parliament.

The humble petition of some of the parishioners in the Parish of Chigwell in the county of Essex and divers others.

Humbly sheweth

That Dr Emmanuall Vtey, now Vicar of the parish Church of Chigwell aforesaid, hath erected an Altar in the said church and doth use frequent and offensive bowing and cringing thereunto, compelling others to doe the like, and hath kissed the Altar three times in one day, and doth constantly read the Prayers in the Divine Service with his face toward the Altar and backe towards the people, so that many of them cannot heare what is said.

That the said Vicar, openly in the Pulpit of the said Church, hath spoken these ensuing words, or words to the same effect, *viz.*

1. That his Fathers soule was in heaven, making intercession for his, and that it was lawfull to pray unto Saints, if the time would permit.

2. That the Commands of the Archbishop of Canterburie (whom he compared unto the high Priest) were equally to be obeyed with God's command in his word.

3. That the said Vicar hath said, that the King is not Supream head of the Church next under Christ, and being demanded who was? answered, the Bishops, and said further, that no Minister, who understoode himselfe would pray for the King as Supream head of the Church under Christ, and that there hath been no true Religion in England these 40 yeares, and being told he was a friend to the Pope, answered that he loved the Pope with all his heart, and affirmeth that the Pope is not *Anti Christ*, whosoever he is.

4. That the said Vicar hath declared, that whatsoever any person (who had entered into Holy Orders) did speake, he spake by Divine Inspiration, and being urged, that then they differed not from those that wrote the Holy Scriptures, he made no answer, but impudently and blasphemously persisting in his former opinions said further, that, if the Divell could have orders put upon him, whatsoever he should say, should be by Divine inspiration.

5. That the said Vicar hath said, that if a man usually meet with occasions of Drunkenesse or Fornication and be actually overcome by them, yet such a man doth not sin, because he sought not the occasion.

6. That the said Vicar hath bene oftentimes seene drunke, and his wife had reported that he was a Papist in heart, and did weare a Crucifix in his bosome and kept one in his Study, and that hee so bitterly threatned her for not bowing to it, as she was constrained to cry out for helpe and to hide herselfe.

7. And lastly, the said Vicar hath said, the house of Parliament hath nothing to doe in matters of Religion, but if any things were amisse, complaint ought to be made to the Bishops, and they were to reform it, and hath also uttered many other words tending to the dishonour of the High and Honourable Court of Parliament.

All which premises containing Popish and superstitious ceremonies, corrupt and dangerous opinions and Tenents, contrariant to the established Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England, scandalous and blasphemous words tending to the dishonour of Almighty God, and (as they conceive) the subversion of his Majesties Royall supremacy, and the abridgement of the power and authority of the High and Honourable Court of Parliament.

Your Petitioners humbly implore the suddaine removeall of the said Vicar, with a reformation of the said Innovations and such censure upon the Offender, as to the grave Wisdome of this Honourable assembly shall be thought meet. And your Petitioners shall ever pray etc.

*To the Courteous Reader.*

It is obvious to the judicious, that the Prelates have bene the original cause of all the divisions and schisms in the Church, as well since the Reformation as before, as may appeare by their withstanding of it in the beginning, and also ever since by their imposing things upon mens consciences, contrary to God's word, and to the vttermost of their power persecuting all zealous and Godly Ministers, because they would not be obedient to their ungodly commands, and in the meantime maintaining and countenancing a dumb, idle and scandalous Ministry, so long as they would be conformable to them, yea Popish Ministers and Popishly addicted, as may appear both by this Petition and many other presented to this Parliament, and to divers former Parliaments, but the Prelates, bare such a sway that no good could be effected. Wherefore let every good Christian pray earnestly unto God, that he would put into the hearts of his Majestie and this Parliament, utterly to abolish this Antichristian, Hierarchicall Government, which hath been the chief hindrance of a thorough Reformation.

*Printed in the Yeare, 1641.*

CLEAVELANDS

Petition

To His

HIGHNESSE the Lord PROCTOR.

May it please your Highness

Rulers within the Circle of their Government have a claim to that which is said of the Deity, They have their Center everywhere and their Circumference no where. It is in this confidence that I address to your Highness, as knowing no place in the Nation is so remote, as not to share the ubiquity of your care; no Prison so close, as to shut me up from partaking of your influence. My Lord, it is my misfortune, that after ten years of retirement from being engaged in the difference of the State, having wound myself up in a private recess, and my comportment to the publike, being so inoffensive, that in all this time, neither fears nor jealousies have scrupled at our Actions; Being about three Moneths

since at Norwich, I was fetched with a Guard before the Commissioners, and sent Prisoner to Yarmouth, and if it be not a new offence to make inquiry wherein I offended (for hitherto my faults are kept as close as my person) I am inclined to believe, that next to the adherence to the Royal party, the cause of my confinement is the narrowness of my estate; for none stand committed whose estate can bail them; I only am Prisoner, who have no Acres to be my hostage. Now if my poverty be Criminal (with Reverence be it spoken), I must implead your Highness, whose victorious Arms have reduc'd me to it, as accessary to my guilt. Let it suffice my Lord, that the calamity of the War had made us poor; do not punish us for it! Who ever did Penance for being ravished? Is it not enough that we are stript so bare, but it must be made in order to a severer Lash? must our Skars be engraven with new wounds? must we first be made Cripples, then beaten with our own Crutches? Poverty, if it be a fault, it is its own punishment; who suffers for it more, pays Use upon use. I beseech your Highness put some bounds to our overthrow, and do not pursue the chase to the other World; can your thunder be levelled so low as our grovelling condition? Can that towering spirit that hath quarried upon Kingdomes make a stoop at us who are the rubbish of these ruines? Methinks, I hear your former Atchievements interceding with you not to sully your glories with trampling on the prostrate, nor clog the wheels of your Chariot with so degenerate a Triumph. The most renowned heroes have ever with such tenderness cherished their Captives, That their Swords did but cut out work for their courtesie; Those that fell by their prowess, sprung up by their favours, as if they had struck them down onely to make them rebound the Higher. I hope your Highness, as you are the Rival of their fame, will be no less of their vertues, the noblest Trophy that you can erect to your honour is to raise the afflicted. And since you have subdued all opposition, it now remains that you attach yourself, and with acts of Mildness vanquish your victory. It is not long since, my Lord, that you knocked off the Shackles from most of our party, and by a grand release did spread you clemency as large as your territories, let not

now proscriptions interrupt our Jubilé. Let not that your lenity be slandered as the Ambush of your further rigour. For the service of his Majesty (if it be objected) I am so far from excusing it, that I am ready to alledge it in my vindication. I cannot conceive that my fidelity to my Prince should taint me in your opinion; I should rather expect it should recommend me to your favour. Had not we been faithfull to our King, we could not have given ourselves to be so to your Highness: you had then trusted us gratis, whereas now we have our former Loyalty to vouch us. You see my Lord, how much I presume upon the greatness of your Spirit, that dare prevent my Indictment with so frank a confession, especially in this, which I may so justly deny, that it is almost arrogancy in me to own it; for the truth is I was not qualifi'd enough to serve him; all that I could doe, was to bear a part in his sufferings, and give myself up to be crushed with his fall; thus my charge is doubled (my obedience to my Sovraign, and, what is the result of that, my want of fortune). Now whatever reflections I have on the former, I am a true penitent for the latter; My Lord you see my crimes! As to my defence you bear it about you! I shall plead nothing in my justification, by your Highness (which as it is the constant inmate of a valiant breast, if you graciously please to extend it to your Suppliant in taking me out of this withering durance) your Highness will find that mercy will establish you more than power; though all the days of your life were as pregnant with victories, as your twice auspicious third of September.

Your Highness humble, and  
submissive petitioner  
J. C.

*Printed for William Sheares.*

[“October 1657” is added in manuscript by Thomason.]

We conclude this instalment of Notes with a selection from the documents, preserved in the College Muniment Room, relating to the Rectory of Freshwater. Selections of papers concerning this long drawn out controversy have appeared in previous numbers of *The Eagle* (Vol.

xix, 219-246, and Vol. xxvii, 167-208). Lest the College should be suspected of being unduly litigious, it should be borne in mind that the controversy started at least two centuries before the College became Patrons of Freshwater, and that they and their Incumbents found themselves saddled with the trouble when Archbishop Williams gave the Advowson to the College.

The first group of documents which follow are sewn together, indicating that they belong to the same period, though they appear to be copies made about 1606, when the controversy was again raised. The examination of witnesses took place in the Chapel of Newport in the Isle of Wight on 10 December 1527, at seven o'clock in the morning. Only the depositions are preserved, not the questions addressed to the witnesses. The witnesses testify to those processions in Rogation Week of which we have seen traces in the accounts of the Hospital, and there is the same indication of good cheer on such occasions. It will be observed that the memory of the first witness, Thomas Fokett, covers the incumbencies of no less than seven Rectors. The names of these with the dates of their institution are as follows:

Richard Wylpole	5 October 1455.
Jacob Bennett	8 March 1474-5.
John Fynne	24 October 1478.
William Windeslade	7 November 1501.
Edward Lee	5 June 1510.
Robert Davell	6 March 1511-2.
Thomas Lynacre	8 August 1520.
Nicholas Porter	25 November 1522.

Thomas Lynacre is the famous Physician, founder of the Lynacre Lecture in the College.

Thomas Fokett of the parish of freshwater husbandman where he hath dwelled from the time of his berth of thage of *lxxvj* witnesses, sworne and examined, vpon the first third and fowerth Articles sayeth and deposeth that all the mannor of Broke standeth within the boundes of the parish

of freshwater And that he sayth he knew because this deponent sayth he hath seene by the space of *lv* yere the procession of freshwater in Rogation weeke to goe rounde about the Chapple of Broke and soe cometh downe to the Mannor of Broke and there hath had a good drinkinge and good cheere, and the parson of freshwater for tyme being hath customed to saye one gospell without the Chapple of Broke and a Anteme of our Ladye within the chapple and one other gospell at the Crosse afore the Mannor place. And further he sayth that the persons of freshwater for the tyme being was wont to have a noble a yere out of the Mannor of Broke in recompence of all manner of offerings and for receivinge of the Sacraments within the Chappell of Brook and he sayth and knoweth because he hath knowen seven parsons of freshwater, videlicet Mr Richard Wilpoole, Mr James Bennett, Mr Phen, Mr Winslade, Mr Lee, Doctor Dadesel, Dr Lynacre, which were parsons at freshwater and peaceably had the said *vjs. viijd.* owt of the Mannor of Broke of the knowledge of this deponent further he sayth he hath knowen tythe pigions and tyth pigges payd out of the Mannor of Broke by my Lady Bowreman to the person of freshwater of the sight of this deponent further he sayth that all the tenantries of Broke standeth within the parish of freshwater and the Tenauntes of the same hath allwayes payd all their tithes and offerings to the parsons of freshwater for the tyme being and have received all sacraments and sacramentalls of the parson of freshwater and be parochians of freshwater of the sight of this deponent. And otherwise he cannot depose.

William Coxe of the parish of freshwater husbandman where he was borne and hath allwaye dwelled, of the age of *lxxvj*, Witsesse, sworne and examined, vpon the first third and fourth articles sayeth that the Mannor of Brook standeth within the parish of freshwater and that he sayeth and knew because the procession of freshwater by the space of *lv* yeres of this deponents knowledge hath vsed to circuite and compasse the Chappell and mannor of Broke and the parson of freshwater or his Curat hath customed to saye one gospell at the Crosse without the Chappell and an Antyme of our

Lady within the Chappell and another gospell at the Crosse afore the Mannor place of Broke and there was wont to have a drinking at the Mannor place, further he sayth that the parsons of ffreshwater for tyme being have customed to have out of the Mannor of Broke *vjs. viijd.* yerelie for the receiving of sacraments and sacramentalls in the Chapple of Broke and for oblations of the howsehold of the Mannor of Broke and that he sayeth he knoweth by cause he hath sene *vij* parsons of ffreshwater besides the parson that now is which hath received the said *vjs. viijd.* and Mr Boreman hath paid it himselfe, further he sayeth all the Tenentries of Broke lyeth within the parish of ffreshwater and all the Tenents of the same be parochians of ffreshwater and have payed all ther tythes and oblacions to the parsons of ffreshwater for tyme being of the sight and knowledge of this deponent and further he cannot depose. Examined further he sayeth he is not instructed in the matter nor careth who hath Victorie, soe that Justice be had.

John Smith of the parish of Shalfleet, husbandman, where he hath dwelled three yeares and before that in the parish of Mottisfont, where he was borne, of the age of *lx* Witnesses, sworne and examined, vpon the first third and fourth articles sayeth and deposeth that all the Mannor of Broke standith within the parish of ffreshwater And that he sayeth he knoweth by the bounds of ffreshwater parish of the which he hath perfect knowledge, which is compassed by the procession of ffreshwater, but not so farr as the bounds goe of the parish, but he sayeth that the parson of ffreshwater hath vsed in Rogation week yerelie by the space of *.xl* yeres to come to Broke and to compasse the Chappell of Broke and then the parson of ffreshwater or his curat did say one gospell without the Chappell at the Crosse and a Anteme within the Chappell and a nother gospell at the Crosse afore the Mannor of Broke whereas the parochians of ffreshwater have vsed to haue a good drinking at the said Mannor. And alsoe this deponent sayeth that the parsons of ffreshwater for tyme being hath had yerelie during the sayd tyme *vjs. viijd.* owt of the Mannor of Broke and that he sayeth he knoweth because he was servant to my Lady

Bowrman dwelling in the Mannor of Broke which payd this *vjs. viijd.* And further he sayeth that all the Tenentries of Broke is scituat within the parish of ffreshwater And the Tenauntes of the same hath vsed during the same tyme to receive sacramentes in the church of ffreshwater and hath bin taken as parochians of the same and hath payd all manner of tythes and oblations to the parson of ffreshwater for tyme being without interruption vnto this tyme of the knowledge of this deponent and further he cannot depose.

Thomas Rice of the parish of Brighston, gentleman, where he hath dwelled by the space of three yere and in the Isle of Wight in the parish of Godshill *xij* yere, borne in Hendon in London diocese, of the age of *xxviij* Witnesses sworne and examined vpon the second Article sayeth that the parsonage of ffreshwater for tyme being payeth yerelie to the Prior of Shene for a proxye of Compton and Broke *vijli. xiijs. and iiijd.* And that he sayeth he knows because he was servant to Sir John Lee, farmer of the Priory of Carisbroke and sawe the old rentalls of the same proxye making the same mention and received of Richard Alis the same proxye and made quitance for the same proxye to the parsons of ffreshwater which was received by thands of Richard Alys and otherwise he cannot depose.

Richard Allys of the parish of Shorwell yomann where he hath dwelled by the space of *xxvij* yere, of the age of *L* yere witnesses, sworne and examined, vpon the second article sayeth and deposeth that the parsons of ffreshwater for tyme being yerelie payeth to the Prior of Sheine of the knowledge of this deponent for a proxy for Compton and Broke *vijl. xiijs. iiijd.* And that he sayeth he knoweth for he hath received the said proxye for Sir John Lee, and Sir James Worsley, ffarmers of the Prior of Sheine by the space of *xxv* yere and hath made quietance for the proxy of Compton and Broke to the parsons of ffreshwater for tyme being also he sayeth that he hath seene the olde Rentalls of Karisbroke which maketh mention of the proxye of Compton and Broke and soe quietauces were made by him and by other menn that received it afore his tyme, and otherwise he cannot depose.

The document which follows, an award by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, seems to recognise the right of the Rector of Freshwater to all the tithes of Brook with certain exceptions, but still with the reservation that further legal proceedings may be taken. To this award is appended a statement of Nicholas Bowerman as sequestrator of Brook during a vacancy of five years shewing his receipts and expenditure; his arithmetic seems open to criticism.

To all the kinges Lege people this presents hearing or seeinge Richard Bisshop of Winchester sendeth greeting in our Lord. For as much as I the said Bisshop haue had sufficient prooffe made before me that the parson of Freshwater was and he and his predecessors for soe longe tyme that the contrarie thereof hath not ben proved before me were in peaceable possession of takinge and perceiuinge of all manner of tithes cominge and growinge of the manor of Brook except onelie of such tithes as Nicholas Boreman by the space of fyve yeres tooke and perceived in the right of the Chappell or Church of Brooke when it was voide and by auctoritie sequestered, and the keepinge of the sayd sequestration by my sayd auctoritie to him committed. And also that the said parson of Freshwater was then in like peaceable possession of the perceiuinge of six shillings and eightpence yearlie payd owt of the sayd Mannor of Brook to the parsons of Freshwater for the time beïnge. Also that the said parson of Freshwater and his predecessors were in the like possession of takinge and perceiuinge of all manner of tithes, great and smale, and oblations and rights parochialls of what nature or condicion soever they be cominge and growinge of the villadge called nether Brooke of the Inhabitants of the same as verie parochians of the sayd parish Church of Freshwater. And alsoe that the same parson of Freshwater the yere next ensuinge the last yere of the said fyve yeres, for the which the said Nicholas Bourman as above is said accompted, was dispoyled and dispossessed of his sayd possession by the said Nicholas Bourman. And forasmuch as the sayd parson of Freshwater, soe dispoyled and dispossessed shuldbe by the lawe

of the Church restored to his sayd possession before the hearinge and the examination of anie right or title that the sayd Nicholas Boreman or the parson of Brooke can or maye pretend to the perceiuinge or havinge of the sayd tithes or anie other the premisses. I therefore the sayd Bisshop haue restored the sayd parson of Freshwater to the possession of the perceiuinge and takinge of the sayd tithes, oblations, rights and all other the premisses and of everie of them, awardinge and ordeyning that he shall furthwith peaceable and holie haue and enioye the same in as large and ample forme as he had before the sayd dispoliacion and dispossession without anie interruption lett or impediment of the sayd Nicholas Boreman or of the sayd parson of the sayd Chappell or Church of Brooke, or the one of them, or anie other for them, privilie or openlie, in word or deed, vnto such tyme as the sayd parson of Brooke shall by iudiciall processe in the spirituall law holie and effectuallye recover the right and title of the perceiuinge of the said tithes, oblations and other the premisses. Also the sayd parson of the sayd Chappell or Church of Brook shalbe in like possession of perceiuinge and takinge in the right of the same Chappell or Church of Brooke all such tithes and oblations as be expressly specified in a Booke of the sayd Accompt of Nicholas Bowreman which he made for the sayd fyve yeres, by his othe, which Accompt remayneth amonges the records of the Court of my Consistorie, to the which Accompt I referr me and will have it soe here expressed, without anie interruption or lett of the sayd parson of Freshwater or of anie other for him privily or openly in word or deed vnto such tyme as the sayd parson of Freshwater shall by iudiciall processe of the spirituall law recover them, of all which Accompt a true copie is herevnder written. Reserved allwaies to the sayd parsons of Freshwater and Brook and to either of them libertie to sue for all such right and title in the lawe as they or anie of them haue or can pretend to haue to the sayd tithes and other the premisses at any tyme that it shall like them soe to doe.

Also the sayd parties and everie of them shall clerelie and holie discharge and acquit thother of all manner expenses, costes and charges that hath been made by them, or anie

of them, in and aboute the pursuinge of anie action or actions in any Court spirituall or temporall for the premisses or by thoccation of anie of them. Alsoe I haue reserved to myselfe auctoritie and power to declare expound and interpret at anie tyme hereafter all manner of obscurities and doubtts that may arise of this myne award, be it in word or in words, sentence or sentences, by the sayd parties or anie of them. Dated the xxvijth day of March.

Comptus Nicholai Bowerman collectoris fructuum et decimarum Ecclesie siue Capelle de Brooke in Insula vectis vacantem alias sequestratam auctoritate Reverendi in Christo patris et domini domini Ricardi permissione divina Wintonensis Episcopi, et de eisdem ad deserviendum Ecclesie ibidem eadem auctoritate sibi commissa videlicet a festo Natalis domini Anno domini Millesimo quingentesimo xx<sup>o</sup> vsque anno domini Millesimum quingentesimum xxv<sup>to</sup> iam instantem et festum Natalis domini eodem anno.

Recepte de oblationibus in eadem Capella quolibet anno dictorum quinque annorum		8s.	4d.
De decimis aucarum porcellorum et Cuniculorum quolibet anno vt supra	1	13s.	4d.
De decimis molendini ibidem quolibet Anno		16s.	8d.
De decimis vaccarum quolibet anno	1	13s.	4d.
De decimis agnorum quolibet anno	1	0	0
De decimis columbarum quolibet anno		8s.	4d.
De redditu xvj acrarum dimidium et aliis pertinentium dicte Capelle de Brooke quolibet anno	2	0	0
De decimis lanae quolibet anno		10s.	0
Summa Receptorum	8	10s.	0
Inde expendivit sacerdoti ibidem celebrantem per Annum	3li		
Pro esculentis et poculentis eiusdem sacerdotis per Annum	2l. 13s.	4d.	
	13	6s.	8d.

Pro pane, vino et cera quolibet anno	6s. 8d.	1	13s.	4d.
In reparationibus dictae Capelle per tempus dictorum quinque Annorum		3	6s.	8d.
In solucionibus domino Archidiacono Winton. per annum	7d. ob.		3s.	3d. ob.
Summa expensis		33	9s.	11d. ob.

This document is followed, as is usual in this long controversy, by a statement on the other side. The document copied has the appearance of being a rough draft with many corrections and interlineations. The road from Brook to Freshwater is described as "youbordous" and "smallie sonke kere," expressions which the writer is unable to explain.

To all krysen pepull to whom thys present wrettyng shall come heyr or see, Wee John Mewys, esquier, Markys Dyngley, gentyman, Thomas Coke, Rychard Coke, Rychard Mowys, Lawrence Brambschote, Thomas Cheke, the elder, Antony Tempest, gentyman, Thomas Courrell, John Mowlle, Thomas Dore, John Jakeman, Rychard Baker, John Grey, John Byschope, Robert Flare, William Keddon, Dawy Barrey, Dawy Glede, Geoffrey Conteyn, Thomas Dore of Wellow, John Freynche, Roberd Gorge, Dawy Watkyn, Rychard Howe, John Chambers, John Dey, William Wyght, Thomas Dow, Robert Costefelde Send grettyng in our Lord ewerlastyng. For asmoche and aboue all erthly thynges most salutary and necleful to mennys soules is to bere witnes of mens conscyence and towching the truth of righteousnes true witness of that that men haue verrey knowledge off, therefor we moved of very conscience and in searchyng of the trught in asmoche as we hauffe verrey knowledge that Nicholas Boureman, gentyman, ys verrey lorde off the Manor of Broke and patrone of the parryshe Church of your blessed lady appendent to the same manor that he and hys Auncesterrys hath had allwass ther dewyne serwisse on the pryncipall festys and other, with ryngyng of bellys and going in procession about the said Church of Broke all oure tyme and that none of us all neuer harde ne knowed otherwys. Also we all knowe and do testifye of a very trewth

that there was sometye a house with a barne and calves house and other evesynges sett vpp and bylt for the parsons of Broke called the parsonage, the wallis whereof was of yerth and gravell, yet it doth appere and show at this tyme. And xvj acres of land belonging to the same parsonage as it is of very truth knowen. And as towching eny other landes, rentes or annuall rentes which as it [is] surmysed shuld be gyven to the parson of Broke or to any of his predecessors parsons of Broke we neuer knewe ne hard that eny such landes, rentes, or annuall rentes shuld be to the said parson or eny of his predecessors for the tyme being shuld be gyven or ewer were possessed of the same. Also wee know that certayne tethys has remayned in the handes off the lorddes of Broke euermore, to the mayntenaunce of the same church of Broke. Also as towching the waye from the Church of Broke to Freshwater Church wee all serteffy of a trowthe that yt ys too myle and more and youbbordous ether to reyd or goo in wynter and smallie sonke kere as God knowys. Also whereas the parson of Freshwater claymes halffe the landes and tenementes we neuer knew ne harde that he or anney of hys predecessours was seased of one fote within the sayd manor nether neuer had all the tythys off the manor as he has informyd and nether as he says yt ys but a mylle, yt ys too myll and more vt supra.

In witnesse her off euery of ousse hauffe set your sellys in the sayd eyll of Wyght the iiijth day of the moneth of Aprell the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> yer of your soverayne lord Kyng Henry the viiith [*i.e.* 1533].

We are as usual left more or less in doubt as to what happened, but about a century later the controversy broke out again, when George Warburton was Rector of Freshwater. He was of Brasenose, Oxford, and had become Dean of Gloucester 4 June 1631, but on 20 August 1631 became Dean of Wells. He died in 1641, still holding the Rectory, and his dispute became a legacy to Cardell Goodman, the first College Rector. The legal Brief sitting out Goodman's view of the case has been printed in *The Eagle*, xxvii, 178-183.

To the Kings most excellent Majestie

The humble peticcion of John Percivall, clerk.

Humble sheweth

That whereas your petitioner in March last obtayned your Majesties presentacion vnto the parish church of Brooke in the Isle of Wight, which had for manie years past been concealed.

Neuertheless so it is, may it please your Majestie, That one Mr George Warburton, Parson of Freshwater within the Isle of Wight, vnder pretence that the said parish church of Brooke is within the lymitts and circuite of the parish church of Freshwater aforesaid, and soe a chapell of ease vnto Freshwater and not parochiall, disturbeth your petitioner of his quiet enioyment thereof and forcibly gathereth and taketh the tithes from your petitioner, albeit your petitioner doth dischargde his dutie to the said Church to the great comfort of the parishioners there and the glorie of God.

Your petitioners most humble suite therefore is That your Majestie would be graciously pleased to referr the examinacion of the premises vnto the most reverend father in God, the lord Archbishop of Canterbury his Grace, the Lord Keeper of the greate seale of England and the Lord Bishop of Winton, authorizinge them, or any two of them, to call both parties with their Councells and all other persons who can give their testimony concerning the premisses before them. And to determine the same withoute suite in lawe or further troubling your Majestie therein. And your petitioner (as in duty bound) shall pray etc.

At the Court at Whitehall, 16 October 1639.

His Majestie is pleased to referr this petition to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury his Grace and the Lords humbly desired, or to anie two of them; for to call both parties before them, and such others as their lordships think meete, concerning the premisses, for to compose the differences betweene the said parties.

SYDNEY MONTAGU.



Wee appoint friday the 22th of November next for the hearinge of this businesse at the Counsell board, and doe hereby will and require Mr George Warburton within mencioned or any els whome it may concerne by themselves in person or some others sufficiently instructed for them to attend accordingly. Provided that timely notice be given and a true coppie of this peticion and referrence delivered to them.

Dated October 19, 1639.

Receaved Nouember 14, 1639

To the most Reuerend Father in God, the Right honourable and the Right Reuerend Father in God the Lordes Referrees in the case of the Chapell of Brooke.

The humble petition of George Warburton, Parson of Freshwater.

Humbly sheweth

That whereas Sir William Beecher, knight, by your lordships warrant hath drawn vp or is about to draw vp an order for the paiement of certaine pretended arrerages of 8*li.* or there abouts per annum amounting to the sum of 160*li.* or there aboutes in the whole, pretended to be due from your petitioner for the maintenance of a curate for the Chappell of Brooke.

Forasmuch as the said pretence is only grounded on a late Award made by Sir Henry Wallop and Sir Richard Tichbourn, knights, in a difference between Dr Fell, your petitioners predecessor and William Boreman, esquire, then and now Lord of the Mannor of Brooke, which said Award doth no way bind the said Doctors successor, so that your petitioner from the beginning hath ever refused to stand therunto. And forasmuch as the said Chapell is not a Chapell anext, but a Chapell of ease only within the parish of Freshwater (and that only for the ease of the said Lord and his family, as by a Copie of a Recorde already found it will appeare to your lordships) and was therefore endowed with 28 acres of good lande for the maintenance of a Priest there, as is confest. Vpon which ground by two auncient Awards (the one by the then Deane of St Paules and the Archdeacon of Colchester; and the other by Stephen Gardiner

then Lord Bishopp of Winton; whilst yett the said glebe lay intire to the said Chapell) your Petitioners predecessors were quite exonerated of all charge or contribucion therevnto; as with some search, vpon some longer time it will appeare; and now much more, forasmuch as the said glebe land is quite embezelled and swallowed vpp by the said Lord of Brooke, that he may not enioy the said lands, and your petitioner be chardgeable with his cure and pay for his ease. And forasmuch as the said cure at Brooke hath never yett in all your petitioners time, till the late admission of the present pretended parson (and by him, in regard of his much absence, but seldom) bin executed by any Preist at all, but by a meere Lay-man only; and that for a small stipend of 50*s.* per annum, or there abouts; so that it will not appeare to whome the said pretended arrerages should be due, whether to the said pretended parson who hath bin there but since March last, or to the said Lord of Brooke, who never yett had a Preist to serve there, and to him that hath served is not out of purse a third part of the money. And lastly, forasmuch as the maine of the present business, now reserved to your lordships, being whether the said Chapell be a parish church or noe, if the plaintiffs should procure such an order vpon this for the settling of the said stipend and paiement of the said arrerages, besides that it would cross their pretence of a parish Church, and absolutely conclude it to be a Chapell, it would be much preiudiciall to the right of the parsons of Freshwater for ever.

That therefore the businesse now on foote may be settled for ever, your petitioners humble suite is that your Lordships would be pleased to reverse the said order and not to conclude him thereby till it shall legally appeare that he is chargeable with the Cure, as he verily thinketh he is not, but to referr all to the Common Lawe and to order the plaintiffs to declare forth with and your petitioner suddainly ioyne yssue with them and bring any thing they shall lay against him to a tryall at the next Assizes.

And your petitioner shalbe bound to pray etc.

Att the Inner Starre Chamber the 22th of November 1639.

Present  
 Lord, Archbishop of Canterbury  
 Lord Keeper  
 Lord Bishop of Winton.

Theyre Lordships did this day heare the businesse referred vnto them from his Majesty, vpon the complaint of John Perciuall, Clarke, presented by his Majesty to the Church of Brooke in the Isle of Wight on thone parte and George Warburton, Deane of Wells, on thother parte, Rector of the Church of Freshwater in the said Isle. And after debate by Councill on both sydes—It was ordered that the Deane of Wells shall fourthwith pay all the Arreares due vpon a pencion of 8*li*. per annum heeretofore awarded by Sir Henry Walloppe and Sir Richard Titchbourne, knights, according to the said award and shall continue to pay the same vntill the Tytle of the said Perciuall to the church of Brooke bee deterrmined by Lawe. And it is further ordered that the said Perciuall shall putt in his Declaracion sometyme next Tearme, and that the said Deane of Wells shall appeare gratis and plead and stand only vpon the Tytle.

At Whitehall, the 6th day of March, 1639.

Present  
 Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. Earl of Dorsett.  
 Lord Keeper. Earle of Salisburie.  
 Lord Treasurer. Lord Cottington.  
 Lord Privie Seale. Lord Newburgh.  
 Mr Secretary Windebanke.

Whereas an humble Peticion of John Percivall, clerke, was this day heard at the board, shewing that the Petitioner being formerly by his Majestie presented to the church of Brooke in the Isle of Wight now in controversie betweene Dr George Warburton, Deane of Wells, and the petitioner, his Majestie vpon the Petitioners humble suite was graciously pleased to referr the businesse to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury his Grace, the late Lord Keeper and to the Lord Bishop of Winton ; who vpon full hearing and examination of the businesse were pleased by their order of the 22th of

November last past to order that the said Deane of Wells should forthwith pay all the arreares due vnto the Petitioner vpon a pencion of 8*li* per annum heretofore awarded to the Petitioner by Sir Henrie Wallop and Sir Richard Tichbourn, knights, according to the said award and should continue to pay the same, vntill the Petitioners title to the said church of Brooke were determined by law. And vpon reading an Affidavit of the said John Percivall that the said order of the 22th of November last past was shewed to the said Deane of Wells, and that the said Deane refused to pay the said money according to the said Order, Their Lordships vpon consideration had of the said Petition and Affidavit, and calling to remembrance the said Order of the 22th of November, did againe thinke fitte and order, and doe hereby require the said Deane forthwith vpon sight of this their Lordships order to pay vnto the said John Percivall all the said arrears due vnto him vpon the said pencion of 8*li* per annum and to continue the payment of the same vntill the Petitioners said title to the said Church of Brooke shall be by law determined as aforesaid ; Or otherwise the said Dean of Wells is hereby required to appeare before their Lordships in person, at their first sitting in Councill, at the Starre Chamber, in Easter terme next ; whereof if he shall faile a Messenger is to be sent for him vpon affidavitt that this Order hath bene first shewed vnto him.

WILL BECHER.

To the most Reverend father in God, the Lord Archbishop of Canterburie his Grace, the right honourable the Lord Keeper, and the Right Reverend father in God, the Lord Bishop of Winton.

The humble Peticion of George Warburton, Rector of the parish Church of Freshwater.

Humble sheweth

That one John Percivall, clerke, having about March last procured a presentation from his Majestie to the Chapell of Brooke, within the said parish of Freshwater, pretending it to be a presentatiue Church and after that having also

procured a Reference from his Majestie to your Lordships for redresse without suit, your Lordships hearing the cause on the 22th of November last wear pleased to referr the mater in question (which was the right of title) to a tryall at law. But vpon debate before your Lordships an award being produced made by Sir Henry Wallop and Sir Richard [Tichborne] knights, between Dr Fell your Petitioners predecessor and one William Boreman, esquire, then and now Lord of the Manor of Brooke aforesaid (whereby the right to the tythes of the said manor being clearly adjudged to the said Doctor, the said Doctor was charged with the yearlie payment of 8*l*. to the said W. Boreman, his heirs and assignes, towards the maintenance of a Curat) your Lordships were also pleased by the order annext for the said tryall to order your Petitioner to pay all arrears due vpon the said award. By vertue of which said order the said John Percivall, being admitted to the said Chapell but in March last, doth in his own name and right demand of your Petitioner the whole pretended arrears since the making of the said award, which was before your Petitioners first incumbencie, amounting (as he saith) to 168*l*. Wherevnto your Petitioners answer is that your Lordships Order (which he is readie to obey) requiring him to pay nothing but what is due, when he shall make it appeare that such arrears are due from your Petitioner to him, your Petitioner will satisfye his demands, but if nothing be due by vertue of the said Award he sees not what or to whom he is bound to pay by vertue of your Lordships order, and that therefore conceiving your Lordships have been misinformed in the case and being well assured that your Lordships will not charge him with a payment wherevnto he is not lyable by law, he will endeavour to give your Lordships full satisfaction therein the first Starre chamber day in the next terme. But the said John Percivall not being herewith contented your Petitioner is enforced to make this present humble addresse to your Lordships.

Forasmuch therefore as the said Award falls but accidentallie on the thing in question, neither was your Petitioner anie partie thervnto, nor is in law bound thereby, nor can the pencion therby awarded to the said W. Boreman,

towards the maintenance of a Curat, accrew in law (If in law it should be due) to the Complainant who was but lately admitted and clayms as Parson; but is a difference betweene your Petitioner and the said W. Boreman onelie, who is a third person, and noe partie to the present businesse and betweene whom and your Petitioner there is yet noe suit depending. Neither is your Petitioner chargeable at all with the cure of the said Chapell, it being both a meere chapell of ease for the vse of the said W. Boreman and by his predecessors endowed with 28 acres of glebe for the maintenance of a Priest, as is confessed (For the reasons, your Petitioners predecessors whilst yet the said glebe lay intire to the said Chapell, by a famous award made by Steephen Gardiner then Lord Bishop of after 300 years difference about it were quite exonerated of all charges therevnto) which said glebe being now swallowed vp by the said W. Boreman your Petitioner conceiues he hath little reason to pay for his ease. Neither hath the said cure in all your Petitioners time (which hath bene almost 20 years) and how long before your Petitioner knoweth not, till the late admission of the complainant been executed by anie Priest at all, but by a poore meere lay-man onelie, and that for a small stipend of 50*s*. per annum at the most, farr short of the arrears demanded which your Petitioner being not chargeable therewith could not otherwise redresse than by causing it to be presented.

Your Petitioner earnestlie desiring that the whole businesse being now on foote may be legallie settled for ever, humblie prayes that (the premisses being considered) your Lordships would be pleased to reverse so much of your said order as concerns the said pretended arrears and pension (which he verelie believeth if the Complainant or the said W. Boreman could obtaine they would rest therein and desire noe more) and not to conclude him thereby till it shall legallie appeare that he is liable to the said award, and for that purpose to referr this also to the Common Law, and to settle anie such course for the restitution of the said glebe as to your Lordships wisdomes it shall seeme meete.

And your Petitioner shall pray *etc*.

Att Whitehall 17th June 1640.

By the  
Lord Archbishop of Canterbury  
Lord Keeper.

This day the matters in difference betweene John Perciuall, clerke, and Dr Warburton, Deane of Wells (formerly referred by his Majesty to their Lordships) was againe heard, the parties on both sides with their Councill learned being present. Itt was resolved and ordered that the Deane of Wells shall pay vnto him all the arreares of eight pounds per annum euer since his Institution to the Chapell of Brooke, and that a Tryall should bee had at the next Lent Assizes vpon this yssue : whether the said Chapell of Brooke be presentative or not, And if it fall out to be presentatiue then Mr Boreman (now present) is according to his own offer and consent to quitt the Gleabe, being alleadged to be twenty eight acres or thereabouts and to lay itt to the said Chapell for the maintenaunce of the new Incumbent and his successors for ever. And when their Lordshipps shalbe informed that vpon the said Triall the said Chapell was found to bee presentatiue, their Lordships will then giue direccion for a Tryall concerning the Tithes and the Councill on both sides are then to conferr and agree to the Accion to be brought and yf they cannot agree, then it is left to the Lord Keeper to direct what the Accion shalbe

R. F. S.

*(To be continued.)*



## PROSPECTUS OF THE GREAT SPLIT SOCIETY.

[On page 188 of last Term's *Eagle* reference is made to two skits of Samuel Butler, with the statement : "Neither of these has unfortunately been preserved." Canon McCormick fortunately possesses copies of these early productions of Butler's pen, and through his kindness the Editors are able to print them here.]

**I**T is the object of this Society to promote parties, and splits in general, and since of late we have perceived discussion among friends to be not nearly so ripe as in the Bible it is plainly commanded to be, we, the members of this Club, have investigated the means of producing, fostering, and invigorating strife of all kinds whereby the society of man will profit much. For in a few hours we can, by the means we have discovered, create so beautiful a dissension between two who have been lately friends that they shall never ever speak to one another again, and their spirit is to be greatly admired and praised for this. And since it is the great goddess "Talebearer" who has contributed especially to our success, inasmuch as where she is not strife will cease, as surely the fire goeth out when there is no wood to feed it. We will erect an altar to her, and perform monthly rites at her shrine in a manner hereafter to be detailed. And all men shall do homage to her, for who is there that hath not felt her benefits? And the rites shall be of a cheerful character, and all the world shall

be right merry, and we will write her a hymn, and Walmsley shall set it to music.

And any shall be eligible to this Society by only changing his name, for this is one of its happiest hits, to give a name to each of its members arising from some mental peculiarity (which the fools and peace-makers call 'foible') whereby each being perpetually kept in mind of this defect, and being always willing to justify it, shall raise a clamour and cause much delight to the assembly.

And we will have suppers once a month both to do honour unto Talebearer and to promote her interests; and the Society have laid down a form of conversation to be used at all such meetings which shall engender quarrellings even in the most unfavourable dispositions, and inflame the anger of one and all; and having raised it shall set it going and start it on so firm a basis as that it may be left safely to work its own way, for there shall be no fear of its dying out. And the great key to this admirable treasure house is "self," who hath two beautiful children, "self-love" and "self-pride."

We have also aided our project much by the following contrivance, namely, that ten of the Society, the same who have the largest tongues and ears, shall make a quorum to manage all affairs connected with it, and it is difficult to comprehend the amount of quarrelling that shall go on at these meetings. And the monthly suppers shall be ordered in this way: Each man must take at least two table-spoonfuls of vinegar, which shall make the wit sharp, or in default thereof one teaspoonful of pepper and mustard; for the rest we leave the diet to the management of our steward and bursars; but after the cloth has been removed, the President shall single out some one of the company and in a calm and friendly manner acquaint him with his faults, and advise him in what way he may best amend the same; the member selected is compelled by

the rules to remain silent for the space of three minutes and is then to retort and bring up six instances: he is to call the present members to witness and all are to take one side or the other, so that none be neutral, and the *melée* will then doubtless become general, and we expect that much beautiful latent abusive talent will be developed in this way. But let all this be done with an air of great politeness, sincerity, and goodwill, at least at the commencement; for this, when evidently fictitious, is a two-edged sword of irritation. And if any grow weak in spirit and retreat from the Society, and afterwards repent and wish again to join, he shall be permitted to do so on condition of repeating the words: "Oh ah"; "Lor"; "Such is life"; "That's cheerful"; "He's a lively man is Mr So-and-so"; ten times over. For these are refreshing and beautiful words, and mean much; they are emblems of such talent.

And any members are at liberty to have small meetings among themselves, especially to tea, whereat they may enjoy the ever fresh luxury of scandal and mischief making, and prepare their accusations and taunts for the next general meeting; and this is not only permitted, but enjoined and recommended strongly to all members. And sentences shall be written for the training of any young hand who wishes to become one of us, since none can hope to arrive at once at the pitch of perfection to which the Society have brought the art. And if that any should be heard of his own free-will and invention uttering one or more of these sentences and by these means indicate much talent in the required direction, he shall be waited on by a committee of the club and induced if possible to join us, for he will be an acquisition. And the sentences required are such as: "I think so-and-so a very jolly fellow, indeed I don't know a man in the College I like better than so-and-so, but I don't care twopence about him, at least it is all the same to me whether he cuts

me or not." And the beauty of this sentence is not at first appreciable, for though self-deceit and self-satisfaction are both very powerfully demonstrated in it, and though these are some of the Society's most vehement supporters, yet it is the good Goddess Talebearer who nourisheth the seed of mischief thus sown.

It is also strictly forbidden by this Society's laws to form a firm friendship grounded upon esteem and a perception of great and good qualities in the object of one's liking; for this kind of friendship lasts a long time, nay for life; but each member must have a furious and passionate running after his friend for the time being in so much that he could never part for an instant from him. And when the Society sees this it feels comfortable, for it is quite certain that its objects are being promoted, for this cannot be brought about by any but unnatural means, and is the foundation and very soul of quarrelling. The stroking of the hair and affectionate embracings are much recommended, for they are so manly. And at the suppers and the rites of "Talebearer" each member is to drop an anonymous opinion of some one or other member's character into a common letter box and the President shall read them out: each member is to defend himself, the formula for the commencement of each speech being: "I know who wrote that about me, and it's a very blackguardly thing of him to say, &c., &c."

N.B.—Any number of persons are allowed to speak at the same time. By these means it is hoped to restore strife and dissension to the world, now alas so fatally subjugated to a mean spirited . . . called "charity", which during the last month has been perfectly rampant in the College. Yes! we will give a helping hand to bickerings, petty jealousies, backbitings, and all sorts of good things, and will be as jolly as ninepence—And who'll be the first President?

(S. BUTLER).

## A SKIT ON EXAMINATIONS.

[Tom Bridges was a gyp of the College, and Butler wrote as follows about him]:

WE now come to the most eventful period in Mr Bridges' life: we mean the time when he was elected to the shoe-black scholarship, compared with which all his previous honours sank into insignificance.

Mr Bridges had long been desirous of becoming a candidate for this distinction, but until the death of Mr Leader, no vacancy having occurred among the scholars, he had as yet had no opportunity of going in for it. The income to be derived from it was not inconsiderable, and as it led to the porter fellowship the mere pecuniary value was not to be despised, but thirst of fame and the desire of a more public position were the chief inducements to a man of Mr Bridges' temperament, in which ambition and patriotism formed so prominent a part. Latin, however, was not Mr Bridges' forte: he excelled rather in the higher branches of arithmetic and the abstruse sciences. His attainments, however, in the dead languages were beyond those of most of his contemporaries, as the letter he sent to the Master and Seniors will abundantly prove. It was chiefly owing to the great reverence for genius shewn by Dr Tatham that these letters have been preserved to us, as that excellent man, considering no circumstance connected with Mr Bridges' celebrity could be justly consigned to oblivion, rescued these valuable relics from the Bedmaker, as she was on the point of using them to light the fire. By him they were presented to the Author of this memoir, who now for the first time lays them before the Public. The first was to the Master himself and ran as follows:

Reverende Sir,

Possum bene blackere shoas, et locus shoe-

blackissis vacuus est. Makee me shoeblackum si hoc tibi placeat, precor te, quia desidero hoc locum.

Your very humble servant,  
Thomasus Bridgessus.

We subjoin Mr Bridges' autograph. The reader will be astonished to perceive its resemblance to that of Napoleon I., with whom he was very intimate, and with anecdotes of whom he used very frequently to amuse his masters. We add that of Napoleon.

THOMAS BRIDGES

NAPOLEON

The second letter was to the Senior Bursar, who had often before proved himself a friend to Mr Bridges, and did not fail him in this instance.

Bursare Senior,

Ego humiliter begs pardonum te, becausum quaereri dignitatum shoeblacki and credo me geturum esse hoc locum.

Your humble servant,  
Thomasus Bridgessus.

Shortly afterwards Mr Bridges was called upon, with six other competitors, to attend in the Combination Room, and the following papers were submitted to him.

#### I.

1. Derive the word Blacking. What does Paley say on this subject? Do you, or do you not, approve of Paley's arguments, and why? Do you think that Paley knew anything at all about it?

2. Who were Day and Martin? Give a short sketch of their lives, and state their reasons for advertising their Blacking on the Pyramids. Do you approve of the advertising system in general?

3. Do you consider the Japanese the original inventors of Blacking? State the principal ingredients

of blacking and give a chemical analysis of the following substances: Sulphate of zinc; nitrate of silver; Potassium; copperas and corrosive sublimate.

4. Is blacking an efficacious remedy against hydrophobia? against cholera? against lock-jaw? And do you consider it as valuable an instrument as burnt corks in playing tricks upon a drunken man?

This was the Master's paper. The Mathematical Lecturer next gave him a few questions, of which the most important were:

#### II.

1. Prove that the shoe may be represented by an equation of the fifth degree. Find the equation to a man blacking a shoe: (1) in rectangular coordinates; (2) in polar coordinates.

2. A had 500 shoes to black every day; but being unwell for two days he had to hire a substitute, and paid him a third of the wages per shoe which he himself received. Had A been ill two days longer there would have been the devil to pay; as it was he actually paid the sum of the geometrical series found by taking the first  $n$  letters of the substitute's name. How much did A pay the substitute? (Answer 13s. 6d.).

3. Prove that the scraping-knife should never be a secant and the brush always a tangent to a shoe.

4. Can you distinguish between *Meum* and *Tuum*? Prove that their values vary inversely as the propinquity of the owners.

5. How often should a shoe-black ask his master for beer notes? Interpret a negative result.



## TWO LETTERS OF SAMUEL BUTLER.

**I** NEED not apologize for offering to the editors of *The Eagle* two letters received years ago from Samuel Butler. That they both contain compliments to the person to whom they were addressed will I trust be excused in consideration of the circumstances. On two occasions I was asked to contribute articles bearing upon Shrewsbury School—that is, the old Shrewsbury School. The first was an obituary notice of Dr Kennedy, a paper in which I incorporated a description of my old headmaster's teaching, written some years before at the request of Mr Arthur Sidgwick. The second was a discursive review of Mr Butler's *Life and letters of Samuel Butler*, his grandfather, headmaster of Shrewsbury, 1798—1836, and Bishop of Lichfield, 1836—40. In what Butler says of Kennedy we have the traces of a painful misunderstanding. A vehement and inspiring teacher, Dr Kennedy was doing single-handed a great work of its kind. But in order to profit by his teaching a certain amount of cool impudence was necessary. This is generally the accompaniment of a certain physical vigour, and nearly all boys are or were robust enough to face the occasional stormy phenomena of a sixth-form lesson. Butler, delicate in youth, and oppressed with the inward struggles of a genius as yet unconscious of itself, needed a sympathy that it was not in Dr Kennedy's power to give: hence happy contact was impossible. Butler's unfavourable view of his headmaster lasted long,—too long. He took it out with

him to New Zealand and brought it back with him. It coloured his autobiographical novel *The Way of all Flesh*, which was not published till after his death, though written some time before. Yet in the portrait of "Dr Skinner" a more kindly appreciation of the old headmaster is already appearing. And in his later years I believe Butler had to a great extent rid himself of his earlier impressions. I am judging partly from Mr Streatfeild's prefatory note to the *Way of all Flesh*, but chiefly from a visit that Butler paid me in College somewhere between 1897 and 1900. We then talked of many things, and he certainly spoke of Kennedy with thorough good-feeling. There is, I think, no good reason why the two letters should not be printed, if the editors of *The Eagle* so desire.

W. E. HEITLAND.

17 April, 1913.

15, Clifford's Inn,  
E.C.

June 20th, 1889.

Dear Mr Heitland,

I had the pleasure of meeting you last night, and this morning have read your article in *The Eagle* which Dr Macalister has kindly sent me. The description you give of the School is as true as anything can be. As you describe it in 1862-1866, so it was in 1848-1854. I was physically puny and timid, and Kennedy's March temperament was so distressing to me that I was virtually on strike during the whole time I was under him, but your description of him is perfectly just, and I am sure nothing set him so much against me as the conviction that nothing would induce me to come out of my shell in his presence—this piqued him—but if ever in an impulsive moment I did come out, he always touched my horns.

However, let me bear willing testimony to the fact that the character you have given of him is in all essentials accurate. I shall refer to it and say what I say in this



paragraph in my own book as the most fitting tribute to Kennedy's memory that I can pay.

As for the tone of the School, you have hit it off exactly, I find a certain robustness and straightforwardness of character about Shrewsbury men which makes me feel more at home with them than with men from any other School. I see I have worded my sentence very unfortunately, but let it pass. Certainly, I know no School to which if I had a son I would sooner send him.

Lastly, though I do so with much apology, let me thank you for the vigour and terseness of your style; I have applied the test to two or three sentences of trying whether I could cut out a single word, and have failed, a test which I know this letter will not bear, but I have not time to be shorter. One can be long in a very little while, but it takes a long time to be short (!)

And now for business. May I trouble you to tell me whether you have letters of my grandfather's in your archives which I may see and make extracts from if I want them? You are sure to have a lot, and I ought not to write my book without seeing them, if I can get leave to do so. I imagine that I shall find I have the draft of most of them. The final letter to the College I have in not less than 3 drafts. In the first two he says he had put by over £4,000 a year during the last 10 years of his mastership. In the 3rd he says, only says, "considerably more than £2,000," and that he will tell the master the actual figures by word of mouth. I would write to Dr Macalister about this, but having heard how ill he has been do not like to trouble him. I am going away for my holiday very shortly, and shall not be back before September. In October or November I would very gladly run down and see whatever the College will permit me to see.

Lastly, to save Dr Macalister trouble—for I know he will write if I do—will you, please, thank him for *The Eagle* received this morning. I think my letter reads very prim and proper.

Believe me, yours truly,

S. BUTLER.

15, Clifford's Inn,  
London, E.C.  
March 19th, 1897.

Dear Mr Heitland,

I received your very kind present and letter last night and thank you very cordially for the review of my book, which I may say quite truly is the most gratifying that any book of mine has met with—if for no other reason yet for this that it convinces me that I have done that which it was my most earnest desire to do—*i.e.*, show Dr Butler in his true colours and attract my readers to him as he assuredly—and his friends—attracted me to himself.

Take old Lord Grimthorpe, who is not a very easy man to please—he said to me the other day, "What made you set about that book?" I answered that I had found the character fascinate me—To which he said, "Well, to say the truth, so it did me." If such men as yourself, Prof. Mayor, Lord Grimthorpe, John Murray, and others [are] as much attracted to the character as I cannot doubt they are, what more can I desire?

I found very few family letters—he would not draft these, nor keep them; if there are any from him they are in the hands of Lloyds. Those from Mrs Butler and my aunt to him are everything that one would expect, but they threw no more light on the subject indicated in my title than others already given. My grandmother lived with Mrs Lloyd at the Whitehall till her death in 1844, and all her correspondence would no doubt go into the hands of my Aunt. But there are a few letters to his mother, and to his Uncle Samuel Butler, which reflect the highest credit upon him. It was these last, written I think about 1806, which brought me to his feet in the first instance, for until his correspondence fell into my hands I had a decided prejudice, how or whence derived I know not, as though he had been a man of the Kennedy stamp, only that if Kennedy were whips Dr Butler had been scorpions. I trust, however, that his shade will forgive me and consider my distrust of him atoned for.

Again thanking you with the utmost sincerity, I am,

Yours very truly,

S. BUTLER.

P.S.—My translations of *The Iliad* and *Odyssey* are long since completed, but I can get no publisher to take them. My book upon *The Odyssey* will, I hope, be finished in another three weeks or so, and come what may I shall publish it. I really believe myself to have been duly cautious throughout my arguments. I wish poor old Dr Butler were alive. He would have listened to what I have to say with some attention. However, we must wait and see.



## COMMEMORATION SERMON.

Sunday, May 4th, 1913.

By The Rev. G. R. BULLOCK-WEBSTER.

*Psalms, cxliii., 8-part. Shew Thou me the way that I should walk in,  
for I lift up my soul unto Thee.*

**T**HE preacher to-day is provided with two subjects on which to speak. To-day is our Commemoration Day, when we do honour to our Patron Saint and sing the praises of our illustrious foundress and of the famous members and many benefactors of this Ancient Foundation.

On the other hand, to-day is the Sunday that intervenes between the two great festivals of the Ascension and Whitsunday, between, that is, the Coronation Day of the King of Kings and the day when, as the crowned and enthroned Sovereign of the Universe, He distributes His coronation gifts and honours to men. From earliest times this day has been called, as we know, Expectation Sunday. The first Expectation Sunday was spent by the disciples and followers of Jesus in prayer—earnest, expectant prayer; waiting for, eager for, the promised gift, the royal gift, the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. And ever since that day the Church has associated Expectation Sunday with prayer, and has used it as a time of special prayer.

Prayer then should also be our subject to-day. But indeed there is no conflict between the Commemoration of our College and the subject of prayer. Prayer lies

at the back of all great foundations and truly illustrious deeds, and has formed the character of all truly great men.

Let us therefore to-day think about prayer, and prayer especially in relation to great epochs and great institutions.

The noblest, the most exalted, possession of man is his capacity for prayer. The best and highest act of man's being is to pray. That sounds an exaggerated statement, nevertheless it is simple, sober truth. Pause for a moment and consider. In what respect does a man excel an animal? Wherein lies man's superiority in the animal world? Certainly not in strength, we need not stay to argue that. Certainly not in agility, we need scarcely pause to argue that either. We spend much time and make enormous efforts in developing our bodily capacities, but when all is done we have to confess that we make a very poor show as compared with the agility of a dog, of a goat, or of a squirrel. Nor can we claim pre-eminence in skill or ingenuity. Our very best efforts would entirely fail, for example, to weave a cobweb or construct a bird's nest or fashion a honeycomb. The mechanical skill of birds and insects is the admiration of all students of nature. Nor, again, in moral qualities can we claim superiority. Man is so constituted that unless he rises above himself he sinks down below himself. You have never seen such a thing as a degraded animal, but we have only too often had to deal with degraded men and women.

It is impossible then to claim that we stand superior to animals either in physical, intellectual, or moral qualities. Where lies our greatness then? Surely in one only gift and capacity—one great and pre-eminent and unique possession—the power to hold communion with God. There lies man's pre-eminence in the created world. Our soul has been endued by God with a supernatural element. We possess a spirit, and that

unique possession of ours gives us our unique place in the Universe—gives us the power to hold communion with God in prayer. Man is the link between God the uncreated Spirit and the world of created nature. "I lift up my soul unto Thee," that claim is man's peculiar prerogative. Surely then it is no exaggeration, it is plain and simple truth, to say that the highest act of man's being is to pray.

And if that be true, then it follows that the most manly thing that man can do is to pray. We rise up to our best selves when we pray. We are most man-like and least animal-like when we are on our knees at prayer. We are at our best when we are at prayer.

And this explains why prayer has ever been the greatest force for good that the world has known. Man attains to the fullest reach of his capacities when his spirit—the highest endowment of his nature—is engaged in the highest act of which it is capable, namely, in holding communion with the almighty, eternal, uncreated Spirit.

All the great movements which have served to uplift the world can be traced back to prayer, all the forces which have proved a regenerating power in the world have their origin in prayer. The men and women who have left indelible traces on the world's history have been men and women who have learnt and have used the power of prayer. It was in the power of prayer and in the power of grace which prayer obtained that the Apostles began that ministry which has transformed the world; and those world-regenerators were, we remember, themselves chosen by their Master after a whole night spent in prayer. "He went out into a mountain to pray, and continued all night in prayer to God, and when it was day he called unto him his disciples" (Luke vi. 13).

St Paul has been claimed as the founder of the Church, at any rate of Western Christendom; the

Epistles of St Paul reveal to us something of the time and energy which he devoted to the ministry of prayer.

Prayer is so sacred and so secret a part of men's lives that it is only now and again that the veil is lifted and we are allowed to see the prayer forces which have operated behind the lives of the world's saints, heroes, and regenerators. But as we turn over the pages of history we cannot fail to be struck with the large place which prayer has occupied in the world's progress. Observe the Church of the earlier and the middle ages and mark the growth of the monastic life—a life which was in its aim and essence a seeking after the prayer-life of communion with God. And from this cloister life there sprang all that the world most admires and values in art, be it architecture or painting or literature or kindred arts. It is wonderful to remember that English literature has its origin in the prayer life of an unlettered cowherd in the abbey of Whitby. You remember the story how Cædmon, the simple keeper of the abbey cattle, compelled to take his part and to sing some ballad at the Abbey's Christmas feast, slipped away ashamed before his turn arrived, betook himself to his straw bed in the stable and there casting himself down in prayer wept because he had no power, as his companions had, for composing rhyming songs and verse. Suddenly a heavenly glory lighted up his stable and a voice said, "Sing, Cædmon, sing some song to me." "I cannot sing," was his sorrowful reply, "For this very cause it is that I came hither." "Yet," was the answer, "Yet shalt thou sing to me." And a divine power suddenly seemed to come over him, and words which he had never heard before rose up in his mind. The vision passed away, but the power remained, and in the morning Cædmon the cowherd went forth from the cattle stalls transformed into a mighty poet. "Others after him," wrote Bede, "strove to compose religious poems, but none could vie with

him, for he learned not his art of poetry from men, neither of men, but of God." Cædmon was the father of our English literature and poetry.

We remember again how medical science and all that it means for humanity and relief of human suffering can, for England at any rate, be traced in the same way to man in prayer-communion with God. I was vividly reminded of the beautiful story as I ministered a few weeks ago to a congregation of nurses at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Rahere, courtier, friend and companion of King Henry I, weary of his frivolous and empty life at court, retired to seek happiness and peace of soul in a Religious House. He journeyed to Rome, and there, laid low with ague, found care and ministry in a monastery of the city. Prostrate with fever and believing his death to be approaching he spent long hours in prayer. As he lay thus on his sick-bed a vision appeared to him, St Bartholomew stood beside his bed. First he assured Rahere of his recovery, and then he charged him, so soon as he was recovered, to speed back to England and London and there, on a piece of land which he described, called Smoothfield, to build a hospital, where the suffering might be cared for and the sick tended. Rahere speedily recovered, and in obedience to the vision hastened home to England and carried out the instructions given him; and at Smoothfield, now corrupted into Smithfield, there stands to this day Rahere's hospital, for 800 years a witness to the holy inspiration which comes from prayer. St Bartholomew's hospital is the parent of all our hospitals, and indeed we may say the parent of all true medical knowledge, for doctors tell us that their medical and surgical science and skill have been gained from the wide insight into disease which hospitals and hospitals alone can supply.

It would take too long to trace further the wonderful and blessed fruits which have grown from the communing of the soul with God in prayer.

We think of St Francis of Assissi, and the religious revival which sprang from him, with all its extraordinary influence upon Europe, and we remember that his communion with Jesus Christ in prayer was so close that the very wounds of the Master became reproduced in the disciple's body. We think of the new missionary spirit which took its rise with St Francis Xavier, and we remember that his devotion in prayer was such that those who saw him at prayer beheld his whole body transformed and upraised by the force of his spirit. We think of John Wesley, the reviver of religion in the dark age of the XVIII Century, and we remember his oft repeated asseveration that he had too much work to do to allow of his spending less than four hours every day in prayer. While this very week past a new and signal instance of the power of prayer has been given us. I suppose at no time in the history of the church in this land has there been a greater zeal and effort displayed in missionary intercession than during the last ten or twelve years. To-day a wonderful evidence of its operation has been given us. Heathen China in the crisis of its history appeals to Christendom for our prayers; thus giving us a two-fold witness; a witness to the effect of our prayers on China, and a witness to the deep conviction of China in the power and efficacy of prayer.

To-day is the Commemoration Sunday of our College, when we do honour to our Patron Saint, and to that gracious Lady Margaret, our Foundress, as well as to those past members of the College who, by their example of devotion, their life of ministry and their munificence in giving, have done service to this illustrious foundation. Our Patron Saint and our Foundress supply us with two further examples of the far-reaching power and influence of prayer. It was St John's close intercourse with his Divine Master which made him what he was and has given him his unique place in the world's history. We remember

those words of his in which he records the effect upon himself of that sacred intercourse with the Eternal Word. "That which was from the beginning which we have heard, which we have seen with our eyes, which we have looked upon . . . that declare we unto you, that ye also may have fellowship with us, and truly our fellowship is with the Father and with his son Jesus Christ." And of the Lady Margaret, though we know but little of her interior life, we know at any rate this, that her great foundation, so rich in fruitful blessings, owes its origin and its success largely to her prayers. It is surely not an insignificant fact that the foundress's portrait, which hangs as a treasured possession in our hall, depicts her kneeling on her knees, in an attitude of devout prayer.

"Shew Thou me the way that I should walk in for I lift up my soul unto Thee."

My brothers, most of you here are on the threshold of life, you are also, as members of this College, the heirs of a great inheritance. It is for you to take up and pass on unimpaired to others the great and high traditions.

Let me remind you that your life is as precious and your call is as honourable as that of any that have gone before you. God has called you into being because he needs you, and because he has a purpose and a destiny for each of you. If you are to fulfil that destiny and so take your true part in God's great purpose, it is of infinite importance that you should rise up to your best selves.

You can reach to your best selves by reaching up to communion with God. You may do for coming generations what the Lady Margaret and the illustrious members of this College have done for us, if you will do it in the power and spirit of the Psalmist's prayer, "Shew Thou me the way that I should walk in, for I lift up my soul unto Thee."



### SAINTE ANNE D'AURAY.

**A**URAY at last! The train drew up to the platform, which was soon swarming with a picturesque crowd of travellers. The majority were peasants dressed in their handsome, yet sober Breton costume; but there were not wanting many of more exalted rank, among them even a few foreigners, Spaniards and English. The latter alone were simple tourists, anxious to see all that there was to see during the few weeks of their stay in Brittany. For the rest the day was one of great solemnity, a day annually to be observed at whatever cost. Many had travelled all the hot summer night, and they were but the advance guard of the host which would soon invade the place. For it was the morning of the 25th of July: and on that day and the next was the great feast of St Anne d'Auray, the patron saint of Brittany. St. Anne, whose miracles are little less renowned than those of Lourdes, and whom the Breton would think it sacrilege to neglect on the day of her festival. For was she not the mother of the Virgin Mary? Did she not choose out Brittany for her special care, announcing her will to the peasant Nicolaïs as he worked in the fields some three centuries ago? Since then kings and lords have never ceased to enrich her shrine with gifts, gold and silver plate beyond all value; and the peasant too has brought his mite in gratitude for many a vow heard and favour granted.

So on this July morning the station platform was thronged, and the quiet sleepy town hummed with a

new life. But the journey was not yet finished; four kilometres of dusty road still divided the pilgrims from their goal. Some few drove in old and shaky carriages, but most went on foot. For many of the youngest this was their first visit to the shrine: a visit to them no less important than was the first journey to Jerusalem at the Passover to the young Jew. These were eager not only to reach the little village of St Anne, but also to see such objects as lay upon the way. So it was that the Sisters of Mercy, who dwell in the monastery of 'La Chartreuse,' just outside Auray, reaped a goodly harvest, as with pride they showed the passers-by their chapel and the refectory hung with Carthusian paintings of the life of St Bruno, founder of the order. But their chief glory is the well, now covered by a carved marble canopy, where lie the bones of royalists slaughtered in cold blood in the worst years of the Revolution—'Pro Deo, pro Patria, nefarie Trucidati.'

Leaving the cool cloisters of the monastery, the pilgrims followed the winding road, soon reaching the spot, marked by a tall stone cross, where the murder was committed. The road, turning slightly to the left and ever mounting upwards, passes through a country rich and well cultivated, showing the signs of a happy and industrious population. Before long, in the distance, the lofty steeple of the 'basilica' appears, surmounted by a statue of St Anne nine metres in height. The pilgrims hasten on, seeing their journey's end so near; they pass, almost without noticing it, a fine statue of Henri Comte de Chambord, who refused the Crown of France.

The journey is at an end: the time for devotion and for prayer has come. So first the pilgrims enter the vast 'basilica' where Mass is already being celebrated. They join reverently in the service, and almost all receive the Holy Elements. The solemn, yet glad, music of the organ dies away, and the crowd flock down the steps into the square. There stalls of every

kind have been set up, with images of the Saint, rosaries, candles, crucifixes, which the faithful may buy and have blessed by the priests.

But the curious stay within the church; they visit the many altars and regard with interest and with a sacred joy the paintings and tablets hung upon the walls, which testify to the loving care with which St Anne watches over her devout worshippers. The young children are terrified, and with cause, at some of these paintings, more naïve than beautiful. 'Guillaume Gelin mordu d'un chien enragé se voue à Ste Anne et obtient parfaite guérison en 1631,' with the head of the dog, more like a dragon with its forked and fiery tongue, in the corner, and the man, with bandaged leg, lying on a bed. Or it is a case of plague, with a picture even more realistic: the sufferer lies there with a huge and ghastly sore, from which he was delivered by prayer to St Anne. But, for the most part, the pictures are rude drawings of sailors tossed on stormy seas, or of children sucked down beneath a mill race, who thus, like the Roman sailors of old, offered a votive tablet to their saviour.

The church, meantime, has rapidly been filled with a new crowd of worshippers, and the organ once more sounds thunderously. The confession boxes, of which there are many, for there are many dialects and a special priest is needed for each, are never empty, and before the great statue of St Peter there kneels from time to time an old woman telling her beads, and kissing its toe with reverence.

But not only in the church do the faithful pay their due worship: for outside there stands the 'Scala Sancta,' a somewhat gaudy structure, but whose incongruity strikes none but the foreigner. Ceaselessly the steps are worn by the knees of the worshippers who at every stair say the appointed number of 'Paters' and of 'Aves.'

So the day wears on. As yet no miracles have

occurred: it is indeed yet early, and the next day will be the great feast-day. The fountain, which stands close by the church, will then be ever troubled, as the sick and the infirm go there, hoping, nay firmly believing, that for them the healing virtue will be exercised.

All that day and all that night fresh pilgrims will come; and untiringly will utter their vows to the patron saint of the country. And he to whom it was given by special grace to discover the spot, and to whom the first festival of St Anne was due, is not forgotten. Year by year the mystery of 'Nicolaïs' is performed; year by year the story of his vision and his faith is told. So long as the feast of St Anne d'Auray continues, so long will the fame of the humble workman live; and the Bretons will never forget their patron saint.

E. H. F. B.

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## EPICTETUS.

### AN EPITAPH.

HERE'S *Epictetus* true to name  
*A Chattel* penniless and lame.  
 Maimed, pauper, bondsman—What's the odds?  
 I was beloved by the gods.

J. H. A. H.



## TROUTLING'S ELEPHANT.

**M**OST of my readers, I imagine, will have heard of Wombstock's World-famed Menagerie. Anyhow when I was up—long years ago—it was *the* thing to see in the show line. Few of them, however, will remember Troutling, though possibly some of the dons—Well, Troutling was a youth of somewhat unprepossessing exterior, but of an extraordinarily innocent countenance: it appeared inevitable that butter should positively freeze in his mouth. He was fair-haired, with downy cheeks continually suffused with the blush of modesty, and had large limpid blue eyes. Moreover he was wealthy in the extreme, and—enterprising, he called it—others were less charitable.

It so happened that in the first week of the Summer Term of the year 18— (it is truly extraordinary what an astonishing number of notable incidents apparently happened in that year) Wombstock's Menagerie was on view on Midsummer Common. On such an occasion everybody, from the most dignified master to the humblest gyp, always evinces a keen and hitherto quite unsuspected interest in Natural History: Troutling was more bitten with the craze than most, and visited the show on six consecutive nights. Troutling's surprising interest in animals, up till now entirely dormant, blazed up to an astonishing extent, and he was with difficulty dissuaded from purchasing the complete menagerie, cages and all. Finding that this would not be tolerated, he threatened to buy each several exhibit, one after the other, as the disadvantages of owning each were successively pointed out to him. However,

we succeeded in getting him back to his rooms on the Friday night without having added any specimens to his Natural History collection.

Saturday was the last day of the Show, and in spite of protests from his friends Troutling put in his sixth appearance there. I personally did not go, obeying the dictates of both necessity and inclination. I imagined the others could manage Troutling: I little knew what a shock I was to receive. I happened to go to the Porter's Lodge at about eight o'clock that evening, and perceived that a somewhat heated argument was in progress there. As I drew nearer I could hear the Head Porter remonstrating in scandalised tones, and Troutling answering in a voice typical of injured innocence.

"No animals are allowed to pass this gate, sir!"

"I should like to see that in print, please. I know dogs are not allowed, but this is not a dog."

"Dog or no dog, it's not coming in here."

"My good man, it will be my painful duty to report you to the authorities if you won't allow me to take my pet to my rooms."

"It's someone else who'll be reported to the authorities. There is some gentlemen as *are* gentlemen, and don't come messing round with pet elephants where they aren't wanted. You must take it somewhere else."

By this time I had reached the gate. Inside were Troutling and the Head Porter: outside was an ever increasing crowd, in the centre of which was a large elephant. This elephant I recognised as "Daisy", formerly the bright particular star of Wombstock's World-famed Menagerie. Evidently my worst fears had been realised, and Troutling had insisted on becoming the owner of this precious animal, probably at a fabulous price.

How long this argument would have continued in the same strain cannot be conjectured: it had not got much further before it was stopped by the intervention



of Daisy herself. That intelligent animal, perceiving that her way was being barred solely by the Head Porter, realised that he was the only obstacle to be removed. She accordingly removed him. She did this by gently but firmly grasping the back of his coat collar with her trunk and depositing him in the middle of a load of cabbages which had joined the excited crowd of onlookers. Daisy and Troutling then made a dignified entry into the College amid the plaudits of the multitude.

It is a curious fact that whenever anything untoward happens in any particular court of a College, though apparently the *genus* "porter" has temporarily become extinct, none the less porters will simultaneously and unexpectedly spring as it were from nowhere. So it happened on this occasion. One of these porters had got a whip—which he certainly had no business to have, as it could not conceivably have been of any use to him in the ordinary function of his duties—and somewhat unwisely attempted to bar Daisy's progress by lashing her in the eye. The elephant was naturally outraged at this unmerited treatment, and the porter deemed it best to decamp. He fled towards the Second Court, with Daisy in hot pursuit. Having gained the screens in safety he decided that the Hall would enable him to throw off his pursuer, and he accordingly burst in through the Hall door. Daisy followed, nothing daunted. However she came to a remarkably sudden full stop halfway through the door. She was tightly wedged in, and could neither get in nor out. Here was a situation I imagine unprecedented in the annals of the College. Anyone coming into the College would have seen the latter half of an elephant, apparently calm and quiet, emerging from the Hall door. If he had gone round inside the Hall he would have seen the other half, anything but self-possessed, trumpeting for all it was worth.

Someone suggested a carpenter. After some delay one was found, but, after having looked at the job for some time in a meditative way, he suddenly recollected that he had brought no tools with him. The elephant, he thought, was safer where it was than if it were at large. This opinion seemed to be shared by the large majority of those present, and though there were many suggestions of ways to free the animal, there was a deplorable scarcity of volunteers to carry any of them out. The woodwork of the screens was creaking, and it was obvious that something must be done. In this extremity the crowd turned to Troutling, the owner of the animal. He was politely requested to remove his property. He said, however, that he was not responsible for Daisy's present position, but that as the porter had led her there, he should take her back again. At this the porter became incoherent. It was somewhere about this time that someone made the first sensible suggestion—chloroform! This started a train of thought which ultimately led to the solution of the difficulty. Troutling, after a period of tense silence, suddenly said in the voice of a happy schoolgirl, "I say, what about audit ale?" The suggestion was hailed with delight, and a barrel of audit ale was ordered, to the College Butler's huge annoyance. However, it was put down on Troutling's bill, and I don't suppose he noticed it. The barrel having been procured, two stout gyps gingerly took it round to Daisy's business end. She took a long draught of it, and then squirted it with the pressure of a steam fire-hose into the faces of the two gyps. They collapsed in a heap, uncertain whether they were dreaming or had reached paradise. After this, Daisy decided to quench her thirst, and practically finished off the barrel. As time went on, she was obviously becoming more tractable, and more drowsy. At last it was decided to loosen the boarding round her: this was done, and she sank in an inebriated heap on the floor. So far, so good, but the problem was not

solved yet. The usual number of fatuous suggestions was offered, but—to make a long story short—the one that was followed was to send for Mr Wombstock. That worthy arrived after some delay, and when he saw what was the matter, he refused to be in any way implicated in the business: it was not his elephant, he said. Eventually Troutling was persuaded to sell Daisy back to her original owner at a loss of about seventy-five per cent., and Mr Wombstock implored Daisy in coaxing tones to follow him. After about the sixth invitation Daisy succeeded in scrambling to her feet, and the last scene in the drama was that of the proprietor of the World-famed Menagerie stalking majestically out of the College, with a distinctly fuddled elephant staggering uncertainly behind him.

Troutling was not sent down. The Dean of that particular period was an easy-going man, who was completely disarmed by Troutling's bearing of extreme innocence. So Troutling was merely gated for the rest of the term, and it was understood that he should take no further interest in Natural History.

F. C. O.



### MAYORIANA.

**R**EADERS of *The Eagle* will be interested to learn that the College is proposing, at its own charges, to place in the Ante-Chapel a brass tablet in memory of the late Professor John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor (1825—1910), and also to add his coat of arms to those in the Benefactors' Window of the College Library. At such a time a special interest attaches to the Latin inscriptions in honour of others, which were written by the late Professor Mayor, some of the least well-known of which are here reprinted *in perpetuam rei memoriam*. The first of these was written for the College Chapel, in memory of the late Rev. Canon W. N. Griffin (1815—1891), late Fellow; the second, for Truro Cathedral, in memory of the late Professor Adams (1819—1892), Honorary Fellow and late Fellow; while the third was a personal compliment paid to the fourth Lord Plunket (1828—1897), Archbishop of Dublin, and to Señor Cabrera, the leader of the protestant reformers in Spain, who received consecration from Archbishop Plunket in 1894. To these I have added an *Epistula Critica* addressed in 1901 to N. N. I have, at present, failed to identify the recipient of this chivalrous letter. I suspect that he was an ill-natured Italian critic of some scholarly (possibly Italian) ecclesiastic, who apparently suffered from some physical defect.

J. E. S.

IN · MEMORIAM

GVLIELMI · NATHANIEL · GRIFFIN · S · T · B

QVI · AGONIS · MATHEMATICI · PRIMAM · MERITVS · PALMAM  
 QVAE · IPSE · HIC · HAVSERAT · NOSTRATIBVS · MAGNO · REDDIDIT · FAENORE  
 DOMINAE · MARGARETAE · DISCIPVLVS · SOCIVS · LECTOR · DECANVS  
 AD · CANITIEM · VSQVE · ALVMNVS · PIVS · FIDELIS · MEMOR  
 ECCLESIIIS · { OSRINGENSI · PER · ANNOS · XLIII · VICARIVS  
                   { CANTVARIENSI · HONORIS · CAUSA · CANONICVS  
 PAROCHIAE · PASTOR · QVALIS · HERBERTO · IN · VOTIS · ERAT  
 QVAM · GREGI · OSTENDIT · VIAM · VLTRO · DVX · CVSTOSQVE · TENNIT  
 AEDES · DEI · REFECIT · INSTRVXIT · LAETVS · FREQVENTAVIT  
 NATVS · LONDINI · A · D · V · KAL · FEBR · A · S · MDCCCXV  
 DORMIVIT · IN · CHRISTO · OSRINGAE · A · D · VII · KAL · DEC · A · S · MDCCCLXXXII  
 SERVIENS · DOMINO · CVM · OMNI · HVMILITATE

IOANNI · COVCH · ADAMS

LOWNDEANO · OLIM · APVD · CANTABRIGIENSES · PROFESSORI  
 CORNVBIAE · SVAE · NON · VLTIMO · DECORI  
 TABELLAM · HANC · PIETATIS · ET · REVERENTIAE · TESTEM  
 CIVIS · POSVERVNT · CORNVBIENSES  
 CVI · CVM · NEWTONI · SVMMI · NATVRAE · VERIQVE · AVCTORIS  
 VESTIGIA · GNAVITER · PREMENTI  
 INTIMA · DATVM · SIT · CAELORVM · ARCANA · SCRVTARI  
 PLANETAM · OMNI · AEO · INCOGNITVM  
 NEPTVNI · NOMINE · SERAE · POSTERITATI · COGNOSCENDVM  
 MENTIS · NON · VISVS · ACIE  
 RATIONIBVS · NVMERORVM · SVBDVCTIS · VESTIGARE  
 OPERA · DEI · INTER · PAVCOS · NOSSE  
 INTER · PAVCOS · IPSVM · EX · OPERIBVS · DEVM  
 MVLTIPLEX · TAMEN · SCIENTIA · NEQVE · SATIARE · POTVIT · ANIMVM  
 NEQVE · INFLARE  
 QVIPPE · FALLENTIS · SEMITAM · VITAE  
 AB · INEVNTE · AETATE · INITAM  
 EANDEM · SENEX · OMNI · LAVDE · CVMVLATVS  
 PROPOSITI · TENAX · SECVTVS  
 INGENI · MORVMQVE · DIVITIIS · CONTENTVS  
 VBIQVE · SEMPER · OMNIBVS · VNVM · SE · EVNDEMQVE · PRAESTITIT  
 PATRI · FRATRIBVS · AMICIS · COGNATIS · VXORI  
 PATRIAE · ACADEMIAE · COLLEGIO · VTRIQVE  
 OMNIBVS · RERV · NATVRAE · PER · ORBEM · TERRARVM · STVDIOSIS  
 FILIVS · FRATER · AMICVS · COGNATVS · MARITVS  
 CIVIS · ALVMNVS · PROFESSOR · DISCIPVLVS · SOCIVS  
 COLLEGA · MAGISTER · HORTATOR  
 AMANS · FIDELIS · STRENVVS · MODESTVS  
 PROPE · LAVNCESTONIAE · FINES · IN · AGRO · LIDCOTIANO  
 NON · IVL · A · S · MDCCCXVIII · NATVS · EST  
 MORTVVS · A · D · XII · KAL · FEBR · A · S · MDCCCLXXXII · CANTABRIGIAE

VIRIS · REVERENDISSIMIS  
 GVLIELMO · C · DOMINO · PLVNKET  
 ARCHIEPISCOPO · DVBLINIENSI  
 IOANNI · B · CABRERA  
 PLEBIS · SVFFRAGIO · ET · CLERI  
 ECCLESIAE · HISPANICAE · REFORMATAE  
 EPISCOPO · HEV · NIMIS · DIV · DESIGNATO  
 LEGIS · PROPHETARVM · APOSTOLORVM · FACEM  
 DRYANDRI · REINAE · CYPRIANI · DE · VALERA  
 STVDIO · ACCENSAM · AC · VIRTUTE  
 REGVM · SACERDOTVMQVE · MODO · FRAVDE · MODO · VI  
 PER · ANNOS · CLXXXX · ALTA · NOCTE · OPPRESSAM  
 AEVI · TANDEM · SANIORIS · SPE · CERTA · EXCITANTIBVS  
 LAETA · OMNIA · ET · PROSPERA · AVGVOR  
 QVIPPE · QVIBVS · ID · CONTIGERIT · MERCEDIS  
 NON · SOLVM · VT · IN · CHRISTVM · CREDANT  
 VERVM · ETIAM · VT · CHRISTI · NOMINE  
 AB · IPSIS · FIDEI · DOMESTICIS  
 SINE · CAVSA · SVSTINEANT · CONTRADICTIONEM

## EPISTVLA CRITICA.

Ioannes E. B. Mayor N. N. salutem a Deo o. m. et mentem precatus saniozem.

IV Reg. 2 23 24: *cumque ascenderet (Eliseus) per uiam, pueri parui egressi sunt de ciuitate et includebant ei, dicentes: "Ascende calue, ascende calue." qui cum respexisset, uidit eos, et maledixit eis in nomine Domini: egressique sunt duo ursi de saltu et lacerauerunt ex eis quadraginta duos pueros.*

*Quae sunt per allegoriam dicta.*

Ille enim, me quidem iudice, ne hominis quidem omnino, nedum Christiani hominis, nomine censebitur dignus, qui corporis debilitatem qualemcumque cuiquam uitio dare audeat.

1 Cor. 1 27 28: *quae stulta sunt mundi elegit Deus, ut confundat sapientes: et infirma mundi elegit Deus, ut confundat fortia; et ignobilia mundi et contemptibilia elegit Deus, et ea quae non sunt, ut ea quae sunt destrueret: ut non gloriatur omnis caro in conspectu suo.*

Videor mihi ab apostoli sententia non longe aberrare, si tam caelesti doctrinae de meo pauca addidero. claudos pede, mente corde lingua rectos elegit Deus, ut rectos pede, mente corde lingua claudos confundat.

Rom. 10 10: *corde enim (non pedibus) creditur ad iustitiam: ore autem (non genuum firmitate) confessio fit ad salutem.*

Ecclesiae tu annales cognitos si haberes, scires praestantissimum quemque sanctorum per uiam crucis, per aerumnas perfici. *quem enim diligit Dominus, castigat: flagellat autem omnem filium quem recipit.* exempla ubique in promptu: unius libet ex proxima uicinitate recentem refricare memoriam.

Ante hos tres annos et quod excurrit obdormiuit in Domino Ioannes Selwyn Melanesiae quondam episcopus, collegii cognominis apud Cantabrigienses magister, Georgii filius Augusti, Novae Zelandiae episcopi prini. uterque annis iuuenilibus remigandi peritissimus, matura uterque aetate nauium per oceanum australem gubernandarum callidissimus, eximio diu inter athletas nomine florebat. filium tamen Domino placuit nondum senem a longinquo

episcopatu reuocare. repentinae enim uii paralysis pedibus captus, per reliquos uitae annos non nisi scabellulorum (sit uenia uocabulo non optimae Latinitatis; quanto tu uenustius Italice *grucce stampelle!*)—non nisi scabellulorum igitur fultura reperi potuit. quid tum? num in corporis infirmitate Dei sibi uisus est audire uocem, seruum emeritis stipendiis otium agere iubentis? num *collectionem* sanctorum *deseruit, sicut consuetudinis est quibusdam?* minime uero: numquam clarius inconcussa effulsit uiri fides; numquam laudes Aeterni uox eius laetius cecinit; numquam plures diuitum luxuriae deditorum ad bonam frugem conrexit.

*Rogemus ergo Dominum messis, ut tales millat operarios in messem suam.*

Dabam Cantabrigiae  
 prid. non. Nou. A.S. MCM.



## THE POEMS OF JOHN MASEFIELD.

**S**OME form of diffidence inevitably besets us if we try to reach a true judgement on the merits of a contemporary poet. We know too well how easy it is to pass unobserved his great qualities because they are new or because they are old. If they are new they may very likely displease us by their strangeness—he's "not of the true masters great and old"—; if they are old they may seem the feebler echoes of what has been done before. And both criticisms will probably be well-founded, in any case, be the poet one of the immortals or not. Keats and Tennyson were distinctly bizarre in their earlier poems; Gray never lost the habit of incorporating favourite phrases in his work. Nor will the fact that the poet has caught the public ear absolutely assure us of his merit. Bailey's *Festus* created a sensation; Martin Tupper enjoyed a long popularity.

The truth is that the spirit, which gives life to great, lasting poetry, eludes analysis. We see it only in its effects, life, movement, the power to rouse emotion and quicken the faculties. And the poets themselves have known this, and have claimed inspiration and the visitant Muse. The fulness of that strange gift, or its presence at all in verse, can only be judged definitely by a later generation on which matters of temporary interest and temporary taste, temporary causes of attraction or aversion, have ceased to have any influ-

ence. Then the mere poetry of a work shines out, unaided, but also unhindered, by its adventitious trappings. They may have been the cause of its first popularity, "but yet *per accidens*."

This is not to say that contemporary criticism is helpless. All the powers employed by the spirit of poetry, imagination and fancy, dramatic ability, the realization of nature and beauty, the story-telling, the mastery of language, and the artistry of verse, all are open to our inspection. But we are so many courts of first instance only, reminded of our fallibility by our difference of opinion, and dubious of the truth in our utmost certainty.

With these reservations in mind, it is not an ambitious purpose to discuss some of the aspects of Mr Masefield's poems. They may, or may not, survive the test of time; inspiration may be vital, working through many defects, it may be mortal in spite of many graces. But their interest is unmistakable. Mr Masefield has revived the taste for long narrative poems; and, whatever else he has done, seems at least to have freed us from the tyranny of the personal lyric, the perpetual wail, or, on the other hand, the perpetual exultation over emotions conventionally high-strung. And for that reason his own ballads may be left on one side for the present purpose. They have merits. There is a note of genuine experience in them, one would think. But *The Ballad of Sir Bors* inevitably reminds us of William Morris, *Posted as Missing*, of Mr Kipling, and some of the sonnets, of Shakespeare; and in those exemplars the metre does not need anxious reading. So, in spite of the ability shown, there is nothing to mark out these minor poems of Mr Masefield from much creditable and fugitive verse of the day.

In like manner Mr Masefield's prose, of great distinction as it is, must be passed over here. He is one of the select band of Shakespeare commentators, whose

work is marked by both insight and originality. His plays possess that vivid rendering of character and that fine dramatic skill which strike us in his long narrative poems; but it is on the latter that his poetic reputation rests. They number four. *The Everlasting Mercy* is a tale in short rhyming couplets of a blackguard rough, Saul Kane, who is converted by a series of outward events which coincide with the growth of a powerful mind and lead to its awakening. *The Widow in the Bye Street* is the tragedy of a young navvy, Jim Gurney, who falls in love with a prostitute, kills her other lover, and is hung, and still more the tragedy of his old mother, who has just managed to rear him in the direst poverty. In *The Daffodil Fields* the plot is more complicated. The heroine is loved by the ne'er-dowell, attractive Michael, and the respectable and prosperous farmer, Lion. She loves Michael, but their engagement cannot restrain his restlessness, and he goes out to Argentina. There, of course, he forgets her and forms a connexion with another woman. Lion is loyal enough to attempt to persuade Michael to return, on a journey he makes over the sale of a prize-bull of his. On Michael's stubborn refusal he renews his wooing and at last attains Anne's reluctant consent. But directly Michael hears of their marriage he does come back, with no definite end in view. He meets Anne and carries her off to live with him near. Lion makes vain efforts to regain her, and one day, infuriated with shame and love, meets Michael. They fight and kill each other. Michael explains too late that he is tired of Anne and was coming to propose handing her back to Lion. She herself appears, ready for the change, and soon after dies for grief at Michael's death. We are glad to escape from this to *Dauber*, the best of Mr Masefield's narratives. Here the hero is a young painter, resolved to learn to paint ships and the high-seas as they have never been painted. He signs on as painter on a tramp, is persecuted at first as a daubing muff,

but during the gales of the Horn approves himself a sailor and gains more and more inspiration for his art. Then comes an unexpected storm, and he falls from the yards and is killed. All four poems are good novels. The story in each, the slow development of the plot, is told admirably. They are, however, poems in the first place, and must be judged chiefly as poems. As such, besides their story-telling other qualities come into play, and in criticizing them it is natural to begin with those merits and defects which are purely poetical in their nature before turning to what is common ground for poetry and prose.

A serious defect in Mr Masefield's poetry as poetry strikes us at once, the inadequate command of rhythm and melody, which add to mere metre, the correct number of syllables and accurate rhyming, the greatest part of its charm. Whether Mr Masefield is writing irregular couplets or his favourite seven-line stanza, used before him by Shakespeare and Mr Robert Bridges, he seldom achieves real excellence in these more essential qualities. We find in his stanzas a long, though vigorous, monotony, broken here and there by expedients which are not particularly happy.

"Who used to pray that folks might die in crowds

And that their friends might pay to let them lie sweet,"

can hardly be read rhythmically, however we huddle up the concluding words. Exquisite rhythm, of course, is not an absolute necessity for great poetry, but we demand some compensation for the lack of it, especially as it is associated with a less tangible quality, that of articulate melody. The latter is not an easy thing to define, although most easy to be felt. It resides, perhaps, chiefly in what may be called vowel-harmony, by which the contrast and the alliance of the vowels in a line make up a scheme of melody not only varied and pleasant, but rich and strange. It appears to have an emotional value, and gives life to thoughts and mental pictures which would otherwise be frigid and

without appeal. Milton, or for that matter any great poet, seems full of such passages. We remember at once—

"She all night long her amorous descant sung,"  
or—

"unveiled her peerless light,  
And o'er the dark her silver mantle threw."—

or Wordsworth's in a soberer key—

"Breaking the silence of the seas  
Among the farthest Hebrides."

And examples could be multiplied endlessly. We might conjecture it to be the poetic talent most intimately connected with inspiration, and, when joined to a sufficiency of thought, to be responsible for those utterances on nature and life which read like oracles, as if the faculties had been raised to a higher power. But in Mr Masefield this quality has been distinctly rare. *The Everlasting Mercy* contains a few instances: *Dauber*, his best narrative and therefore, it must be owned, more important for criticism, a good many more. Yet as a whole he has been thrown back for his power to raise emotion, and with it to reach the limit of what can be expressed in words, on resources of melody and rhythm which poetry shares with prose. He is confined, so to say, to the mere wealth of his vocabulary and the sturdy emphasis and plain energy with which he can use it. Apart from these matters of rhythm and melody, Mr Masefield's control of metre is more than passable. Hardly ever does he seem to find any difficulty in employing it, so far at least as the narrative poems are concerned. The sentences flow naturally on: what he wants to say he says without contortion. Only occasionally, and that mainly in the least successful of his stories, *The Daffodil Fields*, do we find a simile or metaphor or a phrase obviously necessitated by the tyranny of rhyme. But as a rule Mr Masefield is quite unembarrassed by his choice of difficult verse.

He writes in two styles. There is his own narrative one, which may best be called adequate. It is not marked by any great charm or felicity. But it is vivid and realistic in matters-of-fact, rising to very fine description in the seascapes of *Dauber*. In imaginative passages it is not so good. They seem forced and artificially constructed, and not the natural creations of a brooding fancy. This strength and weakness come out clearly if we contrast two passages, both chosen at haphazard, from *The Widow in the Bye Street*. The first is plain and forcible description, relying for its effect on its truth and stern realism.—

“ So back she trembled, nodding with her head,  
Laughing and trembling in the bursts of tears,  
Her ditch-filled boots both squelching in the tread,  
Her shopping-bonnet sagging to her ears,  
Her heart too numb with brokenness for fears.”

Then a little earlier read the pretentious ornamental metaphors which mar the pathos of this stanza.—

“ Thanking the man she tottered down the hill,  
The long-feared fang had bitten to the bone.  
The brook beside her talked as water will  
That it was lonely singing all alone,  
The night was lonely with the water’s tone,  
And she was lonely to the very marrow.  
Love puts such bitter poison on Fate’s arrow.”

These metaphors do not illuminate the matter-of-fact, or heighten its appeal. They are a drag on the verse, and, to change the metaphor with the author’s speed, they water the pathos down. In fact, rather than displaying the strength of Mr Masefield’s imagination, they give an impression, not altogether just, of poverty of thought and invention.

His second colloquial style, however, makes amends for the defects of his narrative. The actual uneducated talk of his navvies and working folk is rendered without effort, and with a selection of its phrases so skilful

that we hardly perceive the art. Coarse and gross at times, it is vividly real, even if we have to make allowance for some literary education acquired by the hero of *The Everlasting Mercy* after his conversion.—

“ The station brook to my new eyes  
Was babbling out of Paradise.”

And it is here curiously enough that we find Mr Masefield’s best melody, although some passages of *Dauber* have a vowel-harmony as fine.

In short, wherever he has a chance of being dramatic, he rises to his highest level. The characters are strongly conceived, and their speech portrays them at every moment. The old mother of Jim Gurney and Saul Kane stand out, perhaps, first, but the surrounding personages, often but slightly sketched, are usually as vivid as far as they are shown. In the same way, scene after scene of their lives is enacted before us with admirable realism and vigour. Michael in the Pampas, the death-fight between him and Lion, Dauber in the storm, and still more the scenes where old Mrs Gurney takes a part, seem things actually happening as we read, so lifelike the presentation and so keen the poet’s sympathy with his creations.

A more depressing series of characters and events, however, could hardly be found. The world of Mr Masefield’s invention is a world where things always go wrong. With the exception of Saul Kane’s conversion, the worse alternative happens whenever the roads divide; and Saul Kane’s conversion does not carry the same conviction with it as his blackguardism does. The amiable people, Dauber and Mrs Gurney, seem under a curse. Partly, this may be due to a melancholy philosophy; men are almost under the persecution of Fate. Still more it seems due to an artistic bent. Mr Masefield has little sense of comedy; he excels in gloom; so gloomy his characters and their fortunes have to be. In *The Daffodil Fields* he gives us no chance of sympathising with any of his chief



personages. The callous ne'er-dowell Michael is hateful from the start. The respectable Lion consumes his last moments in useless treachery. And Anne, whose passionate devotion to her lover was to palliate her desertion of Lion, loses all respect when she comes back at the close with intent to re-foist herself on Lion because Michael, whom she still loves, has tired of her. More sense of humour on the author's part would perhaps have saved him from this sordid ending.

The same bias is responsible for the weakness of the plot of *The Widow in the Bye Street*. To secure the tragic close and the touching scene in the prison, Jim Gurney must be hung for a plain case of manslaughter under the influence of drink. So to make a real case of premeditated murder out of it, Shepherd Ern has to be represented to the Court as engaged to the wanton Anna: although the fact that Ern was already married was of course known to all the neighbourhood. Thus Anna passes for pure to judge and jury; her evidence is taken, and apparently nobody else's; the real events never come out; and Jim Gurney is hung. Again, in *The Daffodil Fields*, the tragedy is brought about by an unlikely freak of Michael's; he returns to England on the news of the marriage of Anne, whom he has jilted and in whom he has taken no interest for three years. Dauber, besides being of poor physique although he has been bred on a farm, falls a victim to a supernumerary storm; after he had got safely through the month of dangerous weather round the Horn, and when he has at last obtained decent treatment from his fellow-sailors.

On mere improbabilities in a dramatic plot too much stress, perhaps, should not be laid. But we require some compensation, in the working out of Nemesis, say, or in the inextricable consequences of a mistaken decision. But nothing of these appears in Mr Masefield. His Fate is capricious, and works with a view to dramatic situations. There his strength lies. He is a

real creator of character and a born story-teller. These are gifts of price, if, in the absence of others, they do not secure him a place in the front rank of English poets. Indeed for a permanently favourite place in the literature which appeals to the educated public one would think that Mr Masefield gave too little pleasure to the reader. Comedy and the happier side of life he discards; and one may doubt whether the characters he selects, sometimes pitiful, generally unlovely, and always, even in the case of the heroic Dauber, the sport of mere chance, really make the sombre appeal of tragedy. Doubtless, this distressfulness of his expresses well a mood of ours to-day. Whether to-morrow, with new moods to express, will find enough charm to dwell upon in his craftsmanship, his dramatic power, his splendid descriptions of the sea, and his poetic inspiration, is for the years to decide.

C. W. P. O.



## TALES WITH A MORAL.

### I.

**T**HERE was once a Young Man who knew nothing of the second and third persons in English Grammar. When he was yet a Boy his Schoolmaster had commanded him to do a thing and he had said, "I will not." And the Headmaster had been about to cane him and he had said, "I will not be caned," and he had fled from the place by night. And, behold, he was now in a City Office, and he squandered his Earnings for the sake of personal Pleasure, and he gave his gold watch and all the valuables he had into the custody of an Uncle that he might enjoy himself the more.

Now the Head of the Firm was very Patriotic, and he said to the Young Man, "Join the Territorials." And the Young Man asked, "What advantage shall I gain?" Thereupon the Head of the Firm replied that an extra fortnight free from the toil of Business should be his reward, that time being spent in Camp. And the Young Man reasoned with himself, saying: "If I become a Terrier I shall have more Holidays and, moreover, I shall with greater ease be promoted." So he did as his Head had asked him, and he began to attend Drills. And a certain Sergeant, whose voice was husky with much Beer, shouted at him and cursed him whenever he performed not his duties quickly and well. And the Young Man considered how he might avoid these irksome Drills, and finally he said to himself, "I will become Efficient so that my duties may weigh

less heavily upon me." And he passed an Examination, whereby he was entitled to Certificate A, and in addition £2 was presented to him. And he rejoiced greatly, and having squandered the money he decided to pass Certificate B, which he did also, and £5 fell to him as a reward.

Now, shortly afterwards, a War broke out, and the Young Man was sent with many others to a far country and a fierce Battle was fought, so that the Young Man feared greatly and shrank back. On a sudden, however, he perceived a certain one among his fellows sore beset by the Enemy, and saying to himself, "I lent that man Money yesterday, I must save him," he hurried to the Rescue, and with the aid of others following behind he saved his Comrade. For this gallant deed the Young Man was mentioned in Despatches, and inasmuch as many Officers were killed off, he was promoted rapidly.

Now when the War ended, the Young Man returned home and he received a V.C. for his Prowess, and he said to himself, "I am now It, I will marry a rich Girl that my Creditors may be appeased." Accordingly he approached a certain Merchant of fabulous Wealth and said to him, "I want to marry your Daughter." The Merchant was greatly pleased, for an Army Officer and a V.C. were good to have in the Family and visitors would more readily believe that the Family Portraits were Authentic. So the Young Man went to the Girl and said, "I want to marry you." But she was a Girl of Spirit and replied haughtily, "I don't want to marry you." And the Young Man was exceedingly surprised, and he left her.

Now when the Father heard of it his anger burst forth and he drove the Girl from his house, and she married the Comrade whom the Young Man had saved in the War, saying to him after they were wed, "There is only one good thing that Young Man has ever done; he has saved your life."

The Young Man, having lost the Girl, directed his attention to the Father, and was adopted as a Son by him. Now the Father was old and the Young Man hoped he would die, but he lived on in good health amassing Wealth in the City. Therefore the Young Man was wrath and he communed with himself, saying: "I will put Arsenic in his food." And a short while afterwards the Old Man died, but the Young Man was suspected and brought to Trial. And when he was condemned he said to the Judge, "I have lived my life in my Own Way; I will not be interfered with," and having said these words he took Poison and died in front of the Assembled Company; at which proceeding the Judge was exceedingly wrath, and he was led away communing with himself in strange and terrible words.

*Moral*:—If any Man should desire to commit Murder, let him first peruse a Criminal Romance.

A. D. P.



## REVIEW.

*Parochial Sermons.* The late Professor J. E. B. MAYOR.

**T**HE laity have the misfortune to listen to too many Sermons, and it is not unnatural that they avenge themselves by reading very few. Indeed very many that make excellent hearing are very poor reading. Some would say that this is as it should be. However, whether that be so or not, it is not the case with these twelve sermons preached by our late President and edited by Mr Stewart. As the latter says in his preface, "There was one thing of which Mayor as a preacher was incapable. He could not write badly. Drawing as he did straight from the well of English undefiled, he brought to a life-long study of the Elizabethan and Stuart worthies an exquisite and unflinching sense of form and rhythm." And he used his powers of style to preach simple and direct practical counsel. Unencumbered by irrelevant detail he goes straight to the point and achieves his object with finished precision and with refreshing and sustained vigour. Dean Church, in his "Village Sermons," chose themes more difficult of simple exposition, but several of these, notably the model one with which the volume opens, are worthy to rank with his. Mayor's matter is so handled that the simple would understand him, and his style so excellent that the most fastidious would not be offended. Moreover he exhibits what will be to some a surprising knowledge of men and their conditions. He knows the difficulties

facing the boy entering office or workshop, the open attacks often made upon his religion, he is not ignorant of the conditions of the "sweated" worker.

But the familiar characteristics are also here; the love of children, the eagerness to impart knowledge, the ideal of a sternly frugal life, the abounding vitality, the interest in biography—"The Church of England ought to make the names of its saints known to all its children, as the Church of Rome does." Yet certain features of his thought which elsewhere threatened to develop into idiosyncrasies are here duly proportioned and subordinated to his main purpose; there is a delicate reserve and restraint that is truly admirable.

Of individual sermons, besides the one already mentioned, we would single out that entitled "Spiritual Labour," partly because of its unveiling of his own experience, partly because of its fine treatment of the sense of failure, its understanding of the needs of those whose youth is passed; and also the sixth, "Christian Courage," for its splendid plea for devotion to the ultimate ends of life. He is always stimulating and morally quickening.

But to members of the College the interest of this volume lies chiefly in its revelation of the non-academic side of Mayor's life and thought, perhaps of the essential man himself. It is interesting because, in these Sermons, whose main theme is the life and character of his Master, we find the learned Editor of Juvenal to have been, after all, a plain, homely, and devout Christian pastor and gentleman.

P. N. F. YOUNG.

## Obituary.

RICHARD HALE BUDD, M.A.

Richard Hale Budd was the eldest son of the Rev. Henry Budd, Rector of White Roothing and Chaplain of Bridewell Precincts, and of his second wife Jane, eleventh daughter of Gen. John Hale, of "The Plantation," Guisborough, Yorkshire. His mother died when he was five years old. Had she lived the course of his life might have been a different one. At least he always said so in his later years. His education, until fifteen years of age, was carried on at home under a governess, supplemented by lessons with his father and masters whom he visited. Hebrew he learnt from a Jew, Syriac and Arabic for a short time from a curate of his father's. This period was spent chiefly in London. In 1831 the Rev. H. Budd relinquished the chaplaincy of Bridewell Hospital, and from that time until his death in 1853 the family resided at White Roothing. In 1832 Richard Hale Budd went to Rugby, where he seems to have remained for the whole of 1832 and a great part of 1833, making good progress. He then studied under a private tutor, the Rev. C. M. Torlesse, at Stoke, until he went to Cambridge in the end of 1834. He took his degree with Mathematical honours in 1838. He was a member of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, and rowed in the race of their boat against the head boat of Oxford at Henley in 1837, and also for Cambridge against Leander in the same year. The latter he looked upon as the greatest event of his life. The jersey he wore lies now among his treasures, and he would tell the story of the race with great delight and vigour up till almost the end of his long life.

For two years after leaving Cambridge he lived with his family at White Roothing, entering heartily into educational matters connected with the locality. He made himself acquainted with the Common School system as practised

at that time, attending the Training School at Westminster and other institutions in London for that purpose. He taught the village children to sing, making them read at sight according to the system then in vogue. In all this being himself unconsciously trained for his future life's work. In the village Church was a peal of five bells, these he trained some of the men of the village to ring. Mr Budd's own wish had been to become a barrister, and he desired while at Cambridge to eat his dinners at the Temple, but his father objected. The ardent desire of the latter had always been that his son Richard should enter the Church. Probably this conflict of opinion between father and son was the reason for the two apparently idle years after leaving College. A slight deafness had been apparent since early childhood, which also was held to be a great impediment in the way of Mr Budd's advancement at the Bar, and was the real reason of his relinquishing all thought of entering that profession. He did not feel himself fitted for the higher calling of a clergyman, therefore, as his father writes of that period, "There seemed no other resource than that which so many were adopting, the advantages of Colonization." Of his fitness for the life his father writes, "You are going out possessed of many excellent principles and that convertibility of talent which may be a rich blessing among those to whom you are going."

Mr Budd sailed from London in the ship "Eagle" about 20th May, 1840. He took with him three men from the village of White Roothing, who were bound to him for a certain period. He also took the parts of a house, farming implements and several dogs. Among his shipmates were Dr and Mrs Palmer (Dr Palmer was afterwards Sir James Palmer, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly), Mr Pohlman (afterwards Judge) and Mrs Pohlman, and other well-known pioneers. The ship arrived in Port Philip Bay on the 1st October, 1840. Mr Budd then entered into partnership with the two brothers Pohlman, Robert and Fred. They bought part of a sheep run from a gentleman familiarly called Paddy Brown. The run was near the present town of Kyneton. It was bounded on one side by the Campaspe river. For various reasons this arrangement was not found

workable, and Mr Budd decided to break up the partnership with the Pohlmans, they to take half the increase of the flock and half the wool. He himself returned to Melbourne, and in July, 1841, entered into an engagement for a short period as tutor to Mr Hawdon's sons, whom he describes as very ignorant. He then rented a farm about 7 miles from Melbourne, called "Ivanhoe" (now quite a town), close to Heidelberg. About this time he became engaged to Miss Purves. The farm was not a success. Having lost all his capital, and hearing that there was an opening for a school in Tasmania, then called Van Diemen's Land, he migrated there early in 1843. It should be stated that Melbourne, at that time, was in terrible trouble, partly brought about by over-speculation. It has been said that there was scarcely a solvent man in the town. Mr Budd rented a property called "Meadow Bank," about a mile distant from Campbelltown, and there opened a boarding and day school for boys. He was married in June of that year to Miss Purves. He remained in Tasmania until about May, 1846. By this time the boys in the neighbourhood were educated as far as their parents desired. Things generally in Melbourne were in a better condition, so Mr Budd determined to return thither with his wife and two children as soon as a ship could be found sailing there. It may be interesting to relate that the fees of the school were often paid in kind, namely, 45 bushels of wheat, 20 sheep, 535 lbs. potatoes, 1 ton of hay, a cow, sometimes meat. After a voyage lasting a week Mr Budd and his family arrived in Melbourne in June. For a time after this Mr Budd acted as tutor to the sons of Mr Joseph Raleigh. In the beginning of 1847 he opened a school in a small house situated in Victoria Parade, close to Melbourne, and after a time rented the adjoining cottage to be used as schoolrooms. This venture proved a great success. Bishop Perry, the first Bishop of Victoria, arrived in Melbourne in 1848. He brought out money with him for educational purposes, and, finding Mr Budd's flourishing school in existence, he made an agreement with him that schoolrooms should be erected on ground belonging to St Peter's Church, that Mr Budd should transfer his school thither, and that the school should be called "The Melbourne Diocesan Gram-

mar School." This arrangement was not altogether to Mr Budd's advantage, as many who did not belong to the Church of England removed their sons. However, the Public School, begun at Easter, 1849, increased very considerably. Mr Handfield (afterwards Rev. H. H. P. Handfield) was appointed Assistant Master. The boarders resided in Mr Budd's private house, near the schoolrooms. So matters went on until 1852, when an enormous influx of people took place in connection with the finding of gold. Rents were raised, the numbers of boarders increased, it was impossible to get assistance of any kind—masters for the school, or servants for the house. The arrangement also of having schoolrooms and boarding establishment in separate buildings was very inconvenient. Mr Budd constantly urged the Bishop to put matters on a more permanent footing, to obtain land from the Government in a suitable position upon which to erect proper school buildings. Difficulties and discomforts increased until in 1854 Mr Budd's health began to give way under the strain, and not caring to face the difficulties any longer, and being offered a permanent appointment under the Denominational School Board, he decided to relinquish the school in December. As no person could be found in the Colonies sufficiently qualified to carry on the school it was closed, though at the time there were 70 boys in attendance, 20 of whom were boarders.

To understand the work done by Mr Budd during the next period of his career it will be necessary to state the condition of educational matters at that time, and to remember that Victoria was a State newly colonized. Melbourne might be said to be the only city existing; there were one or two large towns as centres of the mining districts, but otherwise the population was scattered over the country around small townships. A parish, Brighton for instance, might extend for sixty miles along the coast with a breadth twenty miles and upwards, all under the superintendence of one clergyman. When Victoria was first colonized the colony was governed from Sydney. Schools were established in Melbourne under the management of the National Board in Sydney. Other schools were established by the various religious denominations. On 11th February, 1848, on the suggestion of

Mr Latrobe, at that time Superintendent of the district, afterwards the first Governor, a Board was appointed for the temporary regulation and inspection of the respective Denominational Schools of the colony, within the district supported wholly or in part from the public funds. Mr H. C. G. Childers, afterwards an English Cabinet Minister was the first Secretary and Inspector. In 1851 Victoria was separated from New South Wales. The Denominational Board for a time undertook the management of the National Schools in addition to their own, until in 1852 The National Board of Education was incorporated. Both these Boards received grants of money from the Government, the parents of the children paying a small sum weekly, from 2*d.* to 1/6 or 2/-. The buildings of the Denominational Board Schools were erected partly by money received from the State, partly by sums raised mainly by the clergy. No less a sum than £76,849 was raised between 1851 and 1856 through the latter channel. The grant of money from the State was apportioned under the Denominational Board to the various denominations according to the numbers shown in the Government Census. The discovery of gold interfered in no small degree with the progress of the Schools. The teachers left for the gold fields. Mistresses were put over the schools where masters should have been. Some schools were closed for weeks until teachers could be found for them. The population increased enormously, necessitating a large increase of schools. The number of schools in 1849 was 27, the number of pupils on the rolls 2,596. In 1854 the number of schools was 213, pupils 14,364. In December, 1854, Mr Budd was appointed an Inspector, with a view more particularly to his devoting his attention to the examination and classification of teachers. Mr Budd spent the first six months of 1855 inspecting the schools in and around Melbourne, examining teachers and conferring with the ministers of the various denominations with regard to the starting of fresh schools, especially in the country districts. The difficulties to be contended with in order to start a school some fifty miles from Melbourne were great. The clergyman who resided close to Melbourne had to be conferred with, and then followed a journey of some sixty miles with calls on the

inhabitants along the route to collect together a committee to settle the most central position in which to place the school. And then there was the jealousy of the various denominations. In June, 1855, Mr Colin Campbell resigned the Secretaryship. Mr Budd then undertook those duties in addition to his own. How he carried out the duties of his position is best shown by the following testimonial given by Dr. Macdonald, a leading Minister of the Presbyterian Church at that time, when Mr Budd, in 1862, was applying for the position of Inspector General under a new act. He says, "I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the important services rendered by R. H. Budd, Esq., to the cause of popular education in Victoria. It is undeniable that when Mr Budd became connected with the late Denominational Board the state of the schools was very unsatisfactory, and that mainly owing to his capacity, vigour, industry, and zeal they have been raised to their present advanced state of usefulness. This he did by strict supervision over the schools, by a searching examination of the teachers, by organizing a system of pupil teachers, by making the best of St James' Training Schools for improving teachers in the practical art. Mr Budd had a very difficult duty to perform amid so many contending parties and interests, and it is impossible in such a community as ours that he could have been faithful to his trust without offending some. Inefficient teachers were on the watch to raise an outcry; such of the opponents of the Denominational System as were unscrupulous tried to hound him down as its supposed champion. Some, who imagined that the funds at the Board's disposal were unlimited, thought that it was Mr Budd who hindered them from getting all they asked. Some were wrongly informed as to the facts, and some blamed the Secretary when they should have blamed the Board. I wish specially to testify that in all my experience Mr Budd was fair and unsectarian, and that the accusation that he leant to one denomination more than to another is utterly unfounded. I may add, which I do with great sincerity, that I shall regard it as a great calamity if Mr Budd's service is lost to Public Education, and that with his talents and great experience I regard him as pre-eminently the most capable man in these

colonies for the office of Inspector General under the New Board." The Dean of Melbourne, Rev. H. B. Macartney, D.D., writes, "To him (that is to Mr Budd) we are indebted under God for the increased and daily increasing excellence of the Denominational Schools, and for the conduct and efficiency of the Training School, which by his care has wrought a total change in the tone and powers of the teachers now sent out. I think it is right to add that, though a member of the Church of England and a personal friend, I have found when we differed on any point, if I failed to convince his judgement it was impossible to influence his conduct, even in the very smallest matters, and this determined front, which raised my esteem even while it annoyed me, has I doubt not given offence to many; who might like a more supple instrument." The Rev. W. Miller, another Presbyterian Minister, writes, "His attainments as a scholar, his intimate acquaintance with the large question of Education and his experience of our Colonial Institutions, point him out as admirably fitted for this important office. I have sometimes had occasion to feel that the rules of the Denominational Board were faulty, but I have always had cause to admire the judicious interpretations and application of these rules by Mr Budd. Anyone who has marked for the last few years the important way in which he has discharged duties, often difficult and delicate, must acknowledge that he has qualifications of peculiar fitness for such an office as that of Inspector General of Schools." Many more extracts might be given, but these seem sufficient for the purpose. The difficulties mentioned were due partly to the rivalry of the various denominations, partly to the existence of two Boards. Each Board received an equal grant from the Government. The schools under the National Board were few compared with those under the Denominational.

In the report of the Denominational Board for 1852 this statement appears, "They (that is the Board) are more than ever convinced that there should be but one system of State support for the schools of this colony." This feeling increased more and more as time went on. In 1858 and 1860 Education Bills were brought before parliament, but it was



not until 18th June, 1862, that an Act, drawn up by Mr Richard Heales, was finally passed, called the Common Schools Act. This Act repealed the "Act to incorporate the Board of Commissioners for National Education," and dissolved the "Denominational Board." A commission was appointed to carry out this Act, the members of which were nominated by the religious denominations. Mr Budd was appointed Inspector General. Other officers were also appointed, a Secretary, Inspectors, and others. Of Mr Budd's appointment Thomas Brodribb, M.A. London, one of the Inspectors, writes, "Strangely enough he was without any distinct authority over the Inspecting Staff, a position he felt to be anomalous and inconvenient. Thus the Inspector General had no definite work of inspection or even control over the Inspectors, save at examination times or at the Annual Conferences of Inspectors." On the latter occasions he presided *ex officio* as chairman: and at examination time (when the examinations of teachers and pupil teachers were dealt with) the inspectors worked as examiners under his superintendence.

His scholarship, perfect courtesy, sound judgement and ripe experience made these both profitable and agreeable meetings: while the resolutions of the conference, embodying the matured conclusions of Educational experts, served to guide the Board's policy, to regulate the general scheme of teaching, and to adapt the programme of instruction to the requirements of the day." The special duties assigned to Mr Budd were to advise the Board upon points in connection with rules and regulations on which they were in doubt, to report on correspondence referred to him, to employ certain periods in visiting the districts under the various Inspectors, to inspect applications for aid either personally or through the various Inspectors, and to examine candidates for admission to training.

Under the Denominational Board Mr Budd gave particular attention to the training of the teachers. He advised the Board not to stint money for that purpose, made suggestions with regard to the Training School which were adopted in 1869. He made every effort to raise the standard of Education generally, not only in the ordinary branches of

an English Education, but also in music, drawing, needlework, drill, and gymnastics. He himself joined the Volunteer Movement that he might become familiar with its requirements. He frequently brought before the board the necessity of providing an Education for children, especially in the country schools, whose parents could not afford to send them to the Grammar Schools and who wanted something of a higher grade than that given already in the ordinary schools. He suggested that the teachers should be encouraged to teach higher subjects, or ordinary subjects in a more complete way to those who were willing to learn them, and if necessary to pay a higher fee. But great care had to be taken that the lower branches were not neglected. While under the Denominational Board he had in 1858 organized such a class in connection with St James' Training School in Melbourne. At first only six joined the class, but as time went on the numbers increased very considerably. Masters were employed for Latin, French, and the piano. All other subjects were taught by the teachers of the school, including class singing, theory of music, reading at sight, and drawing, chiefly from models. This school, as it might be called, was still in existence when Mr Budd retired in 1872. A number of the pupils migrated to the private school he opened in 1874. The Common Schools Act continued in force until 1872. There had always existed a section of the people who were opposed to religious instruction in the schools. Under the Common Schools Act so long as four hours secular instruction was given daily there was no objection to religious instruction being given, indeed in many cases it was part of the school routine. In 1872 an Act was passed making education secular, free, and compulsory. This Act came into force on January 1st, 1873. On 31st December, 1872, Mr Budd received notice that his services were dispensed with, but that he would receive a pension of £500 per annum. Perhaps he was thought to be too old for the work required. He was 56 years of age at the time. His connection with the Education Department ceased on the afternoon of that day. At the time Mr Budd felt very keenly this curt treatment on the part of a department for which he had given the eighteen best years of his life,

but in later days he always said that it was the best thing which had ever happened to him.

Mr Budd was too active and vigorous a man to sit down quietly to an idle life. The first work he undertook was in connection with the teachers of the Common, now called State, Schools. Many of them approached him and asked him to prepare them for examination. He rented rooms in St Paul's Training Schools, where every Saturday he lectured and taught, assisted by one of his daughters. Exercises in English and Arithmetic would be sent by post for correction.

Meanwhile friends were sympathetic, especially those connected with the Civil Service, for they argued that if the Government could dispense with his services in this manner, their turn might come also, as it did a few years later. Some were very anxious that he should open a school for boys in Brighton. The Presbyterians, always eager in Educational matters, were at this time thinking of opening a Public School for the higher education of girls. Mr Budd met accidentally two of their leading ministers in the city one day, who suggested to him that he should open a school for girls in the city. They intended erecting suitable buildings, and they would want a Head.

Preparations were made, and in January, 1874, Mr Budd, assisted by his two daughters, opened the school, renting for the purpose large schoolrooms situated in Russell Street, in the heart of the city. The object of the Institution, as it was called, was to give first class instruction to ladies of all ages, in whatever branch of learning they might require it, and to provide a school for the education of girls upon the same system as adopted at the best Grammar Schools for boys. In the latter of these designs it was, at its establishment, if not always afterwards, unique. Instead of Classics and Mathematics being taught as extras, they formed part of the school course. The establishment answered both the above purposes, and from the first was a great success. Ladies of an age at which in those days they usually ceased to attend school availed themselves of it to complete their preparation for examinations at the University and Education Departments, or to study particular subjects; and girls

from the youngest school age were taught according to the course adopted in the public schools in England at that time. In the early days of the school, chiefly to accommodate those who were studying for the Education Department, a distinct course of English was taught, but so few availed themselves of it that it soon ceased to exist. Mr Budd considered that the teaching of Latin was the best and easiest introduction to general grammar. He held that the study of the Classics was the best means of training the mind, that such training was especially necessary in the case of girls, because they were destined, either as mother or governess, to be the future teachers of both sexes during the early part, at least, of their life. The school course consisted of Scripture, Greek (where an aptitude for language was shown), Latin, English, French, History, Geography, Euclid, Algebra, Arithmetic, Needlework, Class Singing and Theory of Music, and German, and the usual accomplishments were provided as required. Lectures were given in Natural Science.

Mr Budd was soon faced with the difficulty of obtaining proper assistance. Ladies capable of carrying on the Classics beyond the elements were not to be found. The want was, however, supplied at first by a system of articulated pupils. Two ladies, who had passed the Matriculation examination, availed themselves of this arrangement. They assisted in teaching, at the same time proceeding with their own education and learning their art as teachers. This system of training teachers was continued and resulted in a constant supply for the school, and the demand for teachers trained in the school was greater than could be supplied. At the end of the fourth year of the existence of the school in 1878 Mr Budd writes in the report, "That the custom of educating girls on a higher system than hitherto is gaining ground. One circumstance is worthy of notice, namely, that whereas at first it was seldom that a new pupil knew anything beyond French, music, and very elementary arithmetic, at the present time we receive pupils who have been taught Latin, English, and a much higher style of arithmetic. We think that we have some cause to assume that the example of this institution has had some effect upon the education generally of ladies in this country, besides the effect of the education

actually given in it." A year after Mr Budd opened his school the Presbyterians opened one also in Melbourne. Later on the Methodists established one in one of the suburbs, both professing to give the same style of education as was given in Mr Budd's school. Many also of the private schools adopted the same course. The Church of England has since established several schools of the same kind. No doubt in later times the desire for a University education was the chief factor in the establishment of such schools. With regard to the Matriculation examination at the University of those days, Mr Budd did not deem it expedient to confine the studies to the subjects required for it. He considered that that would be injurious to the pupil's future progress. He was strongly opposed to the system of cramming. He preferred a more extended course of reading, and when a pupil was found sufficiently advanced to be able to pass without much extraordinary preparation, she was sent up for examination. Out of the number sent up from the school the failures were few indeed. The discipline of the school was exceptionally good, and punishment was almost unknown. Mr Budd writes, "It is a great advantage to have the assistance of my daughters in carrying out my plans. It is scarcely less advantage to have the assistance of persons trained by myself." To this and to the daily Scripture lesson he attributed the high moral tone of the school and the diligence, perseverance, and loyalty of the pupils. Boarders were received into Mr Budd's home at Brighton, and travelled to the city each day to school. At the end of twelve years this arrangement was found to be both inconvenient and expensive. Mr Budd closed the Melbourne School, and in 1886 confined his school to Brighton only. It might be thought that Mr Budd's deafness would be a serious drawback to his work. No doubt it was a disadvantage. Until he was about 65 years of age all that was necessary to enable him to hear readily was a clear enunciation, and with regard to this in his work in connection with the Education Department the then Dean of Melbourne, Dr Macartney, writes, "I cannot find that his deafness has interfered with his usefulness as an examiner, as it only demands a distinctness of utterance

in itself desirable." When, in later years, his infirmity increased, he took advantage of every modern invention. When teaching he used a long ear tube, which was passed from pupil to pupil. It was a matter of honour not to take advantage of his deafness to misbehave. Indeed so quick and keen was his sight his eyes almost served as ears. In 1899 he was laid aside by a severe illness, brought on by his strong determination to work in spite of his age. He was then 83. Though he made a wonderful recovery for six months he was quite unable to take part in the school work, and at the end of the year he and his daughters decided to retire. The good-will of the school was given to a lady who had been educated and trained in it. Of her old master Mrs Macky writes, "As one of the first half-dozen enrolled, when Mr Budd opened his school for girls, and as pupil and teacher for fifteen years after that, I had more opportunities than most of our girls for knowing our dear master. Thinking of him now it is hard to say which side of his wonderful character appealed to us most. His knowledge of books, his devotion to his old school and to his University awed us at first. Then we found he knew and loved nature and was perfectly at home in all the practical affairs of colonial life. And when we grew older we recognised how much he knew of men and women and young people and of how to make them true to the best in themselves. He could rise from an illuminating lesson on a Greek play to set right his high-pressure boiler or to gather round him a group of happy girls as he went on with the building of a clinker boat. Among the best memories of his teachers must always remain those sympathetic discussions with them of the best way to reach the troublesome few among their pupils. No girl, as far as I remember, ever dared trouble him except thoughtlessly, and it needed no punishments from him to make the culprit thoroughly ashamed of herself. As we became better able to appreciate him our astonishment grew. His patience was so wonderful, his insight so keen. I cannot tell all he was to us of the old school. Our devotion to him seems to me now to have been almost passionate and to have lasted all through our lives. He

gave us a wide clear view of our future, he convinced us by his example of the glory and joy of righteousness so that, much as we have fallen short, we live now the more truly for our fellowship with him. Strong, true, learned, and practical, and above all sympathetic, he came into our lives to enrich them, and what of good has been in our work as women we owe very largely to his influence."

Mr Brodribb too writes, "Mr Budd was a very attractive personality. His fine presence, his perfect courtesy, genial kindness, quiet humour, and blameless life made him deservedly popular among his intimates. Sometimes, as a young Inspector, I sought his advice on matters official and difficult, and most readily, most kindly, was it always given—advice always wise and profitable; nay, more, he seemed to take a real pleasure in helping his younger inspecting brethren to do their duty more effectively, and in making to them clearer and easier the path of duty."

Something must be said of Mr Budd's work as a member of the Church of England. He was always a zealous and loyal Churchman, and from the time that Melbourne was constituted a diocese he took a keen interest in everything connected with it. He was a member of the Synod for very many years, also of the Council of the Diocese, and a lay Canon of St James' Cathedral by the appointment of the Bishop. He was chiefly instrumental, about the year 1854, in forming a Society called the "Church of England Mission to the Aborigines," and he only resigned the Secretaryship when the schools belonging to the Society were placed under the Board of Education, of which he was the Inspector General. His chief usefulness to his Church lay in his office of lay reader in the district adjoining the parish of Brighton. For many years he would leave home on Sunday in time to take a morning service at a distant church, travel some miles further to take an afternoon service at another church, returning perhaps to take an evening service at the church he had visited in the morning. For more than twenty years he continued to take our service every Sunday, until advancing years compelled him to take rest instead on that day. He never seemed happy except at work of some kind; indeed, he thought it wrong to be idle.

Mr Budd's love of boating lasted through his whole life. When living in Melbourne he kept a boat on the Yarra for use on school holidays. In later days, at Brighton, he kept a small sailing boat on the bay, in which he spent his Saturdays and most of the school holidays until he was more than 80 years of age. Many hours after school were spent in his carpenter's shop, or in some other outdoor pursuit. There were few things he could not do, as he used to say, from building a house to knitting a stocking.

In 1900, just after Mr Budd retired from the school, a very strong movement was set on foot to prevent, if possible, the suffrage being granted to women. Mr Budd threw the whole weight of his influence into this movement, and worked hard in the cause, attending Committee meetings and canvassing for signatures to petitions against women's suffrage. The movement only succeeded in causing a delay of about two years.

In the end of 1901 Mrs Budd died. From that time, except for an occasional visit to the city on business, Mr Budd lived almost entirely in the retirement of his home at "Rooding," Brighton, where he had resided since 1855. He occupied himself in various ways, such as carpentering or gardening, as his strength permitted. He read a great deal and kept himself well versed in English affairs and politics, sometimes to the astonishment of his friends. His deafness cut him off to a very great extent from society generally, but few days passed without some visitor, who delighted to hear him talk.

All his life he had been learning by heart Greek, Latin, or English, and his Bible. He had a wonderful memory, and was always ready with some apt quotation. One had only to give him a text, to start him, and he would then talk delightfully, as his strength permitted. To amuse him one old pupil for a time read Greek with him, another studied Astronomy, and with his daughters he read several books of Virgil and some Horace. As time went on first one amusement and then another had to be given up on account of increasing bodily weakness. His mental faculties were clear to the last. The end came on 27th March, 1909, exactly three weeks after his 93rd birthday.

## REV. EDWARD MAURICE FITZGERALD, M.A.

The Rev. E. M. Fitzgerald died somewhat unexpectedly at Prees Vicarage on the 1st of April last, aged 67 years. The tragedy of the death in his Church, during service, of one of his Churchwardens had such an unnerving effect upon him that he was unable to recover from it.

Of Irish descent (his father being cousin to a Knight of Kerry, Sir Maurice Fitzgerald) he was born in England (Chatham), brought up in Wales (Llanfyllin), and derived Scotch blood from his mother's side. He won an exhibition at Ruthin Grammar School and entered St John's College in 1865. Three years later he took a first in the Special Theological Examination, gaining distinction in Hebrew. He was ordained at Lichfield in 1870 by Bishop Selwyn and was licensed to the Curacy of St George's, Shropshire, his Vicar being the Rev. (now Prebendary) Allen, a Johnian. He distinguished himself at the Bishop's Examinations, being first deacon and first priest. After a year's work in Shropshire Mr Allen was appointed to the Vicarage of Walsall and he took his favourite curate with him. A few years afterwards, when St Paul's, which formerly belonged to Queen Mary's School, was severed from that institution the Vicar of Walsall appointed Mr Fitzgerald as its first Vicar. So much did he endear himself to the congregation that the Church organisation progressed by leaps and bounds, and all branches of parish machinery were quickly put into thorough working order. During his twenty two years Vicariate, £30,000 was raised for Church purposes, which included a new and handsome Church erected on the site of old St Paul's and a spacious Vicarage adjacent—both of which he left free of debt. He made for himself an honoured name among the Church people of the town in connection with the School Board and its contested elections. He piloted the "Bible five" to victory on several occasions and served on the Board himself for many years. He was also a prominent supporter of the College Hospital in the days of "Sister Dora." The saintly nurse worshiped at St Paul's: she and its Vicar were great personal friends.

Their united, unflagging, and patient work during a serious epidemic of small pox will never be forgotten. The Bishop of Lichfield in 1898 conferred the Vicarage of Prees on Mr Fitzgerald as a sphere of lighter and less responsible labour after a quarter of a century's hard work in Walsall. In the last issue of the *Prees Magazine*, his labours there are briefly summed up in these words "He has been with us for fifteen years and has endeared himself to us all. Even those who did not see eye to eye with him could not but give him their respect." His last sermon was preached on Sunday the 12th January, the day of the tragedy above referred to, from Col. i. 12, "Giving thanks unto the Father who hath made us meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light." His body was laid to rest by the side of his mother in Rushall (Walsall) Churchyard: the funeral being attended by a large number of representatives from both the parishes in which he had laboured.

The writer of these lines kept up an uninterrupted friendship with the deceased for forty-eight years, which included a regular monthly interchange of parish magazines for thirty years. Mr Fitzgerald was a man of high principles, sterling piety, a fearless advocate of truth, justice, and right, and a practical friend to everyone he knew to be in difficulty or distress. He was *facile princeps* in the administration of the affairs of a parish. As a preacher he was always worth listening to: his sermons were instructive and effective, betokening deep reading, careful preparation, and a great insight into men and things. His popularity never waned. Upon more than one occasion his congregation presented him with substantial and gratifying tokens of their admiration, affection, and esteem.

R. K. V.

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 HERBERT DONALD BUSHELL.

Herbert Donald Bushell came into residence in October 1912 with an Entrance Exhibition of £30 for two years for History. He was a quiet and thoughtful student, who had begun from the first to make the best use of his opportunities, and was steadily ripening towards success. But a few days

after his return home for the Easter Vacation he was suddenly killed in a collision with a motor-omnibus while cycling along Battersea Rise.

Bushell was connected with the religious organisations associated with Holy Trinity Church, Clapham, where in many ways he had rendered invaluable service; and his funeral was a striking demonstration of the esteem and affection in which he was held by those among whom he lived. In the College there had been scarcely time for his influence to be widely felt, but his more intimate personal friends can bear witness to his high standards of conduct and duty, and to the unselfish hopes which he cherished of turning his University career to account in the work of a clergyman or missionary. He wielded the charm of real goodness, and the life which he led was the life of one who "needeth not to care upon how short warning it be taken from him."



## OUR CHRONICLE.

*Easter Term, 1913.*

On April 22 Mr George Butler Lloyd, of Shelton Hall, near Shrewsbury, was returned as M.P. for Shrewsbury. Mr G. B. Lloyd, who was born 8 January 1854, is the eldest son of Mr William Butler Lloyd, of Preston, Mountford, Shrewsbury; he matriculated from St John's in 1873, but did not graduate. He is a Magistrate for Shropshire, an Alderman and Magistrate for Shrewsbury, and was Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1887. He is a banker by profession, and a Director of the Capital and Counties Bank.

The list of selected candidates recommended by the Council for election to the Royal Society contains the names of two members of the College:

(1) Professor V. H. Blackman (B.A. 1895), Professor of plant physiology and pathology at the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

(2) Dr W. Rosenhain (B.A. 1899), Superintendent of the metallurgical department of the National Physical Laboratory.

The Rev. W. H. Bennett (B.A. 1882), formerly Fellow of the College, has been elected Principal of Lancashire College, Manchester. Dr Bennett has been Professor of Hebrew, Old Testament exegesis, history, and criticism in Hackney and New College, London, since 1891; he obtained a first class in the Theological Tripos and was awarded the Carus, Hebrew, Evans, and Sholefield prizes; he was also a Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholar. He holds a distinguished position among the Biblical Scholars of the day.

Mr B. Francis Williams (B.A. 1866), K.C., has been chosen by both parties as Chairman of the Shropshire and North Wales District Board under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Marine Biological Association of Great Britain, held on April 30, Professor

E. W. MacBride (B.A. 1891) was elected a member of the Council for the ensuing year.

The list of Select Preachers before the University for the academic year 1913-14 contains the names of the following members of the College: 15 March 1914, Rev. J. Gough McCormick, Vicar of St Michael's, Ebury Square, London, W.; 21 May 1914, Rev. H. F. Stewart, Fellow and Dean of the College.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel during the Term as follows:—April 20, Mr A. J. Robertson, Rector of Freshwater; April 27, Mr P. N. F. Young; May 4 (Commemoration of Benefactors), Canon G. R. Bullock Webster; May 18, Mr H. A. Rhodes, Headmaster of Cranleigh.

In the University of London the Rev. Professor W. H. Bennett (B.A. 1882) has been appointed by the Faculty of Theology, and Professor A. Caldecott (B.A. 1880) by the Faculty of Arts, to be Members of the Senate of that University.

Mr Richard Hargreaves (B.A. 1876), formerly Fellow of the College, was, on March 12, appointed Reader in Mathematics in the University of Liverpool.

Dr H. F. Baker (B.A. 1887), F.R.S., Fellow and Lecturer of the College, has been appointed President of Section A (Mathematics and Physics) at the approaching meeting of the British Association.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, held on February 14, Mr R. A. Sampson (B.A. 1888), Astronomer Royal for Scotland, and formerly Fellow of the College, was elected a Member of the Council of the Society for the ensuing year.

Mr J. H. Beith (B.A. 1898), formerly one of our Editors, and more widely known as "Ian Hay," the novelist, has been formally adopted as prospective Unionist Candidate for the Kirkcaldy Burghs.

Mr W. H. Winch (B.A. 1898), who resigned his post as inspector to the London County Council in order to take up special Psychological Research, has been reappointed as a District Inspector.

On the occasion of Dr Tanner's retirement from his tutorship a number of his old pupils, now in India, sent to Mrs Tanner a silver bowl of Indian workmanship, with a Sanskrit

verse engraved on the bottom, which may be rendered: "This cup is sent as a mark of devotion to their tutor's wife by his faithful Indian pupils."

At a meeting of the Senate of the University of London, held on March 19, the degree of Doctor of Science was conferred:

(1) On Mr T. O. Bosworth (B.A. 1906), a student of Geology, for his thesis entitled "The Keuper Marls around Charnwood," and another paper.

(2) On Mr R. Whiddington (B.A. 1908), a student of Physics, and Fellow of the College, for a thesis entitled "The velocities of the Cathode Particles ejected by characteristic Röntgen Radiations," and other papers.

Dr W. Langdon Brown (B.A. 1892), F.R.C.P., has been appointed Assistant Physician to St Bartholomew's Hospital.

The Royal College of Surgeons have awarded the Jacksonian Prize for 1912 to Mr F. W. Goyder (B.A. 1899), F.R.C.S., of Bradford, Yorks, for his dissertation on "The Embryology and Treatment of Cleft Palate." This was formally presented to Mr Goyder at a meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons held on May 8.

Mr G. E. C. Simpson (B.A. 1902), M.B., B.C., F.R.C.S., Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Infirmary for children at the David Lewis Northern Hospital, Liverpool, has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the David Lewis Northern Hospital.

At the ordinary quarterly comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, held on April 24, Mr E. L. K. Sargent (B.A. 1910), of St Thomas' Hospital, was granted a licence to practice physic. And at a meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons, held on May 8, he was admitted a member of that College.

The following members of the College were called to the Bar at the Inner Temple on April 16: E. W. Arnott (B.A. 1905), E. F. Sayers (B.A. and LL.B. 1911), and A. Alexander (B.A. and LL.B. 1912).

Mr P. B. Haigh (B.A. 1900), I.C.S., has been appointed Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, Central Division, Bombay.

Mr J. Nissim (B.A. 1904), I.C.S., Barrister-at-law, has been appointed Assistant Remembrancer of legal affairs and *ex-officio*, Secretary to the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.



Mr Noel Thatcher (B.A. 1894), who has been mathematical lecturer at the York Diocesan Training College since 1904, has been appointed Head of the Goldsmith's College Hostel, connected with the University of London.

Ds H. Cooper (B.A. 1911) has been appointed to a mastership at Bishops Stortford College.

Ds F. E. Woodall (B.A. 1911) has been appointed an assistant master at Ouncle School.

Mr J. R. Marrack (B.A. 1908), M.B., B.C., has been elected to a John Lucas Walker (University) Studentship.

In the examination for the Bell and Abbott (University) Scholarships, the Examiners reported that E. H. W. Cobbold, Scholar of the College, had acquitted himself with distinction.

A. S. Hibberd was, on April 18, elected to a (Tenor) Choral Studentship, and the Studentship of P. V. Kemp was continued for another year.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

Name.	Degree.	From.	To be.
Cole, F. E.	(1901)	C. of Great Yarmouth.	V. St Nicholas, Whitehaven.
Mountfield, D. W.	(1883)	R. St Bartholomew's, Heigham.	V. Horsford with Horsham St Faith, Norwich.
Phillips, R. N. F.	(1888)	V. Emmanuel, South Croydon.	V. Cullompton.
Mitchell, F. G.	(1884)	V. Wendy with Shingay.	R. Great and Little Horstead.
Evans, C. A. M.	(1897)	C. St Peter's Hucknall Torkard.	V. Dewesall with Callow
Foster, J. R.	(1897)	C. Acton Turville.	V. Acton Turville.
Smith, J. P.	(1870)	V. Whixley.	R. Hockerton.

The Rev. W. R. Hannam (B.A. 1878), Vicar of Felixkirk with Boltby, has been appointed Rural Dean of Thirsk.

The Rev. H. V. Heber-Percy (B.A. 1884), Rector of North with South Leasingham, has been appointed Rural Dean of Lafford (North).

The Rev. P. H. Bowers (B.A. 1879), Rector of Market Bosworth with Barlestone and Shenton, Rural Dean of Sparkenhoe, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Peterborough Cathedral.

The Rev. A. L. Giles (B.A. 1892), Vicar of Paignton with Marldon, has been appointed Rural Dean of Ipplepen.

The Rev. Guy A. Browning (B.A. 1899), Chaplain and Naval Instructor, R.N., has been appointed to the *Astrea*, and for instruction of midshipmen on the Cape Station.

The Rev. R. C. Alexander (B.A. 1908), Curate of St Matthias, Plymouth, has been appointed a Chaplain in the Royal Navy, and has been gazetted to the *Southampton*.

The Rev. P. G. Alexander (B.A. 1908) has been appointed Chaplain to H.M.S. *Hampshire*.

The Rev. W. E. Robinson (B.A. 1900), Head of the Merchant Taylors' School Mission (St Barnabas, West Hackney), has been appointed by the Crown to the Vicarage of St Simon's, Bristol.

Mr Frederic Chapman (matriculated 1882) was ordained Deacon on Easter Eve (March 22) by the Bishop of North Queensland, acting for the Bishop of Rochester, in the Parish Church of Cliffe at Hoo, and licensed Curate of that Parish.

R. F. Donne (B.A. 1911) was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Manchester, in his Cathedral, on Sunday, Feb. 16, with Letters Dimissory from the Bishop of Chester. Mr Donne has been licensed to the Curacy of St Paul's, Crewe.

The following Members of the College were ordained on Trinity Sunday, May 18 :

PRIESTS.		
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.
Gale, C. C.	(1911)	Bath and Wells.
Ragg, H. R.	(1911)	Liverpool.
Short, J. M.	(1909)	Worcester.
Byron-Scott, W.	(1908)	Truro.

DEACONS.			
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
Smith, E. H.	(1911)	York.	Goole.
Sargent, E. H. G.	(1909)	London.	Hoxton.
Leakey, H. N.	(1912)	Exeter.	St Paul's, Devonport.

The Bishop of Taunton officiated for the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

The following University appointments of Members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number : Mr H. H. Brindley to be an Examiner for the special Examinations in Zoology ; Mr P. Lake and Mr E. A. Benians to be Examiners for the Special Examination in Geography and for the Diploma in Geography ; Mr A. Harker to represent the University at the Twelfth International Geological Congress to be held in Canada in August, 1913 ; Mr F. H. Colson to be a Member of the Sub-Committee for the management of the Cambridge and County School for boys ; Mr J. W. Dyson to be a Member of the Lincoln (Parts of Holland)

County Education Committee; Mr F. H. Colson to be a Member of a Syndicate to consider changes in the Previous Examinations; Mr E. A. Benians to be an Adjudicator of the Le Bas Prize to be awarded in 1914; Dr A. Caldecott, Dr W. H. Bennett, Mr T. R. Glover, and Mr C. A. A. Scott to be Members of a Syndicate to consider alterations in the Ordinances relating to Degrees in Divinity; Mr R. H. Yapp to be a Member of the Court of Governors of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth; Mr H. M. Dymock to be a Member of the Bedfordshire Education Committee.

The following books by Members of the College are published or announced: *An introduction to Metaphysics*. By Henri Bergson; authorized translation, by T. E. Hulme (Macmillans); *Education and Race-regeneration*, by the Right Hon. Sir John Eldon Gorst (Cassell); *A theory of time and space*, by A. A. Robb (Heffer); *The making of modern England*, by Gilbert Slater, Principal of Ruskin College, Oxford (Constable); *The challenge of Christ*, by the Rev J. Howard B. Masterman, Rector of St Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, Canon of Coventry (R. Scott); *Notes on Cadney Church*, by the Rev E. Adrian Woodroffe Peacock (Goulding and Sons, Louth); *A handbook of Lancashire Place-names*, by John Sephton, M.A., late Fellow and late Reader of Icelandic at the Liverpool University (H. Young and Sons, Liverpool); *Studies in foreign education with special reference to English problems*, by Cloudsely S. H. Brereton (Harrap); *Selected Essays of Plutarch, translated with introduction*, by T. G. Tucker, Litt.D., Professor of Classical Philology in the University of Melbourne (Clarendon Press); *Geometry for Schools in four volumes*, by W. G. Borchardt and another (Bell's); *A Preparatory Arithmetic*, by Charles Pendlebury (Bell's); *Junior Sound and Light*, by J. Satterly, Lecturer at the University of Toronto, and another (University Tutorial Series); *The Gutenberg Fiction. A critical examination of the documents relating to Gutenberg, showing that he was not the Inventor of Printing*, by J. H. Hessels (Moring); *Stella Maris*, by William J. Locke (Lane); *A Calendar of the Feet of Fines relating to the County of Huntingdon, Levied in the King's Court from the fifth year of Richard I. to the end of the reign of Elizabeth, 1194—1603*, edited by G. J. Turner (Deighton, Bell and Co); *Euripides and Mr Bernard Shaw, An address to the Newport (Mon.) Literary Society*, by G. Norwood, Professor of Greek in the University of South Wales and Monmouthshire (The St Catherine's Press); *The first twelve Centuries of British Story*, by J. W. Jeudwine, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law (Longmans); *The Christian Tradition and its verification* (Angus Lectures), by T. R. Glover, Fellow and Lecturer of the College (Methuens); *The Little Maister*, by R. H. Forster (J. Long).

The following is a copy of the Latin inscription placed in the Chapel of Rugby School in memory of the late Rev. Charles Elsee (1830—1912), Fellow of the College from 1857 to 1862 (*Eagle*, xxxiv, 252—255, and 261 f).

M. S. CAROLI ELSEÆ A.M.  
Coll. Div. Ioann. apud Cantab. olim Socii.  
A Frederico Temple inter collegas adscitus  
huiusce scholæ annos XLII e magistris  
velox in numeris mathematicis ingenium  
singularem integritatem industriam fidelitatem  
Christi et aequalitatis amator  
in bonis operibus navandis indefessus  
scholæ oppido comitatui  
usque ad ultimum vitæ devovit.  
Die dominica a.d. vi. Id. Decembr. A. S. MCMXII  
anno ætatis LXXIII obiit.

#### JOHNIANA.

Several correspondents have written pointing out that the hand-bill printed in our last Term's number at p. 277 is referred to by Gunning in his "Reminiscences", Vol. I, p. 211-2 (edition of 1854). The authorship of the hand-bill is there ascribed to Professor Edward Christian, Downing Professor of Law. Gunning says that the terms of the notice were so extraordinary and absurd that some thought it had been printed by an enemy of Christian's with the view of making him ridiculous. Christian was for some years Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely, an official of the Bishop's, and as such used to make public pronouncements of a highly entertaining character.

The *Observer*, for 25 April 1913, prints some "passages from the Sunday papers of 25 April 1813," among these extracts is the following:

[ON MR. WORDSWORTH'S APPOINTMENT TO THE  
OFFICE OF STAMP DISTRIBUTOR FOR THE COUNTY  
OF WESTMORELAND]

When favour's golden hook is baited,  
How swiftly patriot zeal relaxes;  
In *silent* state see Wordsworth seated,  
Commissioner of stamps and taxes.  
Wordsworth, most artless among bards,  
Who talked of Milton and of freedom,  
Scorn'd service purchased by rewards,  
And pitied those who chanced to need 'em.  
Since poets are *but* men, 'tis said  
The question may be well disputed,  
If they can eat corruption's bread,  
And still continue unpolluted?

—"Drakard's Paper."

William Wordsworth was admitted to the College as a Sizar 5 July 1787, and commenced residence on October 30, 1787. He was admitted a Foundation Scholar of the College 6 November 1787; took his B.A. degree in the Lent Term of 1791. He never proceeded to the M.A. degree; his name was removed from the College Boards 18 June 1796.

Matthew Prior, the Poet, was elected to the Linacre Lectureship in the College 5 July 1706 and held the office until 7 July 1710. when Edward

Waller, another Fellow of the College, was elected in his room. It is difficult to say whether Prior fulfilled the duties of the office, which, according to the statutes of the College then in force, were to lecture on those works of Galen which Linacre had translated into Latin. Dr Norman Moore, the Linacre Lecturer for the present year, has pointed out a curious passage in one of Prior's poems which seems to point to some knowledge of anatomy, perhaps acquired by Prior during his tenure of the Lectureship. The passage occurs in the third canto of the Poem "Alma, or the Progress of the Mind" (see Mr A. R. Waller's edition of 'Poems on Several Occasions,' University Press, 1905, p. 242), and reads as follows :

Here, Richard, how could I explain,  
The various Lab'rinth of the Brain?  
Surprise my Readers, whilst I tell 'em  
Of Cerebrum and Cerebellum?  
How could I play the Commentator  
On Dura, and on Pia Mater?

The Lecturer was "to be well versed in the writings of Aristotle," and 'Alma' ends as follows;

Dear Drift, to set our matters right,  
Remove these papers from my sight;  
Burn Mat's 'Descart,' and Aristotle:  
Here, Jonathan, Your Master's Bottle.

We may assume that the Linacre Lectures had come to an end.

In the College Accounts for the year from Michaelmas 1547 to Michaelmas 1548 under the heading *Expensae Ecclesiae* and entered in the first quarter, that is the last three months of 1547, the following entries occur :

To Mr Presydent for the kinges iniuncyons and the omelyes	xvj d.
For the boke of praier for peace betwyth thys realme and schotland	j d.
To the stachyoner for iiij ynglyssh psalteres	iiij s.
For a prymer in ynglyssh	iiij d.

Under the same heading in the following year (1548-9) occur the entries :

For v psalteres	v s.
To Richard Smith for makeinge ij plates for the Bible and mendinge the chaine	iiij d.
For a Locke and keie for the Bible	ij d.
To Mr Alington for wine bought at maistres Chekes from 28 October to Palme Sondaie	xx d.
To Skarlet for ij bookes of the new service bound in parchement	viiij s.
For a booke of the newe service bound in parchement	iiij s. iiiij d.
For viij new psalteres after the translation of the Bible	xvj s.

The late Mr Samuel Hawksley Burbury (B.A. 1854), formerly Fellow of the College, who died 18 August 1911 at 18 Milbury Road, Kensington, left by his will the sum of one hundred pounds to the College without specifying any particular application of his gift. The Council of the College, having directed the legacy to be invested, have decided that

the income of the Fund shall be used to found a Classical Prize in the College and have drawn up the following Regulations:—

#### HAWKSLEY BURBURY PRIZE.

1. The Prize (in Books to the value of £3 3s.) shall be given for the best exercise in Greek or Latin Verse Composition, provided that one of sufficient merit be sent in.

2. It shall be given for Greek and for Latin in alternate years.

3. When the Prize is given for Greek Verse, candidates may offer exercises on either or both of the subjects set by the Vice-Chancellor for the Porson Prize and for Sir William Browne's medal for a Greek Ode.

4. When the Prize is given for Latin Verse, candidates may offer exercises on either or both of the subjects set by the Vice-Chancellor for the Montagu Butler Prize and for Sir William Browne's medal for a Latin Ode.

5. Exercises shall be sent in to the Master on or before February 1.

6. Any undergraduate member of the College may be a candidate, provided that not more than seven complete terms have passed after the term in which he commenced residence.

7. Each exercise shall bear a motto but not the candidate's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed envelope bearing the same motto and containing the candidate's name. No exercise shall be in the candidate's own handwriting.

8. There shall be three examiners appointed each year by the Council, who shall award the Prize and report the award to the Council.

The Prize for 1914 is to be awarded for Greek Verse, and the following are the subjects set by the Vice-Chancellor :

(1) For Sir William Browne's Medal :

A Greek Elegiac Ode, not exceeding one hundred lines in length, on the subject

εἶς οἰωνὸς ἄριστος ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πατρός.

(2) For the Porson Prize :

A translation into Greek Verse, in the Tragic Iambic Metre and accentuated, of the passage in Shakespeare, King Richard II, Act iv, Sc. i, lines 200—252, from "Are you contented to resign the crown?" to "Proud majesty a subject, state a peasant."

The exercises should be sent to the Master on or before 1 February, 1914.

## COLLEGE ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

The following are the subjects for the College Essay Prizes :

For Candidates of the third year—

*The Freedom of the Press from Milton to Cobbett.*

For Candidates of the second year—

*The writings of Samuel Buller, author of Erewhon.*

For Candidates of the first year—

*British Citizenship.*

The Essays are to be sent to the Master on or before Saturday, October 11.

## ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

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

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

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

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

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

1. Rational cubic and quartic curves, in the plane and in space.
2. Definite integrals, single and multiple.
3. The electromagnetic theory of light.
4. The application of Lagrange's equations to problems of rolling motion.

The following authorities may be consulted on the essay subjects :

1. Salmon : Higher plane curves, and Geometry of three dimensions.
2. Treatises on Differential and Integral Calculus and Analysis.
3. Maxwell : Electricity and Magnetism. Drude : Optics.
4. Appell : Mécanique rationnelle.

## LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

*President*—Mr Bushe Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr Cunningham. *1st Boat Captain*—G. L. Day. *2nd Boat Captain*—J. K. Dunlop. *Hon. Sec.*—D. I. Day. *Junior Treasurer*—A. T. Hedgecock. *1st Lent Captain*—G. R. Edwards. *2nd Lent Captain*—H. T. Mogridge. *3rd Lent Captain*—A. F. Bellman. *4th Lent Captain*—A. K. Fison. *Additional Captain*—J. A. Hunter.

*The Scratch Fours.*

These races were held on Monday, March 3. There was a very good entry and ten crews competed. Although there were not very many good finishes, there were some very exciting bumps made during the races.

In the final heat S. C. Latif's crew beat C. E. Stuart's crew after a good race.

The winning crew were as follows :

	J. H. Yeo ( <i>bow</i> )
2	J. K. Dunlop
3	J. H. Pullin
	S. C. Latif ( <i>str.</i> )
	H. R. E. Clark ( <i>cox</i> )

The heavy-weight Rugger crew, composed as follows,

L. N. B. Odgers (*bow*), R. D. Foster (2), G. Hoyland (3), W. G. Salmond (*str.*), G. E. Woodmansey (*cox*)

must also be mentioned as being a fast combination.

*The Clinker Fours.*

Practice for these races started two days after the Lent were over. J. K. Dunlop undertook the duties of coach. The crew started with Smee at stroke, but the final order was as follows :

	st.	lbs.
A. K. Fison ( <i>bow</i> )	10	0
2 C. W. Smee	11	0
3 J. A. Hunter	11	6
H. T. Mogridge ( <i>str.</i> )	11	0
B. K. Parry ( <i>cox</i> )	8	0

We were unlucky to draw the winners in the first round, as we did last year. 1st Trinity had the second station and soon after the start came up rapidly on our crew, so that by the Plough they were 40 yards up, and afterwards won as they pleased. L.M.B.C. were rather unsteady from the start and developed a bad rush after Post Corner. Under these circumstances adequate leg-work was impossible. H. T. Mogridge, though rather unsteady, stroked with considerable pluck.

## The Magdalene Pairs.

P. J. Lewis very kindly coached the L.M.B.C. pair for these races, which were rowed on May 2 and 3. The draw resulted as follows :

## L.M.B.C.—First Station.

	st.	lbs.
G. L. Day ( <i>bow</i> ).....	10	1
D. I. Day ( <i>str. and steer</i> ).....	10	10

## Trinity Hall.—Second Station.

J. Ayliff ( <i>bow</i> ).....	12	3
S. E. Swann ( <i>str. and steer</i> ).....	11	9

There was a strong following wind to Ditton. Soon after the start first station began to gain and were half a length up at the Little Ditch. From here to the finish the L.M.B.C. pair gained slowly all the way. At the Red Grind they were 1 length up, and were 1½ lengths up at the Railings, then picking it up well won by 2 lengths in the excellent time of 8 mins. 2 secs.

In the other heat

## 3rd Trinity.

C. E. V. Buxton ( <i>bow</i> ).....	11	12
R. Le Blanc Smith ( <i>str. and steer</i> )... 13	4	

beat

## Trinity Hall.

C. R. Langham ( <i>bow</i> ).....	11	7
A. Swann ( <i>str. and steer</i> ).....	11	10

fairly easily by 2 lengths in 8 mins. 25 secs.

## The Final Heat—

1st Station—3rd Trinity.  
2nd Station—L.M.B.C.

This time there was a fairly strong head wind to Ditton, which seriously handicapped Lady Margaret, who were 4½ st. lighter than the 3rd Trinity pair.

In the race both pairs started off very fast, but 3rd Trinity soon began to go ahead, so that at the Little Ditch they were a half length to the good. They continued to gain steadily in the Gut and, steering much better than on the previous day, were one length up at the Plough Inn. From here, however, they ceased to gain, and a great race was seen up the Long Reach. The Days went at it very hard as soon as they were straight round Ditton and got back about quarter length by the Railings. From here to the finish both crews spurted splendidly, 3rd Trinity winning by a half length. Time, 8 mins. 25 secs.

## The Freshmen's Sculls.

These races were held on Saturday, May 10. It was a very nice day for rowing, but there was a light head wind to Ditton. There were three entries. The draw resulted as follows :

1st Station—W. Marshall.....	9	5	... 3
2nd Station—D. M. Mackinlay... 10	4	... 1	
3rd Station—G. H. Morley.....	11	4	... 1

Marshall steadily lost ground on the other two till Post Corner, after that he went better till he took a bank at Grassy. Mackinlay gained on Morley on both Post and Grassy Corners and was a length up at the Plough. After Ditton Morley steered better and made a dead heat.

## The Bateman Pairs.

There were five entries, a vast improvement on the last year. In the first round on Friday, May 9.

## 1st Heat.

## 1st Station.

	st.	lbs.	
G. L. Day ( <i>bow</i> ).....	10	0	} 1
J. K. Dunlop ( <i>str. and steer</i> )... 11	3½		

## 2nd Station.

J. M. Higginton ( <i>bow</i> ).....	9	6	} 3
W. A. Kingdom ( <i>str. and steer</i> ) 11	0		

## 3rd Station.

D. A. G. B. Ryley ( <i>bow</i> ).....	12	4	} 2
G. Hoyland ( <i>str. and steer</i> )... 12	6		

First and third station gained at once on second station and kept level till nearing Post Corner, from here first station gained steadily to the finish and won comfortably from third station, who, rowing well, beat second station by 4 lengths.

## 2nd Heat.

## 1st Station.

	st.	lbs.	
D. I. Day ( <i>bow</i> ).....	10	9	} 1
R. S. Clarke ( <i>str. and steer</i> )... 12	12		

## 2nd Station.

C. W. Smee ( <i>bow</i> ).....	11	6	} 2
A. K. Fison ( <i>str. and steer</i> ).... 11	0		

After a level start there was nothing in it till Grassy, when first station gradually gained to the finish and won by 3 lengths.

The final was rowed on May 10.

## 1st Station.

	st.	lbs.	
G. L. Day ( <i>bow</i> ).....	10	0	} 1
J. K. Dunlop ( <i>str. and steer</i> ).... 11	5		

## 2nd Station.

D. I. Day ( <i>bow</i> ) .....	10	9	} 2
R. S. Clarke ( <i>str. and steer</i> ).....	12	12	

Second station gained a little up Post Reach, but the crews were level again at Grassy: from here first station steadily gained to the finish and won by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lengths.

The losers were steered by A. K. Fison, the winners by C. W. Smee.

*The Lowe Double Sculls.*

These races were held on Friday and Saturday, May 9 and 10. Unfortunately there was no entry from L.M.B.C. In the first heat Jesus (L. A. Pattinson and R. Gould) easily beat Pembroke (G. C. Dobb and H. W. Hales) in 8 mins. 12 secs. In the final, on Saturday, May 10, Jesus beat Trinity Hall (S. E. Swann and A. Swann) by 1 sec. after being 2 lengths down at Ditton. Time, 7 mins. 54 secs.

The 1st Boat started practice in the following order: Bellman (*bow*), Mogridge (2), Dunlop (3), Ryley (4), Clarke (5), Hedgecock (6), Fison (7), Edwards (*str.*), Parry (*cox*).

P. J. Lewis very kindly came up again and coached for the first fortnight. The club is very much indebted to him for always helping us to start the practice for the May Races whenever he can. After some ten days' practice Dunlop, who was being tried on the bow side, was put back to the stroke side, Corder coming in at 3. Edwards was put at 3 in the 2nd Boat and Mogridge was tried at stroke. After this Hoyland came in at 5, Clarke going 6 instead of Hedgecock, who went down to the 2nd Boat, and Edwards came back at stroke, Mogridge being put over to the bow side at 5 in the 2nd Boat.

After the final of the Magdalene Pairs the two Days came into the boat at stroke and seven, Fison going from 7 to bow, Bellman and Edwards going into the 2nd Boat at bow and stroke, Hedgecock coming back at 2 instead of Dunlop. This was the final order of the crew except when Clarke and G. L. Day, who unfortunately strained his stomach muscles, had to retire for a few days. Mr Russell-Smith took over the coaching until Mr Bushe-Fox was able to take us finally on May 12. We were very glad indeed that Mr Bushe-Fox was well enough to take us again this year, and his presence down at the river had a very good effect upon the crews. Compared with last year's crew we were unsteady and uncertain over the stretchers, which was probably due to the presence of three Freshmen, who were rather rough and lacked experience.

The 2nd Boat, coached by Mr Russell-Smith after they had settled down began to improve slowly, and the

week before the races were quite a fast crew for the first half of the course. They were very unfortunate in losing Mogridge at 5, through a strained back, just before the Races. This necessitated the inclusion of Morris from the 3rd Boat. Although they never did any good times in practice they raced well and were exceedingly well stroked by Edwards, who was in turn well backed up by Dunlop at 6.

The Third Boat was a little better than our 3rd Boats usually are. They improved quite steadily during practice, and although they have not yet learned to row they could shove pretty hard. During the week or two before the Getting-on Races they had some very good minutes against the 2nd Boat. In the Getting-on Races we drew Selwyn II., who eventually got into the final. They proved too fast for us over the first part of the course. On the day of the race there was a fairly strong head wind to Ditton. Our crew started off pretty well, but at too slow a stroke, and almost immediately Selwyn began to come at fast, so that at the Red Grind they were 50 yards up. In the Long Reach our crew picked it up a little and held Selwyn, but they won by 60 yards. L.M.B.C. III. rowed a slower stroke than in practice and would have done better had they been able to get the stroke up.

Names and weights of the three crews:

*First Boat (started 6th, finished 6th).*

	st.	lbs.
A. K. Fison ( <i>bow</i> ) .....	10	13
2 A. T. Hedgecock.....	12	0
3 P. Corder .....	12	1
4 D. A. G. B. Ryley .....	12	4
5 G. Hoyland .....	12	$4\frac{1}{2}$
6 R. S. Clarke.....	13	1
7 G. L. Day.....	10	$1\frac{1}{2}$
D. I. Day ( <i>str.</i> ).....	10	10
B. K. Parry ( <i>cox</i> ) .....	8	12

*Second Boat (started 23rd, finished 22nd).*

	st.	lbs.
A. F. Bellman ( <i>bow</i> ) .....	10	4
2 C. W. Smee .....	11	5
3 W. A. Macfadyen .....	10	12
4 S. L. Higgs .....	11	5
5 F. M. Morris .....	10	7
6 J. K. Dunlop.....	11	8
7 J. M. Higginton .....	9	8
G. R. Edwards ( <i>str.</i> ) .....	10	10
C. W. Hardisty ( <i>cox</i> ) .....	9	0

*Third Boat (Getting-on Boat).*

W. A. Kingdom (*bow*), 2 E. M. Brown, 3 R. H. W. Cobbold, 4 W. G. Salmond, 5 F. M. Morris, 6 C. W. Smee, 7 H. L. Harris, J. H. Pullin (*str.*), F. J. Pascoe (*cox*).

*The Races.*

*First Night.* The First Boat did not start well the first few strokes, but recovered well on the 4th stroke, and soon began to go up on Hall, and, in spite of rather a bad bit in the Gut, were within  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a length at Grassy. However, in the Plough Reach, Hall got away a little, but L.M.B.C. got it back round Ditton Corner and remained about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a length from Hall all the way up the Long Reach, and eventually finished that distance away.

The Second Boat made no impression on St Catharine's at the start, but Downing came up gradually on them till they were  $\frac{1}{4}$  length off at Ditton. Soon afterwards, however, they were bumped by Caius II. L.M.B.C. II. remained about their distance away from St Catharine's till Grassy, when, with the aid of better steering, they began to gain steadily, till at the Railings they were within  $\frac{1}{4}$  length. They then picked it up very pluckily and made their bump when nearing the Railway Bridge. They were well stroked by Edwards.

*Second Night.* The First Boat got a very much better start than before, and at once made an impression on Hall. They gained steadily round Post Corner and in the Gut, and rowing well round Grassy were well within  $\frac{1}{2}$  length on entering the Plough Reach. Here, however, Hall gained a little, and were  $\frac{1}{2}$  length away at Ditton. L.M.B.C. got back a little just after the Corner, but by the Railings Hall were getting away again. From here Hall slowly crept away, and finished just over their distance ahead.

The Second Boat again did not start very well, and Hall II., rowing over 40, kept well away all the way round Grassy and in the Plough Reach. At Ditton, however, L.M.B.C. II. settled down well, and, lengthening out, immediately began to go up hard, so that at the Railings they were within  $\frac{1}{4}$  length of Hall II. Here the Second Boat picked it up well, and, going up very fast, made their bump when nearing the Glass Houses.

*Third Night.* The First Boat again started well, and gained on Hall at once, so that at Post Corner they were  $\frac{1}{2}$  length up. They continued to go up pretty fast up the Gut and round Grassy, where they were only  $\frac{1}{2}$  length away. As soon as the boat was straight round Grassy, with the help of a good ten strokes, they went up fast and got within  $\frac{1}{4}$  length. After this the work fell off badly, and Hall were  $\frac{1}{2}$  length away at Ditton, which they kept till the Railings were reached, when they began to draw away and finished their distance ahead.

The Second Boat started much better than on the two previous nights, and immediately gained on 1st Trinity III., so that they were a length away at Post Corner. This was reduced to  $\frac{1}{2}$  length at Grassy; then the Second Boat picked it up well and got to within  $\frac{1}{4}$  length, but failed to keep up the high pressure, and 1st Trinity III. were  $\frac{1}{2}$  length away at Ditton. There was still  $\frac{1}{2}$  length between the boats at the railings, but after this point the gap gradually widened, and the boats finished about their distance apart.

*Fourth Night.* The First Boat took her "off" well, and soon began to go up on Hall, and were a length off at Post Corner. They gained steadily up the Gut, and were only  $\frac{1}{2}$  length off at Grassy. Then, rowing better up the Plough Reach than on the previous nights, they went up a little nearer, but Hall were  $\frac{1}{2}$  length off again at Ditton, where L.M.B.C. felt the head wind and got short in the swing. However, only  $\frac{1}{2}$  length separated the boats at the Railings. After this point Hall steadily went away and finished well ahead.

The Second Boat started very well indeed, and at once gained rapidly on 1st Trinity III., so that when Post Corner was reached they were only  $\frac{1}{2}$  length away. They went up well in the Gut, and with a good spurt just managed to overlap Trinity at Grassy Corner; going round the corner and all the way up the Plough Reach there was only a yard or two between the boats. But by this time Caius II., who were  $\frac{1}{2}$  length behind Lady Margaret II. at Grassy, began to get very near, and finally caught us at Ditton. Caius II. were much the best boat in the 2nd Division, and thus got their oars.

The thanks of the Club are due to Mr Bushe-Fox, Mr Russell-Smith, and Mr P. J. Lewis for coaching the crews so diligently throughout practice; and to the Master and Mrs Scott, Mr and Mrs Bushe-Fox, Mr and Mrs Collin, the Dean, Mr Russell-Smith, Mr. Benians, and Mr Cunningham for entertaining the crews during training.

The following appeal has been sent out to some two thousand old members of the College, and it is hoped that readers of *The Eagle* who have not been reached by the circular, but who wish to subscribe, will communicate with the Treasurer.

*Old Johnian Henley Fund.*

DEAR SIR,

We, the undersigned ex-First Boat Captains, desire to call your attention to a scheme for securing the more regular representation of the L.M.B.C. at Henley Regatta.

So many colleges are now represented annually at the Regatta, that it will be very difficult for our Club to maintain a position worthy of its great traditions on the Cam unless it can enter a crew at Henley more frequently than has been found possible in the past. Hitherto the officers of the Club have not felt justified in asking for support unless they could hold out a fair prospect of winning an event. But the importance of being represented at Henley is not to be measured only by the possibility of winning cups. The experience gained in the three weeks' training is of very great value in improving the standard of rowing in the Club. Rowing on the lively waters of the Thames is a very different thing from rowing on the Cam; and perhaps not less important is the opportunity afforded of watching the style of first-class crews. Moreover it is fitting that the reputation of the College should be upheld at a gathering which is attended by representatives, not only from other Universities, but from all parts of the world.

We feel therefore that in the interests of the College it should be made possible to send to Henley any crew, which is capable of upholding that reputation, whether it is likely to return victorious or not. For the first time for twelve years the Club was represented in 1907, and it has twice competed since that date. But although there is no lack of keenness in the College, difficulty is found in providing the necessary Funds.

We believe that there are a large number of Old Johnnians, who would be both able and eager to support an organised scheme for maintaining a permanent Henley Fund. The cost of sending a crew to Henley is about £180; and the greater part of this sum is expended in renting a house and giving the crew proper training at Henley for about three weeks. Towards this the crew contributes £50; and as each man is bound to incur other expenses in addition to the £5 he contributes, we do not think he can reasonably be expected to pay more. We do not propose that men in residence should be relieved of the obligation to support the Club in sending a crew to Henley. But we do feel that, if the officers can count upon a definite annual contribution from Old Johnnians, they will be able to decide the question of competing at the Regatta on its merits, and their hands will be strengthened when they make their appeal to those in residence. Moreover, while the senior resident members of the College have always been generous in the extreme, we think that they ought not to bear so large a proportion of the expense.

It has therefore been decided to establish an Old Johnnian Henley Fund, and to ask old rowing men and others who

are interested to subscribe. An organisation will be formed to obtain further promises each year from men who are going down. To ensure that the money so obtained shall be properly spent, a committee has been appointed, with the President and Senior Treasurer of the Club as *ex officio* members, to decide whether a crew is of sufficient merit to deserve assistance from the Fund. This decision will be given only in response to a request from the First Captain.

It is hoped that of those who give practical support to this scheme as many as possible would do so by means of annual subscriptions. But as there may be some who would prefer to give a donation once for all, rather than subscribe annually, donations also will be accepted, and the money so raised will be invested. In years in which no crew is entered the annual subscriptions, too, will be paid into the Capital Account. In the case of these invested funds, only the interest will be used.

Mr E. Cunningham, Senior Treasurer of the L.M.B.C., has very kindly consented to act as Hon. Treasurer to the Fund. As it is important that the scheme should not involve a great amount of secretarial work, intending subscribers are asked to fill in the enclosed banker's order and forward it to Mr Cunningham at St John's College. If this is done the heavy work entailed by sending out of reminders will be avoided. Orders and cheques should be made payable to the Old Johnnian Henley Fund Account with the Capital and Counties' Bank, Cambridge. Yearly balance sheets will be published in *The Eagle* magazine.

*In view of the near approach of Henley Regatta, subscriptions for this year should be paid as soon as possible. In future years subscriptions should be paid not later than May 1st.*

As there are many men whose addresses cannot be traced, it is hoped that all who receive this circular will make the scheme known to their Old Johnnian friends. So that we may know whether this communication has reached you, we shall be very grateful if you will reply in any case, whether you wish to subscribe or not.

(Signed),

A. J. Finch	1868	87, Fellows Road, South Hampstead, N.W.
P. J. Hibbert	1872-3	Hampfield, Grange-over-Sands, Lancs.
R. C. Haviland	1874-5	19, Langham Street, W.
C. W. M. Dale	1876-7	17, Framlington Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne
*A. H. Prior	1878-9	Morton Rectory, Alfreton
L. H. Edmunds	1882-3	1, Garden Court, Temple, E.C.
E. H. Craggs	1883-4	The Poplars, Woodland Rd, Middles-
J. C. Brown	1884-5	Jerusalem [borough
*N. P. Symonds	1885-6	14, De Parys Avenue, Bedford
H. A. Francis	1886-7	9, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, W.
R. P. Roseveare	1888	186, Lewisham High Road, S.E.



J. Backhouse	1888-9	The Grammar School, Great Yarmouth
*H. E. H. Coombes	1889-90	Ipsden Vicarage, Wallingford
P. E. Shaw	1890-1	University College, Nottingham
A. E. Buchanan	1893	George Nympton Rectory, South Molton, Devon
S. B. Reid	1893-4	c/o Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
W. H. Bonsey	1894-5	The Rectory, Morecambe
H. E. H. Oakeley	1897-8	Westdale, Chelston, Torquay; and South Africa
J. H. Beith	1899-1900	60, Melville Street, Edinburgh
G. A. Ticehurst	1900-1	54, London Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea
H. Sanger	1901-3	Dulacca, Queensland
H. G. Frean	1903-4	29, Beaumont Street, Oxford
J. Fraser	1904-5	21, Jameson Road, Bexhill-on-Sea
P. J. Lewis	1905-7	4, The College, Malvern
H. A. L. Laidlaw	1907-8	P.O. Box 181, Rangoon, Burmah
*C. J. W. Henslow	1908-9	85, Crofton Road, Plaistow, E.
H. F. Russell-Smith	1909-10	St. John's College, Cambridge
R. F. Donne	1910-11	Willowcroft, Stone, Kidderminster
*R. S. Clarke	1911-12	St. John's College, Cambridge

\* Members of the Committee. The *ex officio* members are Mr L. H. K. Bushe Fox (*President* of the L.M.B.C.) and Mr E. Cunningham (Senior Treasurer).

### THE CRICKET CLUB.

*Captain*—W. A. C. Darlington. *Hon. Sec.*—C. L. Dunkerley.

Played 15. Won 6. Drawn 8. Lost 1.

The cricket team has had one of the most successful seasons of recent years. It has proved itself strong in all departments of the game. In batting, the chief feature has been the phenomenal consistency of two men, R. H. Callender and C. L. Dunkerley; but on the occasions when one of them failed it was abundantly evident that we had excellent material in reserve to supply the deficiency. In bowling, E. E. Raven and A. D. Peters have, as last year, borne the brunt; but they have been excellently backed up by R. J. Hilary and W. Saddler, both of whom proved, on occasion, that they were something more than change bowlers. The fielding, after a bad start became keen and accurate, though such members of the second XI. as were tried were not very successful in this respect.

The 2nd XI., under the able management and captaincy of H. C. N. Taylor, has had a very successful season also. A large number of Freshmen signed on at the beginning of the Term, and as there were not very many vacancies in the 1st XI. the 2nd had some exceptionally good material.

Colours have been given to:—L. J. M. Peiris, R. H. Callender, R. J. Hilary, W. Saddler, T. Millyard, and H. S. Wooler.

We congratulate C. L. Dunkerley and R. H. Callender on being given their Crusaders.

### Batting Averages.

Batsmen.	Innings.	Times not out.	Total runs.	Highest score.	Average.
C. L. Dunkerley.....	10	5	453	109*	90.60
R. H. Callender.....	13	6	584	113*	83.42
H. S. Wooler.....	2	1	28	21*	28.00
T. A. V. Wood.....	5	2	76	45*	25.33
E. E. Raven.....	6	2	73	38	18.25
L. J. M. Peiris.....	12	0	204	46	17.00
T. Millyard.....	12	1	183	41	16.63
W. F. Eberli.....	5	0	50	27	10.00
R. J. Hilary.....	3	1	18	11	9.00
W. A. C. Darlington	8	0	67	21	8.37
A. P. Cliff.....	3	0	20	12	6.66
A. D. Peters.....	3	1	8	8	4.00
E. Ll. Lloyd.....	4	1	12	10*	4.00

Also batted:—Mr. Young, 1.18; W. Saddler, 10; J. R. Patterson, 0; L. H. Shelton, 4\*; F. E. Woodall, 20\*; H. W. Todd, 2, 1.; H. C. N. Taylor, 17, 1; T. Frederick, 0; L. F. W. Robinson.

\* Signifies not out.

### Bowling Averages.

Bowlers.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average
A. D. Peters.....	135	39	356	32	11.12
R. J. Hilary.....	74.1	11	223	19	11.73
E. E. Raven.....	179.2	38	595	37	16.08
T. Frederick.....	23	4	81	5	16.20
W. Saddler.....	87	16	295	18	16.38

The following also bowled:—

C. L. Dunkerley.....	2.2	1	4	1	4.00
R. H. Callender.....	7	0	31	3	10.33
F. C. Bartlett.....	10	2	27	1	27.00
L. F. W. Robinson.	10	1	33	0	—

### Matches.

*v. Sidney.* Won. Sidney 76. St John's 112 for 4. E. E. Raven took 5 for 27, and was well backed up by Peters and Hilary. For us R. H. Callender made a steady 51 not out, and found useful partners in Darlington and Millyard.

*v. King's.* Drawn. King's 178. St John's 104 for 9. An unexpected ninth wicket stand for King's lost us an excellent chance of winning this game. A. D. Peters bowled well, taking 7 for 44. An initial collapse in our innings was stopped by Raven (38) and Peiris (23), and chiefly by their means we managed to make a draw.

*v. Pembroke.* Drawn. A last wicket stand enabled Pembroke to declare at 226 for 9. We made 172 for 6, chiefly owing to a brilliant innings by C. L. Dunkerley, who made 109 not out in very quick time.

*v. Emmanuel.* This match was abandoned through rain when Emmanuel had made 93 for 3.

*v. Queens'.* Won. St John's 201 for 6. Queens' 86. R. H. Callender (48), L. J. M. Peiris (46), T. Millyard (41), and W. F. Eberli (27) enabled us to declare. An excellent piece of bowling by Raven (9 for 32) disposed of Queens' and won us the match.

- v. Jesus.* Lost. St John's 90. Jesus 91 for 6. Our solitary defeat. Callender and Millyard gave us a good start, 60 going up for one wicket. Then followed an inexplicable collapse against some not very good bowling. Raven and Hilary bowled well, but were badly supported by the field, and their efforts proved unavailing.
- v. King's.* Drawn. St John's 123 for 3. King's 97 for 7. This match was much curtailed by rain. Callender made 53 not out and Dunkerley 41. We declared, leaving them just time to make the runs. Their first batsmen forced the pace and lost their wickets, after which our bowlers made a fine but unsuccessful attempt to snatch a victory. R. J. Hilary took 4 for 43.
- v. Selwyn.* Drawn. St John's 209 for 5 (R. H. Callender 49, L. J. M. Peiris 43, C. L. Dunkerley 63 not out). Selwyn 22 for 1. Rain spoilt the match.
- v. Pembroke.* Won. Pembroke 117. St John's 118 for 1. Perhaps our greatest triumph. Pembroke brought a strong side, including eight Crusaders. Their batting failed miserably on a good wicket before the bowling of Peters (4 for 20) and Raven (4 for 46). We lost Millyard's wicket at 24, but then Callender (51 not out) and T. A. V. Wood (45 not out) hit off the runs.
- v. Bedford School.* Won. St John's 202. Bedford 143. This was a particularly pleasant victory, as we have not of late years shown our true form at Bedford. After Callender and Darlington had made 49 for the first wicket there was a collapse, four men being out in quick succession. Peters, however, stopped the rot, and Callender found an excellent partner in H. C. N. Taylor. Hilary and Saddler also gave useful help. Callender played right through the innings for an excellent 113 not out. Peters, Hilary, and Saddler bowled well, and, backed up by good fielding and safe catching, got our opponents out 10 minutes before time.
- v. Trinity.* Drawn. Trinity 217 for 6. St John's 166 (R. H. Callender 46, C. L. Dunkerley 63 not out, T. Millyard 26). We had slightly the better of the draw.
- v. Jesus.* Won. Jesus 101. St John's 119 for 4. This victory we owed almost entirely to two men. E. E. Raven took 8 wickets for 44, and C. L. Dunkerley made 72 not out. Both were excellent performances, as the wicket was true, and Jesus were playing their fast bowlers.
- v. Caius.* Drawn. Caius 209. St John's 111 for 3. An uninteresting draw. Saddler bowled steadily and well, taking 6 for 68, and Callender took 3 for 17. Callender made 51 not out and Peiris 44.
- v. Christ's.* Drawn. St John's 120 for 6 (T. Millyard 30, H. S. Wooler 21 not out). Christ's 66 for 6. Rain interfered with play. R. J. Hilary bowled very well, taking 5 wickets for 21, but we failed to force a win.
- v. Queens'.* Won. Queens' 170. St John's 171 for 2. Peters bowled exceedingly well, taking 8 wickets for 55. Callender (70 not out) and Dunkerley (66 not out) then batted excellently against the clock, and won the game for us just before time.

#### Characters :

*W. A. C. Darlington* (Captain). Has captained the side with great keenness and sound judgment, and has been rewarded with a most successful season. As a bat, has had bad luck through overwork. A safe field who has set a sound example to the side throughout the season.

- C. L. Dunkerley* (Hon. Sec.). A fine and often brilliant forcing batsman with an excellent drive on both sides of the wicket. Can be relied upon to pick the right ball to hit, and so is unusually safe for so fast a scorer. A smart outfielder who covers a great deal of ground and a safe catch. A very keen and energetic Secretary.
- E. E. Raven.* As usual, the mainstay of the bowling. Always a steady and consistent bowler, who is on his day brilliant. A useful bat in an emergency, as he can usually be depended upon to stop a rot or knock off runs. Has been at great pains to make himself a really sound fielder.
- A. D. Peters.* Greatly improved since last year. A bowler who always keeps an excellent length and uses his head very cleverly. A sound slip and a safe catch. Has not had much opportunity as a bat, but on one occasion showed himself capable of playing sound cricket.
- W. F. Eberli.* Has been prevented by work from playing very often or finding his true form. A pretty bat and a useful wicketkeeper. Was brilliant in the field in one match when not keeping wicket.
- L. J. M. Peiris.* A beautiful bat who scores very fast when set. Still gets caught from a weak shot on the off. A magnificent cover-point who is worth any number of runs to the side as a fielder.
- R. H. Callender.* A very sound and patient bat who has made a great number of runs in good style. Went in first and could always be relied upon to give the side an excellent start. Fast and safe in the field and a good catch. A useful change bowler.
- R. J. Hilary.* A very useful slow bowler when he finds his length, and on several occasions has bowled really well. Can bowl a good yorker, but should not overdo it. Has held catches in the slips, but is slow, and consequently his ground fielding is weak. Has had little opportunity of showing his ability as a bat, but might make runs. A very keen cricketer.
- W. Saddler.* A very useful fast bowler who keeps a good length. Keen and hard working, though not brilliant as a fielder.
- T. Millyard.* A batsman who has a wonderful reach, of which he makes full use. Has a tendency to uncertainty at times, but this should disappear with experience. With the exception of one week was always a really safe catch and a good field.
- H. S. Wooler.* Has been prevented by an injury from playing regularly, but on the occasions on which he has turned out has shown a great improvement on his form of last year, and is now a reliable bat with a good style. A very safe field.
- T. A. V. Wood.* An uncertain bat, who played one good innings, and might have got into the side if his fielding had been up to 1st XI. standard.

#### HOCKEY CLUB.

Captain—G. W. Bain. Hon. Sec.—H. M. Spackman.

The College won their final match with Jesus II., 6-2, and thus gained promotion to the Second Division. They had only been in Division III. for one season.

## GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

Balance-Sheet, 1911-12.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance from 1910-11 ...	80	6	2	Grants to L.M.B.C. ....	420	0	0
Subscriptions .....	890	15	6	" C.F.H.C. ....	280	0	0
				" Athletic Club..	35	17	1
				" L.T.C. ....	110	8	1
				" Fives Club ...	16	14	4
				" Lacrosse Club	28	10	0
				" Swimming "	28	10	0
				Printing, Postage,			
				Sundries ...	6	1	3
				Collectors' Commission..	11	18	0
					914	11	9
				Nov. 29, 1912—			
				Balance at Bank.....	56	9	11
	£971	1	8		£971	1	8

## Deposit Account.

Forward from 1910-11.....	202	18	5
Interest (June 30, 1911—June 30, 1912 ...	5	0	0
	£207	18	5

T. J. I'a. BROMWICH, *Treasurer*

Audited and found correct, 26 February, 1913,

E. A. BENIANS, *President*.

## ORGAN RECITAL.

Dr Rootham gave an Organ Recital in the Chapel on Sunday, June 8, at 8.45 p.m. The programme was as follows:

1. SONATA (No. 3) in D minor ... .. J. S. Bach  
Andante. Adagio e dolce. Vivace.
2. FANTASIA in G major ... .. J. S. Bach
3. TOCCATA and FUGUE in D minor ... .. J. S. Bach
4. PRELUDES ON CHORALES ... .. J. S. Bach  
(a) In dulci jubilo  
(b) Nun komm' der Heiden Heiland  
(c) Wachet auf, ruft uns die Stimme
5. FANTASIA and FUGUE in G minor ... .. J. S. Bach  
Before (a) (b) (c) in No 4, the tune on which each Prelude is founded was played over first.

## THE EAGLE CLUB.

The following have been elected members of the Eagle Club:—G. W. Bain, R. H. Callender, W. A. C. Darlington, W. F. Eberli, D. A. G. B. Ryley, A. E. Schroder, T. T. Scott, H. M. Spackman.

## THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—C. L. Dunkerley. *Secretary*—C. E. Stuart. *Treasurer*—A. F. Schroeder. *Committee*—A. S. Hibberd, R. H. W. Cobbold.

Two very interesting papers have been read to the Society this Term, one on Friday, May 9th, by the Rev. J. C. H. How, on "The Confessions of St Augustine," and the other on Tuesday, May 13th, by Rev. F. W. Worsley, on "Non-Literary Papyri."

## THE SWIMMING CLUB.

*President*—Mr Bushe-Fox. *Captain*—A. P. Bunt. *Secretary*—C. W. Smee. *Committee*—J. A. H. Scutt, C. H. Vernon, J. G. Hall.

The Swimming Sports were held at the University Bathing Sheds on Wednesday, May 21st, and Thursday, May 22nd.

On the First Day the conditions were extremely unfavourable, the water being only 52°, but there was a fair attendance. The following events took place:—

The 30 Yards Scratch (Back) resulted in an exciting race between C. H. Vernon and S. Nissim, the former just touching the pole first. Time, 44 secs.

The Plunge was won easily by D. C. T. Twentyman with a plunge of 48 ft. C. H. Vernon came second with 41 ft.

The 50 Yards Scratch was won in good time by J. G. Hall, C. H. Vernon again coming second. Time, 34 secs.

The 100 Yards Breast Stroke was reduced to 50 Yards, owing to the temperature, and was won by F. Kidd in 38 secs., J. A. H. Scutt coming in second.

On the Second Day the conditions had improved somewhat, and the longer races were held.

The 100 Yards Handicap resulted in a win for J. G. Hall, closely followed by C. H. Vernon. Time, 1 min. 11 secs.

The Quarter-Mile was reduced to 220 Yards, and C. H. Vernon came in as he liked, J. A. H. Scutt coming in second, 25 yards behind. Time, 4 mins. 11 1-5th secs.

The Dive was scratched owing to lack of entries.

On May 27th a fixture was arranged against Christ's, at the Leys Baths: the events were 50 Yards, 100 Yards, Quarter-Mile, and Team Race. The following represented the College:—C. H. Vernon, D. C. T. Twentyman, A. P. Bunt, J. G. Hall, and H. Shanly. The Christ's team were much too strong for us; but it is hoped that next year we shall be able to raise a strong team and have regular inter-collegiate matches.

## THE COLLEGE MISSION.

*President*—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—Mr Graves, Sir John Sandys, Mr Cox. *Committee*—Mr Bushe-Fox, The Dean, Mr Hart (*Sen. Sec.*) Mr Previté Orton, Dr Tamer, Mr Young (*Sen. Treas.*), J. B. P. Adams, F. D. Adamson, B. F. Armitage, A. F. Bellman, E. H. F. Blumhardt, R. S. Clarke, H. R. E. Clark, C. L. Dunkerley, W. F. Eberli, G. R. Edwards, R. D. Foster, F. Kidd, J. Lindsell, H. T. Mogridge, A. Russell-Smith, A. E. Schroeder, C. E. Stuart, H. C. N. Taylor (*Jun. Sec.*), R. W. Townsend (*Jun. Treas.*), G. E. Woodmansey.

On April 30, Rev. R. B. Le B. Janvrin, the new Senior Missioner, was instituted by the Bishop of Southwark and inducted by the Archdeacon, in an impressive service. Several members of the College, both senior and junior, were present, and it was gratifying to see the evident hold which the Mission Church has obtained over its congregation. Mr Janvrin, later in the Term, paid a visit to the College, and a well-attended and interesting conversation was held in Mr Young's rooms.

This is the last Term in which we shall have the services of Mr Young as Senior Treasurer. He goes out to the Delhi Mission in October. His work here, both for the Mission and as Chaplain, has been such that he carries with him to his new task the regrets and the good wishes and hopes of all of us.

## THE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

*President*—Mr Bushe-Fox. *Captain*—G. W. Bain. *Hon. Sec.*—C. N. Thompson. *Assist. Hon. Treas.*—W. H. Guillebaud.

The Lawn Tennis VI. has had a fairly successful season. Greater success attended our efforts in the League Matches than in the friendlies, when we seldom had a full side out. We were only just overcome by Jesus, who were top of our League. The nucleus of a good side for next year remains, as G. W. Bain, C. N. Thompson, and J. V. Jacklin (who has gained his colours) will all be up. Guillebaud is the only colour going down.

The 1st VI. was represented at various times by Bain, Thompson, Guillebaud, Jacklin, Sutherland, Chaudhry, Nissim, Peiris, and Beard. The 2nd VI. by Holden, Latif, Hofmann, Edwards, Lindsell, and Wooler.

In the 'Varsity side C. N. Thompson again played in both Doubles and Singles.

## THE BOWLS CLUB.

*President*—Mr Young. *Hon. Sec.*—A. R. Jacob.

The General Athletic Club made a grant for the purchase of bowls, and a Bowls Club was thereupon established this Term. The new club has been very popular, and its members held a Bowls Tournament at the close of Term. The lawn in front of New Court has been used as a bowling green by permission of the Council.

## THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—Mr Stewart. *Treasurer*—Prof. Rapson. *Musical Director*—Dr Rootham. *Hon. Sec.*—R. C. Hearn. *Committee*—Mr Campbell, Mr Russell-Smith, A. P. Long, B. F. W. Armitage, A. J. Beard, G. R. Edwards, R. D. Foster, A. S. Hibberd, V. Y. Johnson, C. W. Smeed.

The May Concert was held on Monday evening, June 9th. The performance took place, as usual, in the Hall, by kind permission of the Master and Fellows, and refreshments were served in the Combination Room. The attendance was very good, the Hall being quite full.

The programme followed the usual lines, lines which appear to be developing into hardened traditions of the Society; and, indeed, it is well that they should, for amongst College Concerts we rarely find one which provides a more delightful variety of music, or which sets such a high standard of performance, and in the days of superficial writing and exaggerated execution one is grateful for an atmosphere which is warranted to be thoroughly sound and wholesome! We say this designedly, because from time to time we hear complaints that the May Concert is too dull, that it needs a little more life, and we have even heard that it is "too classical," whatever that may mean. We will say quite frankly that the Musical Society never intends to provide its patrons with an entertainment that is merely cheerful, or to be used as a pleasant opportunity of meeting one's friends, and of having one's spirits (so wretchedly depressed, possibly, by preceding examinations) raised. A convenient and suitable series of arrangements of sequences of notes, with chords to match, has recently been devised to attain that end; and these progressions may be heard at any time by applying to the proper quarters, and using the appropriate instruments. At a College Concert we expect to hear good music, intelligently performed. In the Concert this year we were certainly not disappointed.

The styles of composition represented ranged from sixteenth century madrigals, through Brahms and Dvorák, to the sometimes, shall we say, ultra-modern work of Dr Rootham, always one of the most interesting features of the programme. A new feature, if our memory of previous Concerts serves us, was the production of a delightful Folk Song, "I'm seventeen come Sunday," one of those discovered by G. A. Grainger in Lincolnshire, and arranged by him for a village chorus and a brass band (which latter was in this performance fortunately merely a pianoforte).

With regard to the general standard of performance, although it was quite good, it did not seem to us to be quite up to that of some previous years. The vocal items

lacked the voices of Boddington and Winder, and we missed, perhaps, the intelligent playing of certain giants of the past. There was at least one exception to this, however, in P. V. Kemp's singing of Dr Rootham's two new songs, "All around was dumb and still," and "While the sun was going down," to words by Mary Coleridge. The improvement made by P. V. Kemp during the past year is very great. He has always displayed intelligence and feeling, but hitherto his voice has not been too willing a servant. In these two songs he showed that his voice has made great progress. He sang the first one perfectly. Expression, technique, and manner were equally good. He was fortunate in being accompanied by the composer, and we do not remember to have listened to any songs at the Concert with greater pleasure.

The Chorus (whose conductor, by the way, has recently been elected conductor to the Cambridge University Musical Society) are, as usual, to be congratulated on their singing of the Madrigals and the Folk-Song. The latter was a difficult piece of work, and in spite of the fact that the chorus did not contain as many good performers as usual, they sang it very well. We had a pleasant surprise when we saw that the "Stolen Child" was to be performed again. We cannot help saying that these repetitions are all to the good. A piece of this description cannot be fully appreciated from one hearing, and we are strongly in favour of producing such work at least twice within a few years. The more we hear this song the more we are delighted with its fairy freshness, and the perfect suiting of the music to the atmosphere of Yeats' beautiful words. We were interested to see that the Chorus successfully negotiated most of the pitfalls of two years ago. A. J. Beard's accompaniment was excellent.

There were two string items, a Brahms' Sonata for Violin and Pianoforte, and Handel's Sonata in G minor for two Violins and Pianoforte.

In his performance of a Sonata by Brahms R. C. Hearn, who was accompanied by Dr Rootham, played with his accustomed refinement and skill, but he was happier in the Handel Sonata, and in this case he and C. W. Smee were able to exert their own influence over the dutiful accompanist.

Other items were J. R. Earp's song, "Old Heidelberg," which was adequately sung, and two Vocal Duets by A. S. Hibberd and H. S. Hand.

The Vocal Quartette was rather weak.

We liked the Pianoforte Duet, Dvorák's "Slavonic Dance."

After the First May Colours had sung the "Lady Margaret Boat Song," the audience as usual joining in the chorus and

helping with the ritual, we departed, grateful to the conductor, secretary, and performers for their weeks of hard practice.

Below is the programme in detail :—

## PART I.

## 1. MADRIGALS:—

- (a) "Sister, awake!" (5 parts) ... .. Thomas Bateson  
(circa 1604)  
(b) "Shall I seek for grace?" (4 parts) ... .. John Dowland  
(1563-1626)  
(c) "The Nightingale" (3 parts) ... .. Thomas Weelkes  
(1570-1604)

## THE CHORUS.

2. SONGS ... (a) "All around was dumb and still" } C. B. Rootham  
(b) "While the sun was going down" }

P. V. KEMP.

3. SONATA in A major for Violin and Piano ... .. Brahms  
*Allegro amabile—Andante tranquillo, Vivace—Allegretto  
grazioso (quasi Andante)*

R. C. HEARN, DR. ROTHAM.

4. VOCAL DUETS ... (a) "Let us wander" ... .. Purcell  
(b) "Sound the trumpet"... .. } (1658-1695)

A. S. HIBBERD, H. S. HAND

5. PIANOFORTE DUET... "Slavonic Dance" (No. VII.) ... .. Dvorák

A. J. BEARD, W. G. EDWARDS.

6. PART SONG ... "The Stolen Child" ... .. C. B. Rootham  
(Orchestral accompaniment arranged for Pianoforte)

THE CHORUS.

## PART II.

7. VOCAL QUARTET ... "Wiegenlied" ... .. Brahms

R. D. FOSTER, P. V. KEMP, A. E. SCHROEDER, H. S. HAND.

8. SONG ... .. "Old Heidelberg" ... .. Adolf Jensen

J. R. EARP.

9. SONATA in G minor for two Violins and Piano ... .. Handel  
*Andante-Allegro-Largo-Allegro*

R. C. HEARN, C. W. SMEE, A. J. BEARD.

10. FOLK SONG... "I'm seventeen come Sunday"...  
Percy Aldridge Grainger

(Brass band accompaniment arranged for Pianoforte)

THE CHORUS.

11. CHORUS ... "Lady Margaret Boat Song" ... G. M. Garrett

Solo—FIRST MAY COLOURS.

## THE CHORUS.

*Trebles*—The Chapel Choristers.

*Altos*—Messrs Dunn and Thompson.

*Tenors*—Professor Rapson, R. D. Foster, W. H. Guillebaud, R. C. Hearn, A. S. Hibberd, P. V. Kemp.

*Basses*—Dr Allen, E. H. F. Blumhardt, N. D. Coleman, J. R. Earp, H. S. Hand, V. Y. Johnson, Mr La Touche, E. Ll. Lloyd, P. Quass, A. E. Schroeder, L. H. Shelton, C. W. Smee, H. M. Spackman, R. Stoneley.

## THE RIFLE CLUB.

*President*—The Master. *Vice-President*—H. R. E. Clark. *Captain*—C. H. Vernon. *Hon. Sec.*—I. H. Stockwood.

There is little to record this Term, owing to the absence of College Shooting Matches. We have had three members of the College shooting in the 'Varsity Eight at the same time, which is more than any other College has done. C. H. Vernon is to be congratulated on winning the 'Varsity Match Rifle Cup, and H. J. Van Druten on having shot for the 'Varsity in all their matches.

## THE COLLEGE BALL.

The College Ball was held, as announced, on Tuesday, June 10. The company was not very numerous, but since there was exactly the same number of ladies as of men no difficulty was experienced in finding partners.

The kitchen arrangements were excellent, and Herr Wurms' band surpassed itself.

The company dispersed at about 5 a.m.

## THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter  
ending Lady Day, 1913.

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

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