

LIB.
GAMB.

The Eagle

a Magazine supported by Members of
St John's College

March 1913



Printed for Subscribers only

Cambridge

E. Johnson, Trinity Street

Printed by Metcalfe & Co. Limited, Rose Crescent

1913



Lent Term, 1913.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 48.)

IN what follows we propose to offer some notes on and explanations of the matters contained in Dr Waidson's pamphlet printed in the last number of *The Eagle*. We shall refer to him as Waidson, adopting his own spelling of his name; but it occurs both in College and University Records under the forms Wadeson and Waydson.

In the first place it may be admitted generally that when Waidson's statements are capable of verification they prove to be accurate, and we may fairly assume that his other statements of fact are accurate; as to his inferences and judgments they must be taken for what they are worth.

Waidson matriculated in the University as a pensioner of St John's 3 July 1628 (as Wadeson), before the College Register of Admissions commences and so his parentage is not recorded; he does not seem to have been a Scholar. In the "Visitations of Yorkshire," published by Mr Joseph Foster, there is, at p. 594, a pedigree of Wadeson of Yafforth. The last name in this pedigree is that of "Robert Wadeson, half a year old 1612"; he was a son of John Wadeson of Yafforth. It is tempting to assume that this is the Johnian, the county agrees

with that of Waidson's birth, and at matriculation he would have been 16 or a little over, not an unusual age in these days. Waidson appears to have been a man of some influence, and if he were the son of a squire would not require the assistance of a scholarship in his College course.

Assuming that he matriculated soon after entry he would take the B.A. degree in 1632 or 1633; the University list of Bachelors for these years appears to be lost. We find, however, that a Nicholas Sherwood was admitted to the College 6 July 1633 as sizar for Mr Waidson, so that he seems to have been in residence and in Fellows Commons at that date.

According to his own statement he lived for some time with Lord Keeper Littleton (*The Eagle*, xxxix., p. 4; hereafter, in quoting from the pamphlet, we shall refer to the page only). Now, Sir Edward Littleton was appointed Lord Keeper 19 January 1641, and only held the office until 1 May 1642; being created Baron Littleton in 1641. So that, writing in 1649, Waidson refers to Littleton by his then title, rather than by the office he held while they were together. Littleton was Solicitor General in 1634, and became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1640. Perhaps Waidson held some post in the Solicitor General's office. It appears from Waidson's statement that he and Littleton did not agree; it seems to have been Waidson's fate to encounter many such persons. He then seems to have returned to College (p. 4), and to have taken the M.A. degree in 1639. On 13 May 1639 King Charles the First sent a Mandate to the College directing that Waidson, then an Inceptor in Arts, should be admitted a Fellow of the College. (The Mandate has been printed in *The Eagle*, xxiii., 300.)

Accordingly we find that Robert Waidson was admitted a Fellow of the College 12 August 1639: "in perpetuum Socium huius Collegii pro Domina Fundatrice quemcunque a primo proximum per literas

regias"; and on the following day he was admitted 'legista,' or Law Fellow by the Master and a majority of the Seniors. That is to say, he was admitted to the next Foundress' Fellowship which should fall vacant, and presumably to a Law Fellowship on the same footing.

Turning now to the College Accounts we find that for the civil year 1639 he appears at the foot of the list of Fellows, but without being credited with the usual allowances; in the year 1640 he receives the allowances from the second quarter onwards, *i.e.*, from 25 March 1640 he was an actual Fellow. Presumably no Law Fellowship fell vacant, there were but two, and he was still liable to lose his Fellowship if he did not take Priest's orders within six years. This explains why he was so anxious to get the "Physick Place" (pp. 6, 7), a Fellowship to be held by a medical man. Cleveland, who was his competitor both for the Physick Fellowship and Linacre Lectureship, got both. This fixes the date of the contest between January 1642-3 and March 1643, for Cleveland drew the stipend of the Linacre Lectureship from 25 March 1643 to 25 March 1644. Why Waidson did not then succeed as of right to Cleveland's Law Fellowship is not explained. Apparently Waidson was even then a turbulent person, for in the College "Admonition Book" we find the following entry:

7 Julij, Anno Domini 1642.

Ego Robertus Waideson Admonitus fui a Praefecto et Senioribus propter percussione[m] Magistri Mason.

He now apparently abandoned the study of Law for that of Medicine; he took the M.D. degree at Cambridge in 1647, and from Munk's "Roll of the Royal College of Physicians, i., 254," we learn that he was admitted a Licentiate of that College 2 January 1645-6, and a Candidate 14 July 1647. He also incorporated as an M.D. at Oxford 13 October 1648 (this agrees with his own statement, p. 25). It does not appear from Waidson's statement that he succeeded in getting the

Linacre Lectureship, but the College Accounts shew the following succession of Lecturers, the year is that in which they first appear as drawing the stipend :

- 1636 John Hay.
- 1643 John Cleveland.
- 1645 John Bird, up to 25 March 1647.
- 1647 Dr Waidson, from 25 March 1647.

Of these Waidson is the only one whose formal election appears in the Register of Officers and Lecturers, the date of election is there given as 9 July 1647.

Of these John Hay was a Master of Arts of the University of Edinburgh, admitted Fellow of the College 27 March 1634 in obedience to a Mandate of King Charles I (*The Eagle*, xxiii, 296-7). John Cleveland was the Cavalier Poet. John Bird, who is the subject of so much of Waidson's invective, matriculated at Oxford, from St Edmund's Hall, 28 June 1620, aged 16, and was admitted B.A. from Merton College 7 February 1623-4. The Oxford lists shew that Waidson is correct in his statement that Bird was not an M.A. of Oxford, and he does not appear to have incorporated at Cambridge either as a B.A., or to have taken the M.A. degree. Wood, in his *Fasti Oxonienses*, says of Bird: "Whether he be the same John Bird, who was afterwards schoolmaster in the City of Gloucester, and author of *Grounds of Grammar*, Oxon. 1639, I cannot say to the contrary. He that was Batch. of Arts was an Oxfordshire man born, and had been originally of St Edmund Hall." According to Waidson, Bird had been a "Paedagogue in Toolie's Lane, in Southwark" (p. 19, note). Bird disappears from the list of Fellows in the same year as Waidson, drawing his allowances up to December, 1648. Frequent reference is made by Waidson to his proceedings, in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, against Bird. The records of this tribunal are preserved in the Registry, and the case "Dr Waidson contra Magistrum Bird" is frequently mentioned. It first occurs

under the date 22 January 1646-7, when Dr Thomas Hill, Master of Trinity, was Vice-Chancellor. Witnesses seem to have been called and sworn, but their evidence is not recorded, the case was continually adjourned (as Waidson complains) and the last mention of it is as follows :

Dr Arrowsmith's answer to Dr Waidson 14 Januarij 1647 (i.e. 1647-8).

Whereas Doctor Waidson vrges me from day to day to proceede in order to passinge a sentence in an Action by him commenced in my predecessor's time, my Answer is that I am as yet unresolved about the lawfulnessse of my proceeding as Vice-Chancellor in the suit which I found depending in the Court between the said Doctor Waidson and Mr Bird, both Fellows of St John's Colledge, whereof. I am Master, seeing it expressly provided by the Statutes of that Colledge, vt omnes lites domesticae intra Collegium cognoscantur et diiudicentur &c.

This clearly did not encourage Waidson to bring his further wrongs, real or imagined, before Vice-Chancellors. So he endeavoured to obtain redress from Mr Winterburne, from the Court of King's Bench, whom he had arrested. This proved too much for the patience of the Master and Seniors, who made the following entry in the Admonition Book.

September 25, 1648

Whereas Robert Waidson, Doctor of Physick and fellow of this Colledge, hath lately Damnified, prejudiced and Scandalized the sayd Colledge by his arresting Mr Winterburne, Batchelor of Divinity and Fellow of the same, within the Colledge Precincts by a Writ from the King's Bench without the leave and contrary to the expresse declaration of the Master and Seniors, it was this day vnanimously resolved and decreed by vs (whose names are vnderwritten), The Master and Seniors, That the sayd Dr Waydson as well in regard of his contemptuous violation of the Statutes herein, as of his turbulent disposition and carriage (whereby the Society hath been much and long disquieted) be forthwith

declared *non socius* and Remoued from the Colledge by vertue of the twenty 5th and forty sixth Chapters of our Statutes.

Jo. Arrowsmith.	Ja. Creswick.
Hen. Maisteron.	Jo. Pawson.
Will. Allott.	A. Holden.
Ja. Mowbray.	Tho. Goodwin

This Order was at once carried into effect, for Waidson receives only three quarters' allowance as a Fellow for the year 1648 and thereafter disappears from the list of Fellows. This was the cause of his appeal to the Parliament, and it would appear that this appeal met with some success. The College Accounts for the year "1648," *i.e.*, the civil year 1649, contain the following entries.

Spent in the Master's journey to London when he went up with Mr Holden about Dr Waideson's businesse, in diet and horsemeat £6 1 4

Spent by Mr Creswick and Mr Heron, junior, in their journey to London with Mr Stoyt to appeare before the Committee for the University, August 29; In horsemeate and their own necessary expenses £5 8 6

For the hire of two horses for the journey £1 8 0

Paid to Dr Waideson for the 2nd quarter ending Midsommer by order of the Committee of the University for the allowance of a Fellowship £12 10 0

It would appear then that the Committee, while not reinstating Waidson directed that he should receive the then money value of a Fellowship. And this quarterly payment to him appears in the College Accounts up to the quarter ending 29 September, 1653.

Some few references to Waidson in the Accounts are perhaps worth mentioning. On 29 October 1640 he was allowed 6*s.* 4*d.*, "his charges in going to Bigleweath (Biggleswade?) to the Bishop of Durham." In the years 1641 and 1642 he drew the annual allowance, £2, as one of Dr Fell's Chaplains. Dr Fell had founded Fellowships and Scholarships in the reign of Henry VIII., and there were to be two Chaplains on the Foundation in the College "to keepe a derge with masse of requiem ons in euey yere solely to be songen and said"; a curious duty for a puritan layman.

Even the rooms which Waidson occupied during his College life can be identified from the College Prizing Books in which the valuations of fixtures from one Fellow to another are recorded.

On 30 April 1640 he took over from Mr Buckley "The lowe chamber on the southside of the tower in the new court" (*i.e.*, the second Court). He transferred this to Mr Hendon 12 November 1646. On 21 April 1647 he took over "The corner chamber next Trinitie College," from Mr Ridding; this was apparently in the First Court. On 20 September 1648 (a few days before his expulsion), he paid the valuation to Mr Thorold for "the chamber on the south side of the lower gatehouse" (also in the second Court).

In the Senior Bursar's account at the Audit, 16 January 1650-1, Mr. Worrall, the Bursar, claims to have allowed Dr Waidson £11 for his chamber "income," or valuation. Mr Crompton officially took the rooms over on 9 January 1653-4, paying £10 8*s.* for the valuation, and the Senior Bursar's accounts for the year 1654 have the entry "Lost on the incombe of Dr Waideson's Chamber £2 11*s.*" So that it would appear that Waidson either occupied the rooms, or claiming them they were left vacant during the period when he received the annual allowance of £50.

Of Waidson's career after his expulsion nothing

certain can as yet be said. The name of a Robert Waidson, or Wadeson, occurs several times in the "Calendars of State Papers, Domestic" in the Record Office.

For the year 1650, p. 291, we have the following :

16 August 1650 ; Proceedings of Irish Committee.

There being several sorts of drugs and compositions provided by Thomas Laxton, apothecary (which have been viewed and approved by Dr Waidson) for the use of the garrison of Kilkenny *etc.*

This seems the sort of duty Dr Waidson of St John's might have been engaged in.

In the Calendar for 1654, Proceedings of the Council (p. 404) :

12. To advise that Robert Wadeson, recommended by General Venables be appointed paymaster for the forces on special service.

And again at p. 410 :

2. Robert Wadeson, paymaster of the forces on special service, to have 10s. a day, and 30*l.* in advance out of the 30,000*l.* appointed for the special service.

In the Calendar for 1660-61, p. 352, there is a letter to Robert Wadeson, marine factor at Scanderoon ; and *ibid.*, p. 535, are some letters from which it would appear that Robert Wadeson was leaving and Martin Loe appointed in his place.

The identification of this Robert Wadeson with the ex-Fellow is conjectural only. His commonwealth friends may have given him the place, which he lost after the Restoration.

The book which Dr Waidson issued in answer to one of Dr Fern is not easily identified ; it will be observed that he gives an outline of its arguments but not its title.

Among the names of Fellows mentioned by Dr Waidson are those of the two Allotts. The elder, Robert Allott (B.A. 1595, M.A. 1599, Licentiate in Medicine 1606, M.D. 1608), was admitted a Fellow of the College 30 March 1599. He was a son of John Allott of Criggleston in the parish of Sandal, near Wakefield. In the Harleian Society's Publications, Vol. xxxviii., 496, 502, will be found a long pedigree of the Allott family, the earlier part of which was compiled in 1632 for Dr Allott of Cambridge. He was Linacre Lecturer for a long period of years, being first elected 8 September 1604, holding it until 1620, being again elected in 1624, and holding it until 2 November 1635. Thomas Baker, on the authority of John Bois, another Fellow of the College, describes Allott as "Medicinae Professor longe experientissimus ac peritissimus." We gather from Waidson's statement that Robert Allott was active in handing over the College plate to the King.

The younger Allott was William Allott (B.A. 1635, M.A. 1639), son of Edward Allott, of Criggleston, he was admitted to the College 12 May 1632, as a Sizar, and admitted a Fellow 29 March 1637.

Of William Winterburne an account has already been given in these Notes (*Eagle*, xxxiii., 267).

According to Waidson (p. 35) Winterburne was "publicly lashed under the person of Summerburn" in John Hall's poems. An account of John Hall will be found in Mr J. Bass Mullinger's *History of the College*, pp. 136-141. The volume to which Waidson refers is a small one entitled "Poems by John Hall, Cambridge. Printed by Roger Daniel, Printer to the Universitie, 1646; For J. Rothwell at the Sun in St Paul's Churchyard." It commences with some dedicatory verses, one of which is by Hall's Tutor, Mr John Pawson, addressed "To the no lesse knowing then ingenious Mr Hall, on his ignorant Detractors." Hall returned the compliment in an "Ode, to his Tutor, Master Pawson." The

reference to Winterburne (as Summerburn, printed with one *m*) is to be found in the following poem at p. 36. Without Dr Waidson's assistance it would have been difficult to understand the allusion in the last line.

To Mr S. S.

As he obtains such an enchanted skin
That Bullets cast aright could ne're get in,
Even so thou Monsieur tempered hast thy name
That to dispraise the most is yet no shame ;
To curse is to befriend, who like a Jew
Art both a Vagabond and money'd too ;
Who feed'st on Hebrew rootes, and like a tare
Unbid, unwelcome, thrive'st every where ;
Who mak'st all letters be thy *Gutterall*,
And brings the Congregations to *Kall* ;
Who though thou live by Grammar rules, we see
Thou break'st all Canons of Morality ;
And as far as that thread-bare Cloke of thine
Is out of Fashion, do'st from man decline ;
And com'st as near a wit, as doth a Rat
Match in procerity Mount Ararat ;
And art as fit to be a brewers Punck,
As Sumerburn is valiant when hee's drunk.

Waidson's protests seem to have had some effect in the College, for as we have seen John Bird ceased to be a Fellow in the same year as himself, perhaps because Bird, being only a B.A., could not statutablely be a Fellow.

The following entry relating to Winterburne appears in the Admonition Book.

Ego G. Winterborne ob insignem temulentiam ac crebra convitia aduersus socios aliosque vsurpatus, admonitus fui a Magistro et Senioribus et ex eorum decreto privatus comenatu menstruo. September 26, 1648.

Ita testamur : Jo. Arrowsmith, praefectus.

Ja. Creswick, Decanus senior.

Jo. Pawson, Decanus Junior.

We have examined Waidson's statements in some

detail, for the internal history of the College during the Commonwealth period is very obscure. The documents printed in *The Eagle* for June, 1912, dealt chiefly with the general question of the rights of those Fellows who had, or who had not, taken the Covenant. Waidson deals chiefly with his own personal grievances and his complaints are impartially directed against both parties.

The position within the College must have been an exceedingly difficult one. The Earl of Manchester on 13 March, 1643-4, addressed a writ, or mandate, to the President and Fellows of the College directing them to remove the Master, Dr Beale, for "opposing the proceedings of Parliament." Adding: "And I require you to sequester the profits of his Mastership for one that I shall appoint in his place; and to cut his name out of the Butteries and to certifie me of this your act within one day." There is no precise record of what was done, but John Arrowsmith was admitted Master by the Earl of Manchester himself on 11 April following.

Now the President of the College was Mr Thornton, who was also ejected, so that the College was in a short space of time deprived of the Master and President. Five of the Seniority, or governing body, were ejected. Those who were left were Peachie, Fothergill, and Thurston. Fothergill had recently been presented by the College to the Rectory of Thorington in Essex. Thurston, who had previously been Rector of Arlesford in Essex had recently been instituted Rector of Beckingham in Lincolnshire. These were probably absent in their parishes, leaving Dand and Heron as their deputies as mentioned by Waidson.

The number of Fellowships at that time was 53. We find from the College Accounts that 22 drop out in the year 1644 and 8 in the year 1645, a total of 30. The *Querela* gives the number of Fellows ejected at St John's as 29, and the names there given agree with the Accounts, the additional vacancy being caused by

the death of Mr Jude. The Earl of Manchester directed the admission of 12 new Fellows, but in the Accounts for the years 1646 and 1647 the number of Fellows is 33 only, one of whom, Hardware, is struck out as receiving no emolument. Thus the numbers of the Society were much reduced.

According to Waidson (p. 14), Peachie and Dand persuaded the Committee of the University to appoint them, with the Master, a body to elect the Seniority. Peachie was elected President 25 January 1644-5, and held office for two years, until 15 January 1646-7, when Thomas Fothergill, having returned from Thorington, became President. It is pretty clear that Peachie had not taken the Covenant, but he was thus placed in a position of considerable power and had some backing.

After the first storm was over there seems to have been no definite provision for requiring the Covenant from those who had escaped it at first. Waidson admits that he had not taken it, and there were no doubt others. Briefly, the Covenant was an undertaking to substitute presbyterian for episcopal government in the Church. The majority in St John's among the Fellows were no doubt supporters of the Covenant, "Covenanties" Waidson seems to call them (p. 23), but they were confronted by a fairly strong opposition of church or royalist sympathies.

Fourteen new Fellows were elected in 1647 and then in 1650 the "Engagement," an undertaking to support republican government in the State, caused further ejections.

For some years then from 1644 onwards the number of Fellows of the College was very considerably reduced. Perhaps because the College revenues in these troublous times could support no more. The College was for some time used as a prison, the accounts shew considerable sums spent on repairs, the wainscotting of the rooms, and even the furniture, having been used as firewood.

The Junior Bursar states that accounts for Commons are unpaid, chiefly, as he says, due from the ejected Fellows. As many of these had been thrown into prison and their goods "sequestered," they were hardly to blame.

Considerable sums for "War" or "Militia" taxes were paid. These appear in the Accounts under the new heading "Taxes." Two such items may be quoted from the Accounts of 1651.

For the Militia: Troilus Atkinson for 2	
moneths Taxes for the College 21 Maii	
1651	12 6 8

To Mr Whitbread of Thorington for 15	
moneths taxes ending September 29 and	
for drumms and collers	9 0 0

The total of such taxes, probably paid in the first instance by the tenants and then recovered from the College, is quite considerable, running from £120 to £130, that is to say the value of between two and three Fellowships at the time.

During the search through the College Account Books for entries relating to Dr Waidson the following memorandum with regard to the Library of Bishop Williams was noted. It is not easy to say why the Bishop adopted so indirect a method of securing that his books should come to the College. It will be observed that he entered into a bond to pay £100 a year to the College for ten years, and in default of this payment the books were to be forfeited to the College. In some ways it resembled the act of Bishop Fisher, who handed over his library by deed and then borrowed it again. Bishop Fisher's library was lost altogether, while that of Williams' came to us in part.

Whereas Dr John Williams then Bishop of Lincoln by his deede vnder his hand and seale did binde himselfe for the true payment of one hundred pounds per annum for

SJC
ARCHIV
D 25.2

tenne yeares for the vse of the publike library of St John's Colledge in Cambridge And for default of payment of the sayd summ, did make over to the sayd Colledge his library of bookes then remayninge in his house at Bugden in Huntingdonshire. A catalogue whereof he himselfe sent to the Colledge. And whereas there was a total default of the payment of the said hundred pounds per annum. And the books remoued from place to place in the life time of the said Bishop, soe as very many of them were lost and many made imperfect. It came to pass that after the said Bishop's death meanes were used at the great chardge and trouble of the Colledge, That that part of the library that remayned was at last deliuered vnto them. Whereof being possessed they found that they had already in their library most of the sayde bookes, whereupon after mature and deliberate aduise had and taken with the heyre of the said Bishopp, concluded that the best way for perpetuating the memory of the Bishop and for the prouidinge the good of the society was to reserue such bookes for the library as they had not And to make sale of the remaynder and to imploy the moneys which should accrue by such sale for the purchasing of lands, the Rents whereof, after the Colledge should be fully payd and satisfied for their necessarye chardges in procuringe the bookes and completinge the purchase, perpetual-lye to goe towards the buyinge of newe books for the librarye which should beare the Bishop's name. And for increase of mayntenance for the library keeper. And accordynglye a Purchase was made of certayne lands in Coton in Cambridgeshire called Madwell which at present yeeld twenty pounds per annum. A true account of which purchase and the chardges the Colledge hath beene at about the same is as folowith :

	£	s.	d.
The purchase of the lands in Coton cost	430	0	0
The chardges about it paid to Mr Rose	7	16	6
Payd to the Sheriffe for the fine		10	6
Payd for enrollinge the deed of purchase		13	10
Summa	£439	0	10

Chardges in seuerall journeys to London to procure the books, for hyringe roomes to lay them in, for making sundry catalogues, and for the chardges of portage and carriadge of diuers of them to Cambrige	77	17	3
Summa totalis	£516	18	1
Received for the books sold	382	6	0
Received for the half yeares rent at Michaelmas last, Kings Colledge rent deducted	9	7	6
Summa	391	13	6
Soe yt appeares the Colledge hath payd more then what they have received	125	4	7

Which sum of £125 4s. 7d. the Colledge is to reimburse themselues by the receiving the rents of the purchased lands till the sayd debt be fully payd and satisfied. And after wards the annuall profetts of the sayd lands to goe for euer towards the buyinge of newe bookes for the librarye. And towards increase of mayntenance for the Library Keeper according to the tenor specified in the deede of purchase of the sayd lands in Coton.

This entry was made the
18th day of January 1652
At the Audyt.

John Arrowsmith,
Thomas ffothergill,
Ed. Stoyte,
Rich. Beresford,
Isa. Worrall,
Ja. Mowbray,
Ja. Creswick,
Jo. Houseman.

Memorandum that whereas yt appeared there was owinge vnto the Colledge the summe of £125 4s. 7d. for the disbursements of the said Colledge about the library of Dr Williams of late Bishopp of Lincolne, over and above what was received. Mr Isaac Worrall, Senior Bursar for the year

1653 did bringe in and accounted twenty pounds as part of the said debt of £125 4s. 7d. received by him ; soe as is still due to the College vpon that account the summe of £105 4s. 7d.

Memorandum that the landes purchased of late for the vse of the librarye are entered in the Senior Bursers booke Inter Revenciones de Coton by the name of Madewells.

27 January 1653 FFRAUNCIS HUGHES, Auditor Collegii

The debt was gradually cleared off until in 1660 a small balance was handed to the library keeper. And so in successive years. The only year when the names of the books purchased are given is the year 1670 when we have this entry.

Bought in the year 1670, by Order upon the Account of the Bishop of Lincoln, 3 volumes of Beth Joseph at £2 5s. 10d. and Rixiolus his Almagestum novum and Geography at £3 15s. 0d., and received into the Library. In toto Six pounds and tenpence.

DAV. MORTON, Bibliothecarius.

In some places in the accounts the land is called Maids-wells in Coton.

In the College Library is preserved a folio volume containing a manuscript list of books, with the following inscription on the fly-leaf.

This Catalogue and all the Bookes therein conteyned was deliivered to Mr Henry Downhale, Batchelor of Divinitie and one of the ffellowes of Sct John's Colledge in Cambridge beinge their Atturney licenced under the Seale of the said Colledge for the use and possession of the Master ffellowes and Schollers of the Colledge of Sct John the Evangelist in Cambridge the seconde daye of November Anno domini 1632 together with a deede purportinge that effecte in the presence of :

Tho. Morison,	Thomas Merrell,
James Brooke,	William Price,
John Williams,	Edm. Johnson.
Thomas Keyneys,	

m/
Kemeys

There is but little on the face of it to connect the books with those of Bishop Williams, yet it is practically certain that the list refers to his collection.

Henry Downhale was admitted a Fellow of the College 12 April 1614, when he signs as Donhault. His degrees are as follows: B.A. 1611-2, M.A. 1615, B.D. 1622. His name appears with many variations. He was instituted to the Rectory of Toft in Cambridge-shire 14 February 1621-2, and collated to the Prebend of Carlton with Thurlby in Lincoln Cathedral 5 April 1631. He was one of the Chaplains of Bishop Williams who, on 22 December 1622, informed the College that Downhalt was engaged to go to France with Sir Edward Herbert, the Ambassador, and requested that three years' leave of absence for him with a competent allowance should be granted. To this the College agreed. Perhaps on this occasion Downhalt obtained the French books for Bishop Williams, of which there is a special manuscript list in the Library. Again we find in the licences "to pass from England beyond the seas," presumably an early form of passport, that one was granted 6 May 1637 to Henry Downehall, B.D., as household chaplain to Lord Fielding, Ambassador resident at Venice.

After the Restoration, a Henry Downhall, B.D., was collated Archdeacon of Huntingdon 27 April 1667, and died in December 1669. If this be the same man, he must have lived to a great age.

To return to the Catalogue, the description given of the books is of the briefest character with what appear to have been the Press Marks in the Bishop's library. Under *Biblia*, for example, is the entry:

English printed on Velams very faire 1539.
B. 11. 10 [Covered with red velvet].

The words enclosed in brackets are written in a different, but probably contemporary, hand. This modest entry must refer to Cromwell's Bible, one of the great treasures of the Library.

With this example of modest brevity before us it will be understood that to trace Bishop Williams' books in the Library is no easy business. Still with other clues to help us some can be identified with fair certainty. In Bishop Williams' Catalogue is "Joseph Mede—Clavis Apocalyptica 9. 1. Commentationes Apocalypticae." In the Library we find (Qq. 11. 5) in one volume handsomely bound in what appears to have been white vellum covers, "Clavis Apocalyptica" and "Commentationes Apocalypticae," with the following inscription:

Reverendo in Christo Patri, rerumque ^{tum} divinarum tum humanarum scientissimo, Domino Johanni Episcopo Lincolnensi, Domino suo ~~met~~ ^{met} tissime honorando, hoc memoris animi, debitique obsequii Testimonium mittit Josephus Mede.

Again we find in the catalogue "Rob. Flud. Historia utriusque mundi, metaphysica et physica. M. 8. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5." While on the shelves of the Library (Kk. 2. 8-12) we find four volumes bound in green leather with the Bishop's Arms stamped on them; the fifth volume is bound in ordinary leather, probably obtained to supply a volume lost from the Bishop's library. The original Press Marks can be detected in some of the volumes. The full title of the work is:

Utriusque Cosmi/Maioris scilicet et Minoris Metaphysica Physica/atque Technica/Historia in duo Volumina secundum cosmi differentiam diuisa/Avthore Roberto Flud alias de Fluctibus Armigero/et in Medicina Doctore Oxoniensi/Oppenheimii/Aere Johan. Theodori de Bry/Typis Hieronymi Galleri/Anno CIOIOCXVII.

The first volume contains the following manuscript dedication to the Bishop (with whom Robert Flud it will be observed claims kindred) written on a specially ruled sheet:

Ad Reverendum Patrem ac Dominum, Dominum

Joannem Lincolnensem Praesidem et Praesulem dignissimum, Magni Sigilli Angliae Custodem vigilantissimum, et Regiae Maiestati a sanctoribus consiliis conciliarium prudentissimum.

Epistola Dedicatoria.

Non inique ferat Amplitudo vestra (Pater Reverendissime Praeses in sublimioribus Reipub: officii eximie) si more fortassis temerario; causa seu ratione manifesta minime praeunte; diviturni et exantlati hosce, quales quales sunt, laboris et lucubrationum mearum fructus Excell: vestrae lubenter libenter offerre videar: cum ad tale munus obeundum duplex me suadet respectus, gemina vrget occasio; spirituum videlicet nostrorum vicinitas, arctus^{te} in consanguinitate nexus, mediante quo corpora, alias disiuncta, firmissimis simul vinculis et magnetico quodam Naturae quasi glutine coniunguntur, ligantur, univntur: ac tum postea, vt Dignitati et Amplitudini vestrae, me non modo opera ista composuisse verum ad amussim quae ijs inscripta sunt (contra irregulares quorundam assertiones) directe intelligere, imo vero et longe in Philosophiae mysterio maiora, vulgo profano haud publicanda, in cognitione mea retinere, luculenter appareat atque ab effectu et tanquam digito indicetur.

Ad consanguinitatis, quae est inter nos, nexum quod attinet (vestigia cuius, nullus dignitatum exteriorum gradus, utcunque elatus, delere aut eradicare potest) illum sat liquido in eo ipso explicatum habemus, quod ego Thomae Fludd militis, natione Cambri, origine Brittani, habitatione Cantiani, filius (licet natu minor), parentum arma cum sanguine mihi vendicans, etiam eadem cum illo ratione, memet sanguini et prosapiae Amplitudinis vestrae coniunctum habeo, vti ex facili stemmatis seu progeniei vestrae arboris inspectione percipietur.

Quod autem spiritu et sanguine nobis proximos, et praecipue dignitate atque honore eminentiores quodam naturae instinctu colamus, respiciamus et reverentia debita atque amore quodam hereditario prosequamur, nobis imperat externa huius mundi moralitas serioque nos vrgent interni Naturae stimuli.

En ergo et ecce (Pater et Praesul plurimum colende, Domine et Praeses huius Regni dignissime) quae mihi sunt charissima et labore durissimo parta (a Germanis, Gallis atque Italis sepe siquidem fronte accepta, imo vera a nostratibus recte compositis minime repudiata) Dominationi vestrae, tanquam victimam oculis et iudicio vestris praebendam, humiliter commendo: quae si Excellentiae vestrae grata minimeque neglecta persenserim, quod proxime sequetur volumen (opus spero haud minimi momenti) Nomini et Dignitati vestrae dedicare atque consecrare gestiam.

Interea diu et salubriter vivat, juste iudicet et in honore ac dignitate faeliciter persistat Excellen: vestra

Amplissimae et Reverendissimae
Dominationi vestrae servus humilimus et
obsequentissimus.

ROB. FLUD.

Another interesting work which bears the Bishop's Arms on the covers is a copy of Purchas, "His Pilgrims," in five volumes (F. 7. 25-29). On the fly-leaf of the first volume is the following inscription, now a good deal faded and the page a little damaged:

Samuel Purchas quondam Joannensis de Libris suis, hortatu Rev. in Christo Patris ac honoratiss. Domini D. Joannis Episcopi Lincolniensis et Magni Angliae Sigilli Custodis (cujus etiam insignia prae se ferunt) ad Bibliothecam Collegii D. Joannis Evang. missis manu propria isthaec.

Ille ego qui hinc primum studiorum erroribus actus
Ultra Anni Solisque vias, Maria omnia circum
Et Terras redeo. Tu Dive parens Jöannes
Salve. Isthac grati ne dedigneris Alumni
Munera. Me, mea, tali non Ego dignor honore:
Summus honoris apex, Summi Custosque Sigilli,
(Filius ille olim, Socius, Pater ipse Parenti)
Hoc voluit (valuitque) Auctori, operique Patronus
Laus mea, fraus. Mihi sat laudis super estque Meisque;
(Bibliotheca cape) en sunt haec *Insignia Laudi.
Naturam quaeris? stirpes, animalia, caelos,

Terrarum molem, maris et molimina? Gentes
Atque Hominum studia, urbes, casus, arma, colores?
Vis varia et vera? Orbem ipsum? dant hi Peregrini,
Ecce oculata fides! Liber hic libi Bibliotheca est.

There is a note in the margin: vel insculpta intellige mihi, ex tanta scilicet approbatione; vel ipsam Bibliothecam D. Custodi fundatori novae istius Structurae, et alias Collegii Benefactori Summo &c.

Below the lines are the words "pars sua coelum."

Samuel Purchas matriculated as a Sizar of the College in 1594, and took the degrees B.A. 1596-7, M.A. 1600; he was admitted B.D. at Oxford 11 July 1615. He was Rector of St Martin's, Ludgate, and All Hallows, Bread Street, in the City of London. His will, dated 31 May 1625, was proved 21 October 1626.

The fifth volume of the College copy contains only the Alphabetical Tables bound up together, with which exception it seems to agree with the description in Bohn's "Lowndes." The "Maps and peeces cut in Brasse or Wood in the former ten Bookes" come in Vol. i. after the Contents; the Map on page 65 of Vol. i. seems to be the same as that at page 115, and the Map of Virginia in Vol. iv. is wanting.

Another set of curious memoranda dealing with the investment of a legacy to the College is also set forth in the accounts for this period; these are the following.

Mr Anthony Higgins Deane of Rippon, sometimes one of the senior fellowes of this Colledge, lefte the Colledge a legacie of 130*li.* to make five scholarships equall to the Scholers of the ffoundresse, viz, foure founded by Dr Ashton and one by Mr Gregson. The 26th day of ffebruary Caroli 10^o the Colledge with this 130*li.* and 13*li.* more added to it, bought a Colledge lease in Mr Rose his name, viz. the howse which stands over against the Colledge gates commonly called the Pensionary. This lease will yeild the Colledge yearly 18*li.* 6*s.* 8*d.* at the least (for one of the vnder leases being expired will give more rent than now it doth) for the space of 27 yeares, Out of which summe of 18*li.* 6*s.* 8*d.* must

be deducted 5*li.* 10*s.* as being the old rent due to the Colledge vpon that lease, and 7*li.* 7*s.* 1*d.* for the allowance made to the five forenamed Scholers and for the sermon in memory of Mr Higgins on the 30th daye of Januarye. And there will remaine yearely the summe of 5*li.* 8*s.* 9*d.* or more if hereafter the rent of one of the vnderleases be raised, which summe, to be yearely at the Audit put into the Audit Chest in a bag for that purpose, will in the space of 27 yeares amount to more than 130*li.* with which money something may be purchased by the Colledge. Provided alwayes that if at any time within the sayd terme of yeares the Colledge shalbe at any charge for the repaires of the saide howse the sayd charges be deducted out of the overplus of the rent.

Henry Weedon for his part of the Pensionarye pays yearely by equall porcions at our Lady Day and Michaelmas	5 <i>li.</i>
Robert Willis for his part at Christmas, Lady Day, Midsommer and Michaelmas by equall porcions	13 <i>li.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Summa	18 <i>li.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
vnde	
To be allowed the Scholers per annum viz. 5 <i>d.</i> weekly to each of them	5 <i>li.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Item to the Preacher	10 <i>s.</i>
Item the Colledge parte for this foundation viz the fourth part	1 <i>li.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>
Item the old rent	5 <i>li.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Summa	12 <i>li.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>

The profit of this lease from the time it was purchased to the next Audit viz. Anno 1635 deducting onely the Colledge rent and 10*s.* for the sermon, for no allowance was made to the Scholers in this time, was 11*li.* 15*s.*, which summe did repay so much of the 13*li.* added to the 130*li.* to make the purchase.

The profit of this lease from the Audit 1635 to the Audit

1636, all ordinary deductions made aswell for the Scholers allowances as otherwise, was 5*li.* 8*s.* 9*d.* Out of which was deducted the summe of 25*s.* in full satisfaccion for the 13*li.* added to the 130*li.* to purchase the lease. The rest of it was brought in to the Audit by William Bodurda, senior Burser, the thirteenth day of December 1636 and put into the Audit Cheste in a bag by itselfe, being the summe of 1*li.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

Wm. Beale, *Praefectus Collegii.*
Tho. Spell.
Ro. Allott.
Tho. Thornton.
Raph Coates.
Tho. ffothergill.
Timo. Hutton.

[After four similar entries comes the following]:

January 25, 1641.

Memorandum that whereas there was 7*li.* 7*s.* 11*d.* allotted to Mr Higgins his Schollers. And 5*li.* 8*s.* 9*d.* put yearely into the Bag, there was an error in that Division, for the Schollers should have had 7*li.* 17*s.* 9*d.* and onely 4*li.* 18*s.* 11*d.* to be put in to the bag for the vse of the Colledge. Wherefore it appearith that there hath bene yearely put in to the bag 9*s.* 10*d.* for the space of five yeares more then should have bene, which comes to 2*li.* 9*s.* 2*d.* in all. Which sayed summe of 2*li.* 9*s.* 2*d.* was taken out Januarij 25, 1641 and allowed to the Colledge by being entered by Mr Coates, Senior Burser, vnder the head of recepta forinseca, so there remains in the bag 23*li.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

In toto 28*li.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Wm. Beale.
Will Bodurda.
Tho. ffothergill.

These memoranda are interesting in several ways. In the first place Mr Higgin's legacy was invested in the purchase of a College lease. Leases of house property were at that time granted on terms very similar to a ground lease at the present day; the tenant paid a

fixed rent, covenanted to do all repairs, and sub-let the property to the occupier. The Pensionary estate stood opposite to the College gate where the Divinity Schools now stand, and at one time was used to accommodate undergraduates, probably pensioners as opposed to scholars, and hence the name. The memorandum goes on to explain how the surplus revenue after providing for the payment under Higgin's will was to be set aside to form a sinking fund. For on the expiry of the original lease of the Pensionary it would revert to the College in any case. Banking not being established and investments restricted to land, the device of a bag to hold the accumulations was resorted to.

Anthony Higgin (for he wrote it so himself) was B.A. 1571, M.A. 1575, B.D. 1582. He was Rector of Kirk Deighton in Yorkshire from 1583 to 1624 and also Dean of Ripon, where he was buried 18 November 1624. His will is printed in full in the Publications of the Surtees Society, vol. 64, p. 362. His intention was to augment the allowance to Ashton's and Gregson's scholars. He was a Lancashire man by birth, and was admitted Gregson Scholar 8 November 1572, and a Fellow on Ashton's Foundation 25 March 1574. He therefore wished to assist the scholars on both the Foundations which he had profited by. Now Bishop Fisher's Statutes provided that the scholars of the Foundress were to receive 7*d.* a week as their allowance. The scholars on later Foundations were endowed on the same scale.

Lord Burghley, as we have seen in the previous Notes, provided an endowment to raise the allowance of the Foundress' scholars by 5*d.* to 1*s.* a week. Dr Higgin wished to follow this example by raising the allowance of Ashton's and Gregson's scholars to the same amount. There was also to be a Commemoration Sermon for which the preacher was to receive 1*s.*

This accounts for the two sums of £5 8*s.* 4*d.* and 1*s.*, making up £5 18*s.* 4*d.* Then there came into oper-

ation another general provision of the College Statutes. When a donor provided a new benefaction it was laid down that one-fourth of the total endowment should go to the general College revenues. The provision was not an unreasonable one, for those who enjoyed the endowments of the new Foundation also enjoyed at the same time what was provided by the College revenues as a whole. It was this one-fourth part which led to the mistake in the arithmetic of the first calculation. Those who drew it up had the fraction in their minds, but it was not one-fourth of the amount specially set aside for the new Foundation. The rule was that the new endowment was to be divided between the special purpose and the general College revenues in the proportion of three to one. So that the College share was one-third of that set apart for Mr Higgin's Foundation. As the total charge for the latter was £5 18*s.* 4*d.* the College share was one-third of this, or £1 19*s.* 5*d.* (and a fraction), not one-fourth, or £1 9*s.* 7*d.* as stated, the difference being 9*s.* 10*d.* The wording of the memorandum is not very apt, for the sum allotted "to Mr Higgins his schollers" was not £7 17*s.* 9*d.*, that was the total charge for scholars, sermon, and the College share.

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)



BACON AND SHAKESPEARE;
OR,
THE BARD AND THE BUTCHER'S BOY.

An entirely original Baconian melodrama in one Act by
R. F. PATTERSON.

DEDICATION.

To all those who have so long and lovingly laboured to enthrone our national bard and expose the Stratfordian impostor, I humbly dedicate this Drama.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

SIR FRANCIS BACON	<i>a poetical Attorney-General</i>
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE...	<i>a drunken usurer of Stratford</i>
BEN JONSON	<i>a scholarly poet</i>
ANN SHAKESPEARE (<i>née</i> HATHAWAY)	<i>wife to Shakespeare</i>

DATE	<i>April, 1616</i>
PLACE	<i>Stratford-on-Avon</i>

SCENE.—*The kitchen in Shakespeare's house, Stratford-on-Avon.*

(*Enter SHAKESPEARE, drunk.*)

SHAKESPEARE. A stoup of wine, wife!

(*Enter ANN.*)

ANN. A stoup of wine! Murrain on you for a drunken rascal. 'Tis not yet eight o' the clock, and your eyes are set. What am I to do with such a husband?

SHAKESPEARE. I' faith, coney, you must even make shift to endure me. 'Tis not in the power of man to resist the sweet alluring influence of sack. Some wine, ho!

ANN. Not a suck of booze more will you get, you scander-bag rogue. Do you not know

what Bacon has said in his witty tragedy of the Moor of Venice? (*refers to book*) "O God, that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains."

SHAKESPEARE. 'A doth, doth 'a? Then a plague on all Puritans, say I! When a man can write such nonsense as that, it is small wonder he is ashamed to own up to being a poet. A plague on all hypocrites, say I! But methinks I remember that in another of his plays—pox on't, its name has slipped my memory,—he says: "Dost thou think because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?" A merry motto, wife, there is much virtue in it. If thou wilt not give me sack, give me a flagon of old ale; it hath no fellow.

ANN. I will see thee die of thirst before I give thee as much as a drop of small beer.

SHAKESPEARE. How fearsome a thing it is to have married a shrew! Why ever did I do it?

ANN. You know right well why you did it, Master Shakespeare. You did it because I made you, Master Shakespeare, and I made you, not because your ugly dome-shaped head liked me, or because you had much monies; but because I wanted you to make an honest woman of me, to make me respectable. So make the most of that, Master Shakespeare.

SHAKESPEARE. The less said about that the better. Let us change the conversation. This talking is but dry work, and I could do well with a cup of Canary.

ANN. Canary me no canaries. Tell me, how dost thou think thou wilt pay for all these thy extravagances? Hast thou any money, thou knave, answer me that? Here am I toiling and moiling at my housewifery, while

thou art spending all thy substance at the Shakespeare Arms.

SHAKESPEARE. Money? Of course, I have money. Trade is brisk at present. Six months ago I lent Giles Goosecap an hundred and twenty ducats at a hundred and fifty per cent; and he pay me not and that right soon, I will distraint upon him. Then I have prosecuted Peter Bullcalf o' the Green for erecting a dunghill too near to mine abode. Substantial damages, wife, substantial damages. But, most profitable of all, I have been putting the screw upon Attorney-General Bacon; if he pay me not a thousand pounds, and that at once, I will blazon abroad his secret, I will let all London know who it was perpetrated those abominable plays, and then farewell to my knight's chances of promotion.

ANN. I scorn thee, thou base varlet. I scorn thee. Would that thou wert honest. I had rather thou hadst no money than that thou shouldst batten upon usury and blackmail. I come of decent people I do, and I tell thee again I scorn thee.

SHAKESPEARE. Of decent people, quoth 'a? Of a race of beef-witted clotpoles. I am a gentleman; and I bear arms I tell you, I bear arms.

ANN. Thou drunken sot! Thou usurious Jew! Thou upstart crow! Thou poetical impostor! I scorn thy gentility.

SHAKESPEARE. A fico for thy scorn. I am indeed a gentleman. Have I not a warrant for it? Am I not entered in the Heralds' Office as *armiger*, which is Greek for Esquire?

ANN. And I know, and all the world will know one day, that thou didst get thy warrant of gentility with the money thou didst procure from Francis Bacon—with thy hush-money.

SHAKESPEARE. Well, I am more a gentleman than you, you Puritan, or any of your clownish family.

ANN. I thou thee, thou dog. I thou thee thrice in thy teeth.

SHAKESPEARE. You do?

ANN. I do, thou knave.

SHAKESPEARE. That settles it. There is no peace at home, so I must even hie me to the Shakespeare Arms. There is good liquor there, wife, to cheer a man's heart. (*Exit.*)

ANN. A plague on thee, arrant tosspot. I marvel much how gullible the people of England be. Verily, it takes no clever coney-catcher to pheeze them. Here is my husband, it is as notable as day that he can neither write his name nor read a single line of print, nay he does not even know his criss-cross row. He is as absolute a dunce as any honest fellow who makes his mark. He is a notorious wine-bibber, and well known as one who puts out his money upon usury. And yet the people of England take him for a great poet. They think he wrote those plays that so took the groundlings at the Globe playhouse some seasons ago. (*Knocking within.*) Who's there in the name of Beelzebub? Knock, knock, knock. Anon, anon.

(*ANN opens the door. Enter BACON and JONSON.*)

ANN. Give you good day, gentlemen. What is it you want?

BACON. Is this the house where William Shakespeare lives?

ANN. It is in verity, good gentleman.

BACON. 'Tis well. I wonder whether he is in?

ANN. Alas! good sir, he happens to be out. He only recently has left the house, Having announced his laudable intent Of trudging to the inn—The Shakespeare Arms— And wooing plumpy Bacchus with pink eyen.

BACON. Fair lady, would it be too great a favour
(Mark that Fletcherian line, I prithee, Ben)
To ask you either to depart yourself,
Or else to send a trusty messenger
And summon William Shakespeare hitherward?

ANN. Sir, with the greatest pleasure in the world
I'll go myself and fetch my husband here ;
I go most gladly, for to say the sooth
The strain of talking nothing but blank-verse
Is making its impression on my nerves.

(Exit ANN.)

JONSON. I marvel greatly, Frank, that since you are
So wonderfully ignorant of verse,
Of dimeters, and trimeters, tetrameters,
Pentameters, hexameters, catalectics
Of pyrrhics, epitrites and choriambes,
That all the same you talk in putrid verse
Than which I nothing can imagine worse.

BACON. Tush man, it is a habit I have learnt,
I find it difficult to shake it off.

JONSON. Quell it by all means, nip it in the bud.
In my case it is different ; every verse
Rolleth with limpid ease from off my tongue :
Whether 'tis Greek or Latin, Welsh or Erse,
Italian, Spanish, French, or Portuguese ;
I speak each language with consummate ease.

BACON. Well, well, so be it ; I allow that you
Are unapproached in weight of scholarship.
But to our muttons. Can you guess the reason
Why I, who at the present time discharge
The duties of Attorney-General,
And have my hands phenomenally full,
Have left my work behind me, and have sought
This most insanitary country-town
Hight Stratford-upon-Avon ?

JONSON. I believed
It was because you lacked a holiday ;
I know your work has been extremely hard,
Because as well as all your legal duties

You've written several philosophic books,
Trifles compared to what *I* might have done,
But still such trifles occupy some time.
And then there is the book you're writing now,
Called the Anatomy of Melancholy,
'Tis not so long, besides, since you did finish
The Authorized Version of the Bible ;
So taking count of all your numerous tasks
I did recall the words of Juvenal,—
(See his Eleventh Satura *ad fin.*)

"Voluptates commendat rarior usus,"
Which I felicitously render thus :
"A rarer use commendeth voluptats."

Besides all authors of authority,
Hippocrates and Galen, Euthyphro,
Ventidianus and Agasias,
Advise a man to take at intervals
A little rest, a well-earned holiday.

BACON. Your supposition is entirely wrong ;
Know you this fellow Shakespeare ?

JONSON. Fairly well,
We generally nod whene'er we meet,
And now and then—at intervals—shake hands.

BACON. What think you of him ?

JONSON. He's a sorry bard,
Entirely ignorant of Aristotle,
Equipped with little Latin and less Greek.
Would you believe it—in his Winter's Tale
He gives a sea-coast to Bohemia !
Besides, his works are full of horrid tropes,
Of unforgivable hyperboles,
And vulgar paronomasias or conceits.
His Romans too are patently inept,
He gives them doublets, clocks, and chimney pots,
And then he doesn't seem to know his Dio,
His Sallust, Tacitus, or Suetonius,
Or his Salubrius Meticulus.
Contrast me *passim* ; every phrase of mine,
In my Sejanus or my Catiline,

Is founded upon good authority ;
In short I must confess this fellow, Master
Gulielmus Shakespeare, is a poetaster.

BACON. It may surprise you then perhaps to learn
That I'm the author of those forty plays.

JONSON. You are! I am not specially surprised,
I always thought indeed you were no poet
And now, Sir Francis Bacon, now I know it.

(*A pause.*)

BACON. I'm waiting for you, Jonson, to enquire
The reason I concealed my authorship.

JONSON. I'm not the least bit curious ; indeed
It is as obvious as heaven's sun
Why you concealed your authorship ; had I
Produced such vile distorted plays as yours,
I would have taken very special care
That nobody should know that they were mine.
Now had you writ the Alchemist or Fox
(Supposing miracles were possible),
I should have every reason to inquire
Why you'd concealed the authorship so long.

BACON. Well, if you won't, you won't ; but let me say
(*angrily*) The audience expects that every man
Will do his duty ; if you ask me not,
How can the audience possibly divine
My reasons, Jonson ?

JONSON. Very well, here goes.
Why did you thus conceal your authorship ?

BACON. Well, thereby hangs a tale. Some years ago,
To be exact, in fifteen ninety-one,
A strange poetic madness seized on me,
And almost ere I knew what I had done
I wrote a play—The Comedy of Errors.
I looked with horror on my handiwork,
And said, "This sort of thing will never do ;
Playwriting's a disreputable trade,
And if you once are known as dramatist
'Twill ruin all your chances at the bar.

And so I sent my play anonymously
Unto the theatre ; in course of time
It was produced, and was a huge success.

And then I perpetrated several more,
Love's Labour's Lost, and The Two Gentlemen,
Romeo and Juliet, Taming of the Shrew,
And several other witty comedies,
And half-a-dozen plays historical.

JONSON. But what has Shakespeare got to do with this ?

BACON. That point I'm coming to ; in 'ninety eight
I thought I'd see my dramas through the Press ;
And then I sent a confidential note
About the printing of Love's Labour's Lost
Unto my printer, and as errand boy
I chose that seedy, needy, greedy knave
Hight William-Shakespeare. He the letter oped,
And being too illiterate to read it,
He took it to a friend and had it read.
Thus he surprised my secret. Then he came,
And said unless I gave him fifty pounds
He'd tell the Queen 'twas I that wrote the plays.
And so I gave the money ; ever since
I've paid and paid and paid and paid again
To make him hold his peace. And in return
For all this money, he has let me use
His name, and so it is that everyone
Believes that William Shakespeare wrote the plays.
And now he's got more threatening than ever
And says unless I pay a thousand pounds
He'll turn informer ; therefore I have come
To try to talk him into common-sense
And let him know that I am stony-broke.

JONSON. I'll back you up—I'll reason with the man,
But hush—I think I hear him singing songs.

SHAKESPEARE (*sings off stage*).

When that I was and a little butcher's boy,
With hey ho, the wind and the rain,
To slaughter calves was my employ,
For the rain it raineth every day.

So when I came to London town,
 With hey ho, the wind and the rain,
 My total wealth was half-a-crown,
 For the rain it raineth every day.

This way of life was somewhat hard,
 With hey ho, the wind and the rain,
 So I became a famous bard,
 For the rain it raineth every day.

And I've received enormous praise,
 With hey ho, the wind and the rain,
 For writing someone else's plays,
 For the rain it raineth every day.

If for success you feel inclined,
 With hey ho, the wind and the rain,
 Deceive mankind, for they are blind,
 And you'll rake in ducats every day.

(*Enter SHAKESPEARE, very drunk.*)

SHAKESPEARE. Nose, nose, jolly red nose,
 And who gave thee this jolly red nose?
 A plague on these pickle herring! How
 now, sot? whom have we here? Frank Bacon,
 as I am a kirsten soul! and Jonson too! A
 stoup of wine, wife! for these gentlemen.

(*Sings*) For Julian of Berry, she dwells on a hill,
 And she hath good beer and ale to sell;
 And thither will we go now, now, now,
 And thither will we go now!

It was the false knave that stole his neighbours' deer. Well, God's above all; and there be souls that must be saved and there be souls must not be saved. Do not think, gentlemen, that I am drunk; this is a poet (*indicates BACON*) and this is an usurer (*indicates himself*). I am but drunk north-north-west; when the wind is southerly I know a bard from a butcher.

(*Enter ANN with wine and then exit again. Business while BACON and JONSON drink and prevent SHAKESPEARE from doing so.*)

JONSON. This Sherris-wine is excellent; but not
 As good as the Canary at the Mermaid.

SHAKESPEARE.
 Drink to me only with thine eyes
 And I will pledge with mine.

Let's have no more of this; Let's to our
 affairs. God forgive our sins! Gentlemen,
 let's look to our business.

BACON. My business may be briefly stated, sir.
 You bid me pay to you a thousand pound,
 I haven't got the money, and can't pay.

SHAKESPEARE. No money! then go make some, Master
 Attorney-General, make some; for I am not
 to be fobbed off with deceitful words.

BACON. I tell you, sir, I'm absolutely broke.
 I haven't got a ha'penny in the world,
 And I have come to tell you this, and see
 If we could come to some conclusion.

SHAKESPEARE. Fair words butter no parsnips. The pro-
 verb is something musty. Come, come, Sir
 Francis, hand me the chinks and *paucas*
palabras.

BACON. I tell you that I cannot; but I pray
 Let Master Jonson arbitrate between us;
 He'll settle something satisfactory.

SHAKESPEARE. So be it. We shall then get something
 really learned. Let the devil and his dam
 take me if I listen.

(*Sings*) Nutmegs and ginger, cinnamon and cloves
 And they gave me this jolly red nose.

JONSON. If I do understand the case aright,
You, Master Shakespeare, want a thousand pound
Which yonder knight possesses not; and you
Say if he pays you not you'll bruit abroad
His deadlly doings as a dramatist.
Is that correct?

SHAKESPEARE. Ay, 'tis all one if it be not.

JONSON. Then you, O Shakespeare, must be merciful.

SHAKESPEARE. On what compulsion must I, tell me that?

JONSON. The quality of mercy is not strained,
So says the Second Book of Cyprian
And John Montanus makes the same remark;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
(See Aristophanes De Nubibus),
Upon the earth beneath, it is twice blessed,
As Heliogabalus acutely says:
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes;
Compare Volumnius the Corsican,
Book ten and Chapter twenty, section two.
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown.
See Machiavel De Principe, and see
The Odes of Horace, and Propertius.
It is an attribute to God himself,
Concerning which divine concomitants
Read all the Christian fathers; and as well
See Sosicles and Antegropolous,
Antibolanus and Jejunius.
I take it that I now have proved my point.

SHAKESPEARE. 'Tis as transparent as a brick wall, i' faith.
But I repeat my remark, either I get a
thousand pounds or else there will be one
pettifogging politician less in the world.

BACON. Hear me good sir, 'tis not in human power
To make of nothing something; as I said
Within my noble tragedy of Lear,
"Nothing will come of nothing; speak again."

SHAKESPEARE. 'Tis no use. Adamant is no softer than
my fell purpose.

BACON. But as I said within my tragedy
The Jew of Malta—"all the joys of time
Have taken their flight and left me in despair,
And of my former riches rests no more
But bare remembrance." To deal roundly with
you,
I cannot pay you even if I would
And would not pay you even if I could.
I fancy I have penned a line like that
Under the pseudonym of Robert Greene.

SHAKESPEARE. Very well, to-morrow morning I will send
an herald to London, and he will go straight
to King James (God bless him), and tell him
what a puny peddling poetaster he has for
Attorney-General.

BACON. You stick to that?

SHAKESPEARE. I do.

BACON. Then have at thee, dog. (*They fight.*)

SHAKESPEARE. One.

BACON. No.

SHAKESPEARE. A judgment, Jonson.

JONSON. A hit, a very palpable hit.

BACON. Well, again.

SHAKESPEARE. Another hit; what say you?

BACON. A touch, a touch I do confess. (*A pause.*)

SHAKESPEARE. Come for the third, Sir Francis, you but dally;
I pray you, pass with your best violence.
I am afeared you make a wanton of me.

BACON. Say you so? Come on.

SHAKESPEARE. Have at you now;

You wretched rhymester; miserable man.

BACON. Parry me that, thou base usurious dog,
Thou hideous blackmailer, drunkard, sot,
Parry me that, thou spurious Swan of Avon,
And damned be him that first will play the craven.

(SHAKESPEARE runs off stage pursued by BACON.)

JONSON. I wonder what is happening? should I
Go out and see? No, no; were I to die,
As easily I might while they are fencing,
England would lose her most distinguished bard.
Which she can ill afford to do considering
No other living poet's any use.
'Tis dangerous when a mighty poet comes
Between the pass and fell-incensed points
Of mighty opposites, and so I think
I'll stand my ground; as Francis Bacon says
In his new poem called *Sir Hudibras*,
" 'Tis better far to fight and run away,
For then you live to fight another day,"
Or words to that effect. Hullo, what's this?

(*Enter BACON with SHAKESPEARE'S head.*)

JONSON. Hail bard! for so thou art. Behold where stands
The usurper's cursed head; what triple asses,
Quadruple donkeys, are the English folk
To take this clownish drunkard for a god
And worship this dull fool.

BACON. Thou sayest sooth:
I triumph now, relieved from all my fears;
No longer need I dread blackmail at all,
For I can trust you, Ben, to keep my secret.
But many, many years after my death,
When I am buried in the churchyard and
(That line belongs to my fourth period)
Am food for worms, someone will find it out
By means of certain cyphers I have placed
Within the forty so-called Shakespeare plays.
But this I tell you, who soe'er he be
Who reads my cypher, he will bear a brain.
Because in faith 'tis strange, 'tis passing strange,
'Tis difficult, 'tis wondrous difficult,
To read the cypher I have writ. That is
Because I do not want it to be known
For many years that I have been a bard.

Howevei, now I'll take this villain's head,
And bury it certain fathoms in the earth
Beneath the Wye. An echo answers "Why"?

(*Exeunt JONSON and BACON.*)

(*Enter ANN with SHAKESPEARE'S will.*)

ANN. It's a lone widow woman I am now; never did
I have a happy day with you since I married you,
Master Shakespeare, but still I cannot choose but
weep at your death. Let me open this will (*does so*).
What's this? "Item, I give unto my wife
my second best bed with the furniture." Only
his second best bed! after all my years of slaving
and scraping! his second best bed! Would he
were alive again that I might box his ears! Any-
how, I'll give him old coil in the next world.
Wait a bit, Master Shakespeare, wait a bit!

CURTAIN.



SAMUEL BUTLER AND HIS NOTE-BOOKS.*

THERE is an amusing passage in one of Samuel Butler's essays† in which he tells how the British Museum authorities would persist in describing him, in default of a better label, as "'of St John's College, Cambridge,' an institution," adds Butler, writing in 1888, "for which I have the most profound veneration, but with which I have not had the honour to be connected for some quarter of a century."

It was in 1854, to be exact, that Butler came up as an undergraduate to this College. He took his degree in 1858, being bracketed twelfth in the First Class of the Classical Tripos of that year. The chief evidences of his literary ability are to be found in half-a-dozen or so "skits" which he wrote during these years. There was, for instance, as Canon McCormick put on record in a letter to *The Times*, just after Butler's death in 1902, a "Prospectus of the Great Split Society," against those wishing to form narrow parties within the College. Another skit of a similar character was an examination paper set to a gyp. Neither of these, unfortunately, has been preserved: but in this volume of "Note-books" we have four remarkable and amusing pieces which show the peculiar bent of Butler's mind at this period.

* "The Note-Books of Samuel Butler," edited by Henry Festing Jones. London: A. C. Fifield.

† "*Quis Desiderio*?" republished in "Essays on Life, Art, and Science."

In his obituary article in *The Eagle* (Dec. 1902), Mr Festing Jones has said that Butler, even at this time, showed a great liking for Handel; it will be remembered that later he began to compose music in the manner of Handel, and came to call himself an Handelian for this reason.

Another important influence which touched Butler—though probably but momentarily—when an undergraduate, was that of the Cambridge Evangelical divine, Charles Simeon. As described in the early pages of J. H. Shorthouse's "Sir Percival," the personal influence of this man and his work lasted long after his death, and during the earlier decades of the last century was prodigious—as extensive, it is said, as that of Newman. Simeon's work was continued by a body of men known as the Simeonites, or "Sims" as they were called, and in Butler's "Way of All Flesh," Ernest Pontifex—very much a subjectivised version of the author himself—is described as coming under the sway of the "Sims" for a brief period.* In this novel of Butler's—which is chiefly to be regarded as a practical explanation of his "Life and Habit" theory of heredity—there is an account of a Prayer Meeting and Address in St John's, given by a certain Rev. Gideon Hawke, a prominent London Evangelical preacher. The entire description is written, of course, with all that force of delicate and subtle irony which Butler could command when desiring to satirise what he considered as the shams of life. There can be no doubt that in later years he came to look back upon his Cambridge days very much through the focus of religious unbelief. And for this reason "The Way of All Flesh," a novel largely autobiographical, is a

* Since writing this, a Parody on a Simeonite Tract, written by Butler in his second term at St. John's, has been unearthed and printed in *The Cambridge Magazine* recently. Butler says of the College: "There are only ten good men in St. John's; I am one; reader, calculate your chance of salvation."

saddening and even bitter work, dissecting and analysing relentlessly every phase of spiritual unrest, until the—to him—only logical and tenable position is reached.

Dr Bonney has described "Sam" Butler, as he was called when at Cambridge, as very good company; he was "rather above the middle height, rather thin and pale, dark hair, a slightly sardonic or saddened expression, but with a strong sense of humour, and witty in phrase." The four pieces we have mentioned, included in this book with Butler's poems, and written by him between 1854 and '58, certainly show signs of the author of "Erewhon," and the future "lord of irony, that master spell." To the first numbers of *The Eagle*—that is in 1858 and 1859-60—he contributed two or three articles, one of them "On English Composition and Other Matters" over the pseudonym "Cellarius," a name he afterwards used in his "Darwin among the Machines," which formed the germ of "Erewhon." Two papers in the second volume (of *The Eagle*), under the title "Our Emigrant," were used as material for his book "A First Year in Canterbury Settlement" (New Zealand), published in 1863. Yet it is not a fact that Butler was ever senior editor of *The Eagle*, as stated in an article by Canon J. M. Wilson in the Lent Term number 1889, which celebrated its Tricenary. Butler kept a copy of this article and made on it the following note:—

"I was never an editor of *The Eagle*. I wrote two or three pieces in later numbers full of conceit and not such as I should like to see myself or to be seen by others, but young people will do these things."*

In addition to his other activities at Cambridge, Butler was a keen and useful member of the Lady Margaret Boat Club. He coxed the first boat when

* For this and other information contained in this paper we are indebted to Mr H. Festing Jones.

head of the river in 1857, and also did some coaching. On the last night of the May races in this year, a mishap occurred which nearly resulted in disaster. At the start Butler, the cox, got the bung rope—or chain—involved with his rudder lines, and L.M.B.C. I. was nearly bumped by Second Trinity. But we succeeded in getting away, and Second Trinity was bumped by First Trinity at the next corner. This bump, had it occurred, would have been all the more disastrous, as we had been head of the river since 1854. Canon McCormick was rowing at "five" in that boat, and Canon Kynaston at stroke. Butler described the incident in a most amusing letter to his mother; as one may imagine, the language used at this time, in regard to it, was of a somewhat forceful character.

Samuel Butler's interest in rowing becomes evident, also, in "The Way of All Flesh," where he describes Ernest Pontifex as coxing some scratch fours. But there is one of his undergraduate pieces in this volume of "Note-Books," written in the manner of Herodotus, which is an admirable description of the Johnians' rowing:—

"TRANSLATION FROM AN UNPUBLISHED WORK
OF HERODOTUS.

"And the Johnians practise their tub in the following manner:—They select 8 of the most serviceable freshmen and put these into a boat and to each one of them they give an oar; and, having told them to look at the backs of the men before them, they make them bend forward as far as they can and at the same moment, and, having put the end of the oar into water, pull it back again into them about the bottom of the ribs; and, if any of them does not do this or looks about him away from the back of the man before him, they curse him in the most terrible manner, but if he does what he is bidden they immediately cry out:

"'Well pulled, number So-and-So.'

"For they do not call them by their names but by certain numbers, each man of them having a number allotted to him

in accordance with his place in the boat, and the first man they call stroke, but the last man bow ; and when they have done this for about 50 miles they come home again, and the rate they travel at is about 25 miles an hour ; and let no one think that this is too great a rate for I could say many other wonderful things in addition concerning the rowing of the Johnians, but if a man wishes to know these things he must go and examine them himself. But when they have done they contrive some such a device as this, for they make them run many miles along the side of the river in order that they may accustom them to great fatigue, and many of them, being distressed in this way, fall down and die, but those who survive become very strong and receive gifts of cups from the others ; and after the revolution of a year they have great races with their boats against those of the surrounding islanders, but the Johnians, both owing to the carefulness of their training and a natural disposition for rowing, are always victorious. In this way, then, the Johnians, I say, practise their tub.”*

Besides being a faithful model of the classical manner, this is an amusing description of those who labour in rowing, as seen through the eyes of Samuel Butler.

There is a second piece, also, which should be of especial interest to our readers. It is a whimsical satire thrown into the form of a dialogue, between the Junior and Senior Dean of St John's College, questioning as to why Samuel Butler, though an “excellent young man,” “never comes to Sunday morning chapel.” Probably Butler never intended, or thought, that it should ever be published. Yet it is well worth quotation in full:—

“THE TWO DEANS.

“*Scene : The Court of St John's College, Cambridge. Enter the two Deans on their way to morning chapel.*”

“Junior Dean : Brother, I am much pleased with Samuel Butler,
I have observed him mightily of late ;

* Through the courtesy of the Publisher, Mr H. Festing Jones, and Butler's literary executor, we are enabled to quote this and “The Two Deans” *in extenso*.

Methinks that in his melancholy walk
And air subdued when'er he meeteth me
Lurks something more than in most other men.

“Senior Dean : It is a good young man. I do bethink me
That once I walked behind him in the cloister,
He saw me not, but whispered to his fellow :
'Of all men who do dwell beneath the moon,
I love and reverence most the Senior Dean.'

“Junior Dean : One thing is passing strange, and yet I know
not

How to condemn it ; but in one plain brief word
He never comes to Sunday morning chapel.
Methinks he teacheth in some Sunday School,
Feeding the poor and starveling intellect
With wholesome knowledge, or on the Sabbath morn
He loves the country and the neighbouring spire
Of Madlingley or Coton, or perchance
Amid some humble poor he spends the day
Conversing with them, learning all their cares,
Comforting them and easing them in sickness.
Oh 'tis a rare young man !

“Senior Dean : I will advance him to some public post,
He shall be chapel clerk, some day a fellow,
Some day perhaps a Dean, but as thou sayst
He is indeed an excellent young man—

“*Enter Butler suddenly without a coat, or anything on his head, rushing through the cloisters, bearing a cup, a bottle of cider, four lemons, two nutmegs, half-a-pound of sugar, and a nutmeg grater.*”

“*Curtain falls on the confusion of Butler and the horror-stricken dismay of the two Deans.*”

Turning to the actual Notes themselves which Mr Festing Jones has selected and arranged from the half-dozen or so volumes of Note-Books, we are immediately struck with the wide and diverse range of subjects with which Butler dealt during his life. When quite a young man he acquired the habit of carrying in his waistcoat pocket a small note-book, or common-place book, in which he noted down any ideas or thoughts

that he wished to remember. "One's thoughts fly so fast," he says, "that one must shoot them; it is no use trying to put salt on their tails." And having seized, or shot, these thoughts, as he expresses it, he spent an hour a day, during the last ten years of his life, in indexing, arranging, and editing them. Mr Festing Jones, in his capacity as official editor for the press, has been to infinite pains to examine every note he has included, in order to determine as exactly as may be, the most obviously relevant heading under which to insert it. For not a few of the notes overlap—a thing inevitable with such a writer as Butler, whose work, though intensely original, was characterised perhaps by nothing so much as its consistency. The closely knit interdependence of his ideas comes out strongly in his scientific, classical, musical, philosophic, and purely satiric work. He saw little or nothing *in isolation*; each idea in its very process of formation became an intimate, correlated part of the whole body of his thought.

Further, these "Note-Books" reveal to a remarkable extent his gift for conveying the most delicate and elusive, the very flimsiest of ideas and happenings—which with almost any other writer would appear merely trifling and without significance—so that they may lose nothing in the telling. "Beer and My Cat," "Swells," "Eating and Proselytising," "The Lost Chord," "Cat-Ideas and House-Ideas" may serve as examples. Of "The Lost Chord" he says:—

"It should be called 'The Lost Progression,' for the young lady was mistaken in supposing she had ever heard any single chord 'like the sound of a great Amen'. . . . And there she is on the walls of a Milanese restaurant arpeggiating experimental harmonies in a transport of delight to advertise Somebody and Someone's pianos and holding the loud pedal solidly down all the time. Her family had always been unsympathetic about her music. They said it

was like a loose bundle of fire-wood which you never can get across the room without dropping sticks; they said she would have been so much better employed doing anything else.

"Fancy being in the room with her while she was strumming about and hunting for her chord! Fancy being in Heaven with her when she had found it."

Many persons came under the lash of this "*enfant terrible* of literature and science," with his frequently perverse naughtiness and biting sarcasm. "Talking it over," he says in one of the notes, "we agreed that Blake was no good because he learnt Italian at 60 in order to study Dante, and we know Dante was no good because he was so fond of Virgil, and Virgil was no good because Tennyson ran him, and as for Tennyson—well Tennyson goes without saying." Besides these four—and the Psalmist for whom Butler had a notable contempt—he disliked nearly all the successful men of his own time. And yet, we fancy, this dislike was sincere enough, and not—as is the case with some people—merely because they were successful. But of course in this matter it may become possible to take Butler with too great a seriousness, even as his book "The Fair Haven"—described, it will be remembered, as a work defending the element of the miraculous against "Rationalistic impugners and certain Orthodox defenders"—was taken *au grand sérieux* by certain of the ultra-Protestant newspapers.

Another remarkable characteristic belonging to these notes is their terse and forcible style: like a black-and-white artist who strives in drawing to eliminate all superfluous line from his work and reduce it to the barest essentials, so Butler, it seems, in his writing deliberately pruned his prose of all ornament in order that its meaning should not be obscured in useless ornaments, similes, or irrelevancies. In his paper "On English Composition and Other Matters," published in the first number of *The Eagle*—

probably one of the earliest articles that Butler wrote—he says: “I think that the style of our authors of a couple of hundred years ago was more terse and masculine than that of those of the present day, possessing both more of the graphic element, and more vigour, straightforwardness, and conciseness.” Certainly his own prose is remarkably clear and concise, yet, as he says, he never took any pains with his style, but hopes and believes that his writing may be “just common, simple straightforwardness.”

There is no need for further words about this remarkable book by one of the most remarkable and versatile men of the latter half of the last century. We may merely add that among the poems with which the volume concludes will be found that great satiric piece, “The Psalm of Montreal”—a thing quite unique, quite individual, which none but Samuel Butler could possibly have written. It has been used before now, we believe, as a test for estimating a person’s sense of humour.

Mr Festing Jones has edited these notes with singular care and discretion; as he says in the preface: “I thought of publishing the (note) books just as they stand, but too many of the entries are of no general interest and too many are of a kind that must wait if they are ever to be published.” As the matter rests, he has performed his work with admirable judgment. His plan of arrangement into sections, with a common connecting thread running through each note, although it does away with that delicious confusion which has its appeal for so many minds, was after all absolutely necessary. As it is, we still have one section headed “Higgledy-Piggledy,” including those pieces which come under no well-defined title. The volume contains a biographical statement, and an exhaustive index, both compiled by the editor. It now only remains for us to await the biography of Samuel Butler which Mr Festing Jones tells us he has in hand.

J. F. H.



THE TALE OF ADRIAN SPINKS.

HARK to the tale of Adrian Spinks:
A tale with a moral—or so one thinks.

Adrian Spinks was a scientist,
And a medical man
Was Adrian:
He argued his views with a thumping fist,
As only an embryo doctor can.
(You probably will
Have had your fill,
Dear reader, of talks with a medical man.)

At the epoch at which this tale begins,
It happened that he
Had a malady;
And the punishment meted on Adrian’s sins
Was mumps—and mumps as bad as could be.
(Now sir—or madam—
You’ve probably had ’em,
And know what a trial the mumps can be.)

When Adrian Spinks was recovering,
His mighty brain
Got to work again,
And his intellect he began to bring
To bear on the germ that caused his pain.
(You, I surmise,
Will realise
That the smallest things bring the great ones gain.)

He used his brains and a microscope
 —His inventive bump
 Was a massive lump—
 And proceeded to chase, spurred on by hope
 Of success, a remarkably vigorous mump.
 (Now you wouldn't know
 The way to go
 About to capture, dear reader, a mump.)

He caught the mump—as erst the mumps—
 And fattened it up
 With an adipose sup,
 And he kept it from illness and doleful dumps,
 Till it reached the size of a greyhound pup.
 (Now you've never met,
 Dear reader, I bet,
 A germ the size of a greyhound pup.)

So far, so good : but our hero feared
 —For a hero he
 Must certainly be—
 That the pet that with motherly care he'd reared
 Might sicken from want of company.
 (You have probably heard
 —Perhaps from a bird—
 How dreary a lonely life can be.)

At first Spinks thought he might get some fun
 By improving its muscle
 And making it tussle
 —Some such thing possibly might have been done—
 With a highly developed red blood corpuscle.
 (If you, sir, are wise,
 With a mump of that size,
 You wouldn't stake much on the red corpuscle.)

However he didn't. He searched instead,
 As keen as a weasel,
 And found a measles,
 And fattened it up—he'd a wonderful head

Had Adrian Spinks. (Now, reader, you please 'll
 Attend to this ditty :
 It would be a pity
 To miss such a yarn of a mump and a measles.)

When the pair of stout microbes were now of a size
 To be shown, and to learn
 Honest pennies to turn,
 He put them together ; which was not wise,
 For Spinks with ambition began to burn.
 (Don't impatiently curse :
 In the very next verse
 Why this action of his was unwise you'll learn.)

The mump turned pale in a week, and died
 Of measles : lumps
 Like camels' humps
 Had formed in the precincts of its inside ;
 And the measles sickened and died of mumps.
 (Now, reader, you
 Know what to do :
 To get rid of measles, give them mumps !)

And here the tale of Adrian closes :
 The moral is obvious—so one supposes.

F. C. O.



THE CANADIAN UNIVERSITY.

NOTHING, perhaps, so definitely shews the mind of a people as its idea of progress. To the Oriental it is a difficult struggle through temptation towards oblivion; to the Western European, we may hope, it is the change from misery to happiness, as social organisation lessens the waste of human lives. To the North American it is the development of natural resources. To the last of these three comes the pleasant reflection that the future must therefore be better than the past: and since, to many, the past has been very hard, it is well that the future looks bright. When the present writer suggested to a considerable audience that the Canadian University is now what Oxford was in 1400, it is not to be wondered that he was generally misunderstood. Oxford and Cambridge are accepted in all places at their own valuation; but five centuries of difference was surely more than the truth!

So we discussed the question as to whether the Oxford of Wiclif was not, after all, at least as good as that of Dr Schiller: without any definite result. In the meantime, however, we found some interesting parallels between Oxford in the Middle Ages and twentieth century Toronto.

If, as has been said, the last five centuries have witnessed the end of an intellectual, with the establishment of a political democracy, then the Canadian parallel is good. In England, the middle class has in the Ancient Universities something of a preserve. What need have we of Ruskin College, when the

Modern Universities are yawning for the Shavian mechanic? But in Canada there are no Modern Universities. McGill and Ottawa, Queen's and Dalhousie, Winnipeg and Toronto are all of them new; however, in a country whose history begins with the year 1608, their traditions go far back. Their base is as broad as society. The candidate for orders attends as a matter of course; so does the law student, despite the warnings of elderly benchers at Osgoode Hall. The idler comes occasionally, but seldom reaches his degree. Medical students, each of them a Canadian Bob Sawyer, number some hundreds; and with these, the teacher, the farmer, the lumberman, and the business man in embryo rub shoulders. The polished dandy sits in the same class with the backwoodsman; and in the Long Vacation neither of them is ashamed to earn his living.

In medieval Oxford, if the late Andrew Lang may be believed, German and Italian and Yorkshireman and Scotsman fought; and the division into "nations" was as useful for war as for any other purpose. In Canada, provincial divisions do not hold. The reckless body that attacked the men of Ontario would certainly be massacred. Others, however, supply the place of these divisions. The student body is divided, vertically, into years, and, horizontally, into Faculties. Each academic year begins with a series of onslaughts on the freshmen. Day by day the sophomores of one Faculty after another take up their task, generally managing to elude the vigilance of the powers that be. Day by day, for the best part of a week, the big grass Campus in the midst of the building is strewn with what was clothing, and the men of one or other Faculty go gaily home to remove traces of flour and boot-polish; and so to lunch, since the law is now fulfilled. Sometimes it happens that the freshmen are very numerous or strong; and there is a college where three nights ago they waged war for three hours, to the

discomfiture of their assembled seniors. There was once a President who turned the hose on to the combatants; but as Mr Kipling says, that is another story.

In Toronto, work and poverty go hand in hand. As in Oxford and Cambridge at one time the Master of Arts shared his set of rooms with two or more undergraduates, so in Toronto it is the normal thing not only for the student, but also for the unmarried member of the staff, to sleep and work in a single room. And the poor scholar who had succeeded, by the middle of the fourteenth century, in accumulating "twenty books of Aristotle, bound in black and red," would have been the envied of all men among Canadian students. For the poor scholar in all times and places the library serves, not as a collection of materials for research, but as a place in which books may be read which one will never buy. So great is the demand for writers such as Mommsen and Gibbon, Adam Smith and Mill, that as a rule they are confined to the reading-room, and denied to borrowers. All through the day, the two big reading-rooms, one for the women and one for the men, are crowded almost to their full extent. When it is remembered that the ordinary student is, in addition, attending from fifteen to thirty lectures weekly, one can only marvel at the determination and energy behind it all. Yet, in the English sense, the Canadian is not really educated and efficient. His tremendous zeal is half of it offset by what, to the European mind, appears as a hopelessly wrong idea of education.

The popular conception of the North American, that he is greedy for the dollars, has its bearing on this point. He is no more greedy for the dollars than the soulful Englishman; in fact, since he finds so much less difficulty in making a given income, he may be said to be less so. But he has a characteristic, not shared by Englishmen, which has given rise to this description. The eastern half of North America has been colonised mainly by the Scots. From Scotland

and Ulster, they have brought with them the same qualities. One is an infinite capacity for hard work: another, an infinite desire for getting on. The North American is more self-centred in all things than the people of the Old Country. His desire for getting on may possibly drive him into scrambling for money; but whether it is money which he wants, or education, he must follow the policy of "hustle."

So the student hustles for knowledge, and the Canadian element among his teachers tries to perfect an organisation adapted to hustling. It is not wisdom, but knowledge, that he looks for. An undue modesty drives him to the conclusion that his own opinions are worthless. In politics and religion, he borrows those of his father. In the humanities and science, he borrows those of the professor of the moment. In his anxiety to know by heart those golden words which he has succeeded in retaining between the covers of his notebook, he neglects to turn them over in his mind. Canada produces a fair type of examinee, but some day she will feel her lack of scholars.

Since the necessity for maturing an idea is at present unfelt, the system is constructed, not with reference to the capacities of the human mind, but to the number of hours in a day. Every student is taking too many subjects; some are burdened with as many as ten in a single year. Every lecturer is explaining too many subjects; some are carrying on four or five courses simultaneously, for years together. Behind it all is a praiseworthy respect for culture; but it produces smatterers instead of cultured men. Left to himself, the student would follow the line of least resistance; arriving at Ibsen or the hockey-field, according to his taste. An enthusiasm for organisation has, in large measure, deprived him of both. The physicist studies "World History"; the orientalist studies Biology; and the political economist has been known to study Hebrew.

The same enthusiasm for organisation pervades the field of sport. Since rowing there is none, Rugby is by far the greatest sport of all. The Rugby Captain alone meets with that adoration which in Cambridge is bestowed by freshmen upon the Captain of the L.M.B.C.

Football is consequently carried to a fine art. For three years the championship of Canada has been held by one University. In kicking and in catching, the ordinary Canadian team could teach much to the best fifteen in England: and if the tackling is not nearly so good, it is in the Canadian game infinitely less important. What the Canadian game does not do, however, is to develop initiative in the player. The same system which gives him Biology in place of Ibsen places him under orders from his leader; and at any crucial point in any match, a string of orders in private code is awaited from the captain on either side. It is the captain who decides whether the ball is to be kicked on, rushed through the forwards, or passed out to the backs; and it is his opponent, in great measure, who plans and gives orders against these possibilities.

Acting under his captain's orders, the footballer works with all his might; and in any big match the spectator finds it hard to resist the suspicion that two teams are being butchered to make a Canadian holiday. Part of the butchery, no doubt, is purely spectacular. The team, which is in poor condition, finds it essential that some forward shall be hurt from time to time. Only thus can it gain a breathing space. But the serious side of the game, represented by the doctor, with satellites to carry bandages and water, is never obscured for very long.

Perhaps the greatest of all the benefits which Canada gains from her Universities is in this branch of sport. With one exception, all of them are trying to foster the sporting spirit; sometimes going so far as to cheer a visiting team if it fails to bring many supporters. At present, this spirit seems new to the country; to the

newcomer, it is regrettably absent in the public at large. And anyone who has seen a crowd of twenty thousand spectators howling like wild beasts at the pitcher of an opposing baseball team, in a deliberate attempt to spoil his nerve, cannot but feel that whatever their faults of organisation for teaching, if the Universities teach the public that the game is worth more than the victory, they will have played their part in the making of the Dominion.

No description of the Canadian University would be complete without some mention of the "Fraternity." Here again, at any rate in its mystic and generally uncomfortable rites of initiation, the Fraternity, like the larger organisation, recalls the past of Oxford and Cambridge. No one who is familiar with Mr Walford's account of the "Christening" process, as practised at Stourbridge Fair, can fail to connect the luckless, shoeless Freshman, toasted as an infidel and compelled to accept "some ludicrous designation," with the similar unfortunate, compelled to-day to travel through crowded streets garbed as a woman or a babe in arms, in order that he may pass into the brotherhood of ΣΠ. If the Pitt Club, like a bank, had branches outside Cambridge; if its members, like the early Christians, took all their meals in common; if they knew one another by some masonic handshake; and if their initiation could be made at the same time rude and amusing; then Cambridge would resemble Princeton and Harvard, Toronto and McGill, as once she did, in 1762.

Those who belong to none of the Fraternities profess to despise them heartily. By their account, the Fraternity represents wealth and snobbery. Some College Presidents have gone so far as to say that they must be rooted out of American life. Whether this general condemnation is at all just may well be doubted. Since the Fraternity, like the Pitt, maintains a club-house, as a rule in a district of high rents, no

man can very well join it without a certain income. In that sense it belongs to the wealthy. But it is recruited from the men who can do all things; the great majority of its members distinguish themselves either in sport, or in work, or in managing the various societies or periodicals belonging to the University. Each feels that the honour of the House is in his hands; and collectively they set an example of manners and of hospitality which their detractors do not always emulate.

There are many things, bad and good, in North America. To-day, the former receive a disproportionate share of attention. The author of "The American Commonwealth" does not hesitate to class the Universities among the good things; but good or bad, they are repeating, in great measure, the history of the Ancient Universities at Home.

G. E. J.

BEHOLD! "The Bride's Descent," a thousand steps to a great
river,
Decked all with garlands for nuptials soon to be—
Old towers and gateways leading up for ever
Through ancient Courts of Silence to the Kingdom of Faërie.

And the wild swans flew up that sunny water,
And the wild swans flew down;
And high above the lawns where walked the King's White
Daughter
They flew and took the sunlight which sparkled in her crown.

And on the lawn she saw them, their long V'd shadows
slanting,
While beside her walked the peacocks, and behind her
strolled the page;
And she cried with her hands clasped, "Why should these
go flaunting?"
They kill the pretty sunlight! 'Tis the sign of Death and Age!

"There is nor age nor death for thee, my Lady,
Thou art enchanted"—and up he took his bow.
"True!" she cried laughing, "but still more persuade me,
Strike them through their long necks, through their long
necks all of snow!"

Another shadow—a shadow swift and narrow;
Yea, so swift and narrow, she saw it not at all—
Fled across her sunny crown,—'twas but the page's arrow.
And she looked up and laughed, to see the wild swan fall.

And still another shadow between the lawn and sunlight,
The shadow of a red streak falling through the air—
Down in the river is the wounded swan's death fight;
But his blood has splashed on the King's White Daughter fair.

Splashed on her peacocks and on her pretty page-boy,
 And lo! there steals a music calling soft and faint
 Through the great gardens and orchards of the King's joy
 From the ancient terraced thousand steps—"The Bride's
 Descent."

Behold! her true love is a prince enchanted,
 And he has turned wild swan, to see his love at play:
 And lo! her page has shot him, but his Fairy Sire has
 granted

His death's wish—He's a galleon to bear them all away.

At the Bridal Steps he waits to bear his love in;
 Himself, a round prowed galleon, white as drifted snow,
 But no reflection swims upon the iris'd margin,
 No shadow falls on the smooth flood below.

* * * * *

Down the thousand steps when the day was sinking
 Came the King's White Daughter, her peacocks, and her
 page,
 And before them moved the players of the charmed music
 singing,
 Death on the one hand and on the other Age.

On the last Bridal step when the moon was on the river
 —Purple dark, with white stars, shining through above—
 The Princess took her gold crown and cast it off for ever,
 Because for her gold crown she had slain her love.

Forth from the thousand steps on the gleaming water,
 Leaving Death and Age in the Kingdom of Faërie,
 Sailed the page, the peacocks, and the King's White Daughter,
 Silent through the wild swans asleep upon the sea.

EDMUND VALE.



EXPERIENCES AT THE COLLEGE MISSION BOYS' CAMP.

THE Mission first organised a camp a good many years ago. It has been somewhat intermittent, but now for the last four years it has been an annual event. For a company of some thirty boys it is the event of the year, looked forward to with the utmost keenness, enjoyed with boisterous happiness, and looked back upon with the happiest memories. For the officers it is an inexhaustible topic of conversation, and for the junior Missioner it is an asset of the greatest possible value in his intercourse with the Mothers. But it has a very pathetic side also, as the following dialogue, which took place shortly after camp, discloses:—

"Well, Willie, what did you like best at camp?"

"Please, sir, the meals."

"And which meals did you like best?"

"Please, sir, dinner."

"And what did you like best at dinner?"

"Please, sir, stew."

The answers are very short, but they tell a long story. Meals in Walworth are mostly tea and bread and jam, while dinner does not exist except on Sunday, and stew (*i.e.*, anything comparable to camp stew) is unknown. Enquiries after the appetite of another boy (our smallest) tells the same tale. "My appetite's alright," he said, "but Mother says I mustn't eat so much." In conversation with one of the Mothers the same story appears again from her point of view: "I daresay,"

she said, "he did have as many slices of bread and butter as he wanted at camp, but he can't when he's at home." The effect on the boys of a fortnight of good feeding is simply astonishing, and although in many cases the parents cannot continue the ample meals of camp, yet the good health gained gives the boys a thoroughly good start for the Autumn and Winter.

Except for Camps and Clubs and so forth the Walworth boy does not ordinarily come under any influence which can be called "sporting" in the Public School sense of the word. Public opinion at an elementary school does not by any means forbid sneaking, and at home the parents are only too often of the bullying order, who in a fit of temper will beat a boy quite unwarrantably for a mere trifle. The effect on the boys' characters is that they will shift any blame they can on to someone else's shoulders, and from their experience of much ungenerous treatment for small offences they are not at all in the habit of owning up for their misdeeds. The result is seen especially amongst the smaller boys at Camp. On one occasion the officers were returning from a short walk, which they had taken, free from the rather overpowering atmosphere of "boy," when, on nearing the Camp, they discovered that their tent had collapsed. In a scuffle which had taken place near it a boy had been pushed on to it and the tent pole had snapped. When the officers reached the place they were greeted with a perfect babel of sneaking. Each boy was trying to explain at the top of his voice that he hadn't done it, and that someone else had. It was, of course, an accident, but the real culprits were in a great state of mind, as they fully expected to receive a similar punishment to that which certain boys the previous year had received for insubordination. The punishment so often does not fit the crime that they hardly understand it when it does. In this case what might have been rather an awkward situation on a wet night was

easily rectified by the kindness of a Scouts' Camp a little way off, who were able to lend a tent pole for as long as it was wanted.

A Camp manager is always faced with the problem of discipline. It is not necessarily difficult to keep order, but it is always difficult to know what methods to employ. The Walworth boy, in his natural state, thoroughly objects to discipline, having generally been allowed his own way from the moment that he has been able to walk sufficiently well to escape his Mother. At the tender age of four he is frequently known to defy his Mother's orders, and as his Mother is often too busy to enforce them, he grows up in a very independent way. He is as independent at the age of thirteen as many other boys are at sixteen, and at the age of fourteen and one day, when he generally leaves school, he considers himself a man. At Camp the discipline has to be of the "back stairs" order. If a list of rules were circulated as a condition of coming to Camp most of the boys would be frightened off, and would be content with the Children's Country Holiday Fund, where they say, "We can do as we like, and we don't have to peel spuds." The discipline at the Mission Camp is probably quite as strict as it is at most Camps, but the boys don't realise it. Because they have no uniforms like Church Lads' Brigades and Boy Scouts, and because they don't have parades, and don't have reveille or meals to the tune of the bugle, they think that they are free of their great bugbear, discipline.

The essential thing for an officer at Camp is never to give an order which he can't enforce. The boys instinctively take stock of him, and if they find that they need not do what he orders, they are certain to disobey when they find it convenient to do so; but when they have discovered that they can't defy him there is no further trouble. A convenient punishment is to send a boy to get a bucket full of water from the tap about 300 yards away. On one occasion a boy

refused, and, after being warned of the risk he was running, he had to pay a short but unpleasant visit to the officers' tent, where he suffered the full penalty of the law. But corporal punishment is not understood as it is at a Public School, and the boy who is beaten will bear a personal grudge against the executioner for a long time, and his mother will take it to heart considerably more than he does, and will want to know what her boy can possibly have done to deserve such a degrading punishment since "he is always so willing at home and is really more like a girl than a boy." It even happened once that an official of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was sent to make enquiries. This personage arrived with a twinkle in his eye, and was quite satisfied that "the blacking and blueing" complained of was not the result of wicked brutality.

The town boy when transplanted to the country is quite incapable of appreciating it at its true value, and merely looks upon it as the necessary interval between towns. He will ask leave at the earliest possible moment to visit the nearest town and will spend hours completely happy in a town as destitute of interest as Newhaven. He spends his pocket money on sweets and useless presents to take home, but his unerring instinct will discover a sweet shop even in the depths of the country. In a new camping place the local sweet shop was discovered within five minutes of emerging from the train. Both sweets and pocket money are discouraged as much as possible, but the boys and their parents cannot be dissuaded from obtaining them. One small boy who had been let off half-a-crown of his contribution to Camp confided to an officer that he had got four and sixpence pocket money, and was quite unashamed of it. He lost sixpence, spent a shilling on presents, and the rest on sweets.

The London boy has an utter contempt for the

country boy. He calls them all indiscriminately farmer boys. But he is not in the least above getting tips from him when blackberrying is the order of the day. It always happens that some of the boys have never seen the sea before, and their first experiences are interesting. One boy, whose idea of a rough sea was formed from the Thames at Westminster, when taken down to the sea, thought it was very rough on one of the most perfect summer days. Another must have had a strange sensation, when he first bathed, as he admitted afterwards that he had never had a cold bath in his life.

There are many organisations which help in the work of developing the rising generation of boys, but few are of equal value to the Boys' Camp. The boys are taken away from their home surroundings, which are so often bad, and are put under strict but just discipline. They are in the open air and have plenty of good food, and are not given any time to loaf. They develop in body and mind together. The bodily health gained may not last very long, but the health of mind is permanent. In the College Mission district nothing is more remarkable than the difference in the way people look upon their fortunes or misfortunes. Two families in very similar circumstances will often be utterly different in cheerfulness, contentment, and cleanliness. Surely in years to come some of the boys who have profited by Camps will be amongst those who can show themselves superior to circumstances! May they carry into future years some of the grit and unselfishness which they learnt at Camp.

C. L. H.



NONSENSE.

HERE are some things from which it seems impossible to escape, and one of these is "Rag-time." The apparent method of producing this is as follows:—Take the mockery of a tune that is unlike anything else on earth, and write for it lines which have apparently no connexion with each other and mean nothing at all. It is, I suppose, a mark of our over-civilisation that we should return to the barbaric melodies of the negro state; but the words have been written deliberately and in cold blood by a presumably civilised man. Really, as Jeffrey said, "this will never do." To call it nonsense is to defame a good word; it is not nonsense, it is drivel. Let us get rid of this ugly nightmare by going back to the nonsense that is sane and sensible. Nonsense of some kind we must have. Canon Selwyn, publishing some of the later letters of Lear, says that as the realm of sense is infinite, and the realm of nonsense might also be pronounced by philosophers as infinite, there would in that case be two infinities, which is absurd. Hence we must believe that sense and nonsense are the obverse and reverse of life: sense is sometimes perilously near nonsense, nonsense often the divinest sense.

There are two great writers of nonsense: one is Lear, the other Carroll. Lear, says Canon Selwyn, is the only genius of nonsense; and he is right; for nonsense pure and simple, Lear is untouched. Carroll's nonsense always seems to have something behind it,

but Lear's nonsense is inexpressible, quite away from all moral sense, and quite universal. It is the nonsense of an Ariel, unsubstantial, gossamer-like, half unreal. Lear had the brain of a poet; Carroll of a mathematician; his nonsense seems always logical.

Lear's best nonsense is in his "Book of Nonsense." And here a word of warning. Lear writes in Limericks, and Limericks nowadays are rather unpopular; like every good thing, too much of them has been fatal, and, except the Post Office, it is difficult to see who got any advantage out of the numerous sixpenny postal orders which poured in upon all the really popular papers a short time ago. All memories of that unhappy age must be eliminated from our minds, for Lear almost invented the nonsense rhyme, and all later art and imitation have failed to make up for the loss of the directness and pungency of his work. And in this "Book of Nonsense" I have made a discovery. With the astuteness of a German professor I have traced the story of an unhappy life as written by Lear. Perhaps he had a friend, perhaps he read in the papers of this unfortunate old man, the steps of whose tragic career are put forth in six powerful and pathetic verses. And when we grasp their underlying meaning, there is a lesson for us too.

Here we have the first picture of our subject:—

"There was an old man in a boat
Who said, 'I'm afloat! I'm afloat!'
When they said, 'No, you ain't!'
He was ready to faint,
That unhappy old man in a boat."

What a pathetic picture he draws for us of the poor old man, the victim of so amiable a delusion. And how deep the truth of it is; we are reminded of the story of the man who stood by the harbour and welcomed every boat in, thinking it was his own. At much trouble and expense his friends cured him of his delusions; but with them went his happiness, and he

never smiled again. We all suffer under delusions of some kind, they are our only way of escape from the tyranny of logic and the cold facts of every-day life. I, for instance, am under the delusion that you may read and even possibly enjoy this paper; but, censorious critics, let me wallow happily in the trough of my ignorance, for mine, too, is an amiable delusion.

But the poor old man soon suffered a rude awakening, and the method of this awakening was what it often is. Love is blind, says the old proverb, but marriage is a great eye-opener. And here he gets married.

“There was an old man of Jamaica,
Who suddenly married a Quaker,
But she cried out, ‘O lack!
I have married a black!’
Which distressed that old man of Jamaica.”

It was, perhaps, scarcely a tactful remark. Still, now he is married, there is no help for him, or her. But we see the little rift within the lute, and we can imagine that marriage was not that harmony of kindred souls that it ought to be. So the poor man took to drink to drown his sorrow.

“There was an old person of Hurst,
Who drank when he was not athirst;
When they said, ‘You’ll grow fatter!’
He answered, ‘What matter?’
That globular person of Hurst.”

But even drink could not assuage the troubles of his mind. He grew embittered, saw there was something wrong with the world, and finally took refuge in complete agnosticism.

“There was an old man of th’ Abruzzi,
So blind that he couldn’t his foot see;
When they said, ‘That’s your toe!’
He replied, ‘Is it so?’
That doubtful old man of th’ Abruzzi.”

By this time, all sanctions of religion and morality having failed, his character rapidly deteriorated, and he turned into a confirmed liar.

“There was an old man who said ‘Hush!
I perceive a young bird in this bush!’
When they said, ‘Is it small?’
He replied, ‘Not at all!
It is four times as big as the bush!’”

His end was not peace, but the end of Empedocles.

“There was an old person of Gretna,
Who rushed down the crater of Etna;
When they said, ‘Is it hot?’
He replied, ‘No, it’s not!’
That mendacious old person of Gretna.”

And so in the end he cheated the humanity he hated by a lie.

Now, although it may seem to the superficial view that this old man hailed from every quarter of the globe—Gretna, the Abruzzi, and so on, I am convinced that the names are either put in merely for the rhymes’ sake, or else to cover the identity of the poor man out of respect for his surviving friends. It is the all too common story of a man’s downfall—an old gentleman with agreeable delusions, who marries and realises the bitterness of life, takes to drink and lying, becomes thoroughly pessimistic, and so departs from the world. Here is truth in a nonsensical form. Stranger, drop a tear over one of life’s failures and pass by.

And now, having seen our old friend dead and buried, let us have two of Lear’s more complicated rhymes. Here is the first:—

“There was a young maid called Amanda,
Whose novels were terribly *fin de*
Siècle; but I ween
’Twas her *journal intime*
That drove her papa to Uganda.”

Here we have the revolt of the younger generation and the horror of the father—an early precursor of Fanny's First Play. But there are many memoirs of that kind in circulation. As for Amanda, she was almost certainly educated at Girton, and must have been a Fabian, possibly even a Heretic.

The other rhyme is also about Cambridge:—

“There was a young man of Sid-Sussex,
Who argued that $w+x$
Were the same as xw ,
But they said, ‘Sir, we’ll trouble you
To confine that idea to Sid-Sussex.’”

I have always felt that Sid-Sussex may be written, merely to scan, instead of Sidney Sussex; but, at any rate, it is the story of a failure in what was described in a local paper as “that difficult examination, the Previous or Little-go at Cambridge.” One can almost imagine the examiners answering in these very words; another young life was blighted by a formula, and all because the man did not see eye to eye with the rest of the world—a genius never does. (By the way, I’ve noticed this in myself, so it must be true.)

We now come to Carroll. Everyone must have been afflicted with “Carrollitis” at some time during his lifetime: I am still. Carroll’s fancy was amazing and his wit immense. Lewis Carroll and John Tenniel together were the most perfect pair of writer and illustrator that one could imagine. Tenniel’s illustrations are wonderfully nonsensical, but as they cannot be described to one who has not seen them, and no one who has seen them will ever forget them, we must leave them on one side.

The finest of all Carroll’s absurdities is “Jabberwocky” :—

“’Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe;
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.”

Do you know what a tove is like? Of course you do. It would be impossible to mistake it for anything else if you met it in the street, and it would gyre and gimble; and as for the Jabberwock itself, it must have been the nightmare of many a child—it was mine for a long time, and I do not feel even yet safe from its eerie clutches. I always expect to hear: “O frabjous day, callooh! callay!”—*τήνελλα καλλίνικε*—the very essence of a song of triumph. To me this poem always seems like the Ancient Mariner, because it is so real, so simple; the events are so naturally and truly told, just like a ship’s log. As for the Walrus and the Carpenter, it is too well known to need comment and we may pass by it, and the tale of the old man sitting on a gate, who

“Used to hunt for haddock’s eyes
Among the heather bright
And work them into waistcoat buttons
In the silent night.”

I’ve seen waistcoat buttons exactly like that.

Father William, again, is a lovely tale of aged wisdom and experience improving youthful ignorance. In sententiousness Father William reminds us of an old politician. “Why do you stand on your head?” says the young man.

“‘In my youth,’ Father William replied to his son,
‘I feared it might injure the brain,
But now that I’m perfectly sure I have none,
Why, I do it again and again.’”

The sight of a member of the cabinet standing on his head might insult our sense of decorum; but apparently Father William was quite as well qualified to take a seat in the House of Commons as many members we could mention—better, in fact, for whereas Father William recognised he had no brains, some apparently brainless people are quite convinced that they have.

The song about the turtle soup—“Soup of the evening, beautiful soup”—is so well known as an

advertisement for a soap that shall be nameless that I refuse to insert it unless it is paid for as an advertisement.

The gardener's songs seem to have a more bitter sweetness :

"He thought he saw an elephant
That practised on a fife,
He looked again and found it was
A letter from his wife,
'At length I realise,' he said,
'The bitterness of life'."

I cannot comment on this, mainly because I haven't got a wife; but no doubt my married readers—if any—will feel the truth and pungency of it. But here is an excellent reason for the retention of compulsory Greek :

"He thought he saw a rattlesnake
That questioned him in Greek,
He looked again and saw it was
The middle of next week,
'The one thing I regret,' he said,
Is that it cannot speak'."

Hence the advantage of learning Greek in order that you may be able to converse with such a singular snake—what a story he would have to tell. It would make your fortune in a magazine.

And here is one for the vegetarians :

"He thought he saw a kangaroo
That worked a coffee-mill,
He looked again and found it was
A vegetable pill,
'Were I to swallow this,' he said,
I should be very ill'."

There's method in his madness—and truth too.

Finally, with all due respect to academic figures, let us take the tale of the Other Professor. And even if this were to catch the eye of a Professor, he need only remember that, on the principle of "jam yesterday,

jam to-morrow, but never jam to-day," it is always the Other Professor, and never himself. I may just quote the introductory verses :

"Little birds are dining
Warily and well,
Hid in mossy cell,
Hid, I say, by waiters
Glorious in gaiters,
I've a tale to tell.

"Little birds are feeding
Justices with jam,
Rich in frizzled ham,
Rich, I say, in oysters
Haunting shady cloisters,
That is what I am."

Ye Gods! Fancy feeding justices with jam—and fancy waiters in hall with gaiters! "Imagination boggles at the thought."

But Carroll, with the prophetic vision that goes with imagination, saw the coming of the nonsense, the comparison of which with his is such an insult to him; and he expressed his disapproval and contempt beforehand, and this is how he thought of it :

"But the voices grow louder and louder
And bellow and bluster and blare,
They bristle before him and after,
They flutter above and below,
Shrill shriekings of lubberly laughter,
Weird wailings of woe."

H. R. C.



MANNERS FOR MEN.

BILLY trotted along by Nurse's side, brooding darkly on his wrongs. Nurse was fully occupied in wheeling the pram and informing the occupant thereof that it was an ickle petsikins it was, so Billy was left to brood in peace. The trouble was that he was five now, and so he was beginning to feel the cares of advancing age. His chief feeling was one of disillusionment. It was an overrated business, after all, this growing up. He was getting tired of being told that he was a big boy now, and mustn't do this or must do that—that he must be unselfish and brave and polite to ladies.

Just at present his burden of years was weighing especially heavily upon him. Hitherto, when he had met his mother's friends in the street, his method of salutation had been a beaming smile and a handshake; but now it had been decreed that he was old enough to be really polite. "Billy dear," Mother had said, "if you meet anybody you know, be sure and take off your hat and bow, like Father does."

Yes, thought Billy, that was all very well for Father. Father wore a shiny topper which stuck on of its own accord, not a great big sailor hat which had to be moored with elastic. Father could take his hat off and put it on again quite easily. He didn't have to seize it by the brim with both hands, pull it carefully down over his face and then lower it gently till there was no danger of the elastic flying up and catching his nose. In fact, Father could do it without looking silly, and Billy was dreadfully afraid that he wouldn't be able to.

About bowing, too. Father never bowed—at least not properly, all the way down. He only gave a little jerk forward with the top part of him. That wasn't a bow. Billy had seen people bowing at the dancing-class, and had always thought they looked silly. Why should he do it when Father didn't? But then Father was very old and stiff; perhaps that little jerk was all the bow you could do when you were very old. There was no way out—he would have to do it. But how could he, in the open street? Someone would see him and tell everyone else, and then he would be laughed at and known as "Silly Billy."

Now Billy was an intensely sensitive child, with a nervous horror of doing anything conspicuous, or anything unaccustomed, for fear of being laughed at. Often and often, in his cot at night, the memory of some trifling foolishness would make him hide his burning face under the bedclothes, even though the room was dark and empty, and none could see his shame. This time, he felt, it would be worse than ever. He could only hope to get home without meeting anybody he knew.

But round the next corner his hopes were shattered. In the distance he saw Mrs Simpson coming. Billy, though he loved Mrs Simpson, was a little nervous with her, because she sometimes laughed when he said things—quite serious things too. A dreadful temptation began to assail him. He would disobey Mother. He would neither take his hat off nor bow, for if he did Mrs Simpson would know it was the first time, and she would laugh.

He stood obstinately by with both hands thrust deep into his pockets as Mrs Simpson spoke to Nurse and addressed some affectionate gibberish to the somnolent person in the pram. Then as he offered her a cold little paw conscience woke up inside him and began tactlessly reiterating his mother's command:—"Take off your hat and bow; take off your hat and bow."

Mrs Simpson, restraining herself from kissing him for fear of hurting his manly pride, went on her way. A sudden sense of having committed the unforgivable sin swept over Billy like a flood. How could he face Mother? He would have to tell her—unless there was still time. He looked back. Mrs Simpson was some distance away and would soon be round the corner.

"Mrs Simpson! Mrs Simpson!" he called shrilly.

Mrs Simpson turned and stood smiling; Nurse looked round in horror.

"Master Billy!" she exclaimed; but Billy did not hear her. He was engaged in a fierce struggle with his hat; the elastic flew up, catching his nose, but he didn't care. Hat in hand, and almost crying with shame, he executed a low bow, nearly sweeping the dusty pavement with his hair. Mrs Simpson, in return, swept him a magnificent curtsey; but he could hear her laughing, and in his misery he missed the sympathy in her laughter. As he looked up he saw two strangers, across the road, smiling broadly.

His sensitive little soul was sore all over; never again could he go through the terrible ordeal. He confided his trouble to Nurse. She, uncomprehending but sympathetic, suggested what seemed a Heaven-sent way out.

"Well, Master Billy," she said, "if you don't want to take it orf, touch it—jest touch it. Lots o' folk do that!"

Which is why Billy's mother, next time he takes her out, will find herself escorted by a miniature but courteous cabman.

W. A. C. D.



REVIEW.

William the Silent: JACK COLLINGS SQUIRE.

(Methuen & Co. Ltd.)

THE lives of some great men seem never to lose their interest, and, as a corollary, they always bear re-telling. You cannot say that they have been narrated once for all, that they will only suffer from re-wording and re-arrangement.

Biographies like Boswell's Johnson and Lockhart's Scott form no true exception, for there the events of the life are, so to say, of minor importance; it is the vivid portrait of a personality which cannot be reiterated. But where the hero's personality comes to us through great events in which he took part, it would appear there is always room for a new biographer. Time gives a new perspective, and the apparent constellations of history change their grouping.

A cordial welcome, therefore, is due to Mr Squire's book. It shows literary merit in style and arrangement. The story of a born diplomatist is hard to make thrilling, and thrilling the life of William the Silent must be if we are to realize it as it was. But how are we to remain breathless through long, intricate, abortive negotiations, through an endless series of protests, half-measures, and compromises that crumbled as they were made; when too the final act of the drama, the victory of the Dutch, is outside the purview of the history, and the tale like that of Cambuscan is left half-told? However, Mr Squire's energy never flags. His vigorous touches of description give colour to his narrative, and his sympathy—almost his partizanship—for his hero

makes the scene alive. There are no lay-figures performing a soulless evolution. William's character, indeed, bears hero-worship. Not only did he found a state in spite of the extreme of ill-fortune. Gentle and strong, moderate and invincibly firm, devout and human, the breadth of view he possessed enabled him to introduce a genuine toleration in religion, which has become one of the foundations of modern society.

From a historical point of view, it is to be regretted that Mr Squire decided to give few references, since it makes it difficult to test his statements. One would like, too, more information on the economic and social conditions of the time, which would help to explain the long endurance of the Spanish persecution, followed by successful resistance, when things seemed at their worst. For instance, the migration of Protestants from the southern provinces during Alva's atrocities does something to account for the change of feeling there observable later: the minority had fled.

Obituary.

PETER HAMNETT MASON

1827—1912:

FELLOW 1854—1912:

HEBREW LECTURER 1854—1904

Peter Hamnett Mason, familiarly known in Cambridge and elsewhere as 'Peter Mason,' was born at Portsea in 1827. His father, the Rev. Peter Mason of St John's, then Master at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, was afterwards Headmaster at the Perse School, Cambridge. The son took his degree as Eleventh Wrangler in 1849. He won the First Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship in 1851, and was ordained Deacon in 1852, and Priest in 1854. In 1854 he was elected Fellow of St John's College, and also Hebrew Lecturer, a position which he filled for fifty years. He was Senior Dean from 1864 to 1882, and President from 1882 to 1902, when he was succeeded by the late Professor Mayor.

In 1853 he was associated with Mr H. H. Bernard, then Hebrew Teacher in the University, in the production of 'An Easy Practical Hebrew Grammar arranged in a series of letters from a Teacher of Languages to an English Duchess.' This purely imaginary pupil finds herself introduced to her first construing lesson—the eulogy of 'The Virtuous Woman' in the last chapter of the Book of Proverbs—by the complimentary phrase: "Your Grace will see your own image reflected in this commemoration." In the Preface Mr Bernard writes: 'I feel it to be my duty in justice to Mr Mason, no less than to myself, publicly to declare that, although, as far as mere rules of grammar are concerned, I am fully prepared to share the responsibility with Mr Mason, yet in all other respects he should be con-

sidered the real and only responsible author of the work.' It might be inferred from this that Mr Mason was responsible for 'The Duchess.' It is a relief to find that this was not the case. Even the 'First Letter,' which purports to be written by 'an old man,' prompts the suspicion that the Duchess was invented by old Mr Bernard, and not by his young pupil, Mr Mason; and this is confirmed by one of Mr Mason's most distinguished pupils, Canon Leeke, whose reminiscences are printed below.

The Grammar was somewhat severely reviewed by Mr C. B. Scott in March, 1855, in the fourth number of the 'Journal of Sacred and Classical Philology,' mainly on the ground that it was 'simply based on the dicta of Jewish grammarians, utterly ignoring . . . all that had been done by Gesenius and others in the same field.' Mr Mason published in reply certain 'strictures,' which he described as 'a plea for accurate Hebrew study.' The Grammar, notwithstanding its eccentric framework, was recognised as an excellent introduction to the study of Biblical Hebrew. But the Duchess disappeared when Mr Mason independently issued in 1871 Part I. of a 'New Elementary Grammar,' which was followed by new editions in 1877 and 1883. His Hebrew Exercise Book was completed in 1874, and was succeeded in 1880 by his 'Rabbinic Reading Book,' the preface of which closes with the pathetic words: 'I must keep on labouring as long as I may—willingly satisfied if I may but have been only a little useful to others.'

Shortly before 1868, as we learn from the preface to John Mayor's 'Greek Reader,' when a Jewish scholar, a professor . . . from a German University, spent several weeks with Mayor in Cambridge, one of the two things which moved his admiration was 'the excellence of the composition which he saw in the rooms of our Hebrew Lecturer.' In 1872, in the course of his reply to an official inquiry on the part of the Master and Seniors, who were then the governing body of the College, the Hebrew Lecturer stated that his aim was to train his pupils 'to get such a command of the language that they may write Hebrew composition fluently.' 'The "flashing of thought into the mind by means of allusion" may be asserted as so essential an element of the

thing that, without it, the Composition has no life in it at all. And lifeless Hebrew is scarcely to be called Hebrew.'

In 1882 he was prompted by some of his friends to become a candidate for the Hebrew Professorship, vacated by the death of Professor Jarrett. The account of his candidature is reserved for the reminiscences contributed by Canon Leeke. In the result the votes of the Electors (the Vice-Chancellor and the other Members of the Council of the Senate) were equally divided between Mr Mason and the Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, the First Tyrwhitt Scholar of 1874. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr Porter, Master of Peterhouse, who had not known Mr Kirkpatrick before, was naturally charmed by his manner; but, although he voted in Mr Kirkpatrick's favour, he declined to give a casting vote against Mr Mason. The appointment accordingly lapsed, under the Statute, to the Vice-Chancellor and the Master of Trinity (Dr Thompson), who agreed in appointing Mr Kirkpatrick. Four years afterwards Mr Mason was persuaded to publish part of his Praelection, which he dedicated to his 'true friend and former pupil,' Canon Leeke. Meanwhile, the value of his work had been duly recognised by his friends and former pupils, who, in 1882, subscribed more than £800 to found in the University the 'Mason Prize for Biblical Hebrew,' the Prize to consist of the annual interest of the above sum, to be awarded to that candidate for the Tyrwhitt Scholarships who shall be deemed to have shown the best knowledge of Biblical Hebrew and Hebrew composition. The Secretary of the Committee for founding this Memorial was the Rev. R. Sinker, of Trinity College, and the Treasurer the Rev. A. T. Chapman, of Emmanuel College. The account of the Memorial printed in *The Eagle*, Vol. xiii., page 48, includes the following passage, probably from the pen of the late Rev. Dr Watson: 'Those of us who have the advantage of knowing Mr Mason as a teacher can testify that he never fails to inspire his pupils with a share of his own enthusiasm with regard to Hebrew, and of his belief that a study of the Sacred Language is at once the indispensable and the most effective equipment for the battle of life, in whatever rank of the Church militant a man may have to fight. But whether Hebrew students or not, we all rejoice in this public recognition of our President's

zealous and self-denying labours amongst us. To himself, perhaps, more pleasing than the public Memorial were the tokens of esteem and affection which it was the means of calling forth on all sides.' A Mason Hebrew Prize was also founded in his College; and, finally, in 1900, a subscription portrait was painted by Mr Charles Brock, of Cambridge, and presented to Mr Mason, who generously gave it to the College. An excellent photogravure was at the same time presented to the subscribers. On the fifth of November last, the artist now engaged in painting the Master's portrait, was struck by the ex-President's picturesque appearance, his sharp features, his black skull-cap, and his silvery hair, as he sat in the College Hall beside his guest, the present Mayor of Cambridge.

During his residence in College, Mr Mason was not only 'apt to teach,' but was also from time to time, 'given to hospitality'; in fact, the number of his guests was sometimes more than his table could conveniently accommodate. He was keenly interested in strategical questions, and especially in the campaigns of Napoleon. Strategy and topography were, in fact, among his favourite hobbies.

It may be added that he was Senior Proctor in 1869-70, when the Junior Proctor was Mr G. F. Browne, now Bishop of Bristol. As Senior, he claimed the right to take the latest of the four hours, 7 to 11 p.m., and to take it when he chose; he usually took 11.30 to 12.30, by which time he had presumably completed his Hebrew Lectures.

In his best days he was a great pedestrian. He is said to have walked to Oxford in two days; and nothing gave him greater pleasure than taking long walks across country, regardless of hedges and other obstacles, in a veritable steeplechase, which had for its goal some distant country church, where he would arrive just in time to help a friend in his Sunday Services.

During the last few years of his life he lived in Dr Todhunter's former house, 6, Brookside. It was there that, after some years of failing health, he died suddenly in the early morning of Friday, the 6th of December, 1912, at the age of 85. He deserves to be gratefully remembered for having, in his own person, and through his many pupils,

done much, in his best days, for the cause of Hebrew learning in Cambridge.

Parts of the above notice have already appeared in *The Times*, *The Cambridge Weekly News*, and *The Cambridge Review*.

J. E. SANDYS.

Canon Leeke sends the following personal reminiscences:

I came first to know Mr Mason through his almost romantic attachment to Dr Routh; sometimes Routh invited me as his pupil to go for a walk with them. In those first days, Mason's kindness and anxiety for one's welfare was most touching; I remember how he begged me not to go in for the Classical Tripos "for fear you should disgrace yourself and spoil your future." Just like him.

Presently, I asked him to take me as a Hebrew pupil, and for my three years with him I shall be always thankful. One quaint episode, but a very delightful one to look back upon, is Routh's wedding day, when, in the great room of the Astronomer Royal's residence in Greenwich Observatory, Mason, as best man, had to make a speech! Most uncomfortable he was, but how hard he tried to acquit himself in a manner worthy of his friend! And nearly my last sight of him was at Routh's funeral, when he was wheeled to Cherry-hinton Churchyard, that he might stand by the grave of his old friend.

How loyal he was to his College and to his friends! "I could never believe that a member of my College would say what was untrue; I *must* believe him," I have heard him say, when we met some Johnian in the course of one of his midnight proctorial walks. And the "Duchess" of Mason and Bernard's Hebrew Grammar! I used to laugh at her, and chaff him about her, and express my astonishment that he could put his name to a book cast in so absurd a form, until at last one day he confessed that he had even gone so far as to go down on his knees to Bernard to entreat him to leave out this purely imaginary Duchess; but "Poor old man! I was obliged to let him have his way! Would not you have done the same?"

On Professor Jarrett's death in 1882, some of Mr Mason's friends urged him to stand for the Hebrew Professorship. "No! I could never put myself forward for such a post. "And I cannot submit an Essay to the Electors." How hard some of his friends pressed him to do his part! He *would* not put his notes together until the last minute. I remember threatening to sit up all the last night in his rooms to make him finish, and leaving him in the small hours pretty well advanced with his work. And then the Election! The Schools were a sight,—the place full of his old pupils! and Mason grim and determined and low-voiced, until he forgot himself in his indignation at the modern critics of the 68th Psalm, and began to stamp and declaim and was enthusiastic like some old Hebrew Prophet. "Well!" said one of the Electors to me as we walked up and down outside afterwards, "if I have learnt nothing else to-day, I have learnt 'the secret of Mason's influence over his pupils.'"

Of long walks and very muddy ones many of his pupils can speak. I wonder if anyone but myself can speak of two "Velocipede" tours, both in Derbyshire, both ending in disaster. Coffee—mostly "grounds"—at 5 a.m. on a Monday. Fifty miles for five days out of six in a double Velocipede—through Thrapston and Derby to Ashbourne and Dovedale and back, till a polite desire to keep the handle out of his companion's way led to a bad upset and a smashed machine and a return by rail from Huntingdon late on Saturday evening. The other tour began at Derby and ended prematurely in the overturning of "Peter's" tricycle at Matlock and a few days spent in trying to get his face to look respectable again!

But his inner life! You always felt that there was with him the consciousness of a Presence before Whom he bowed. Perhaps his attitude can best be expressed in his own quaint Preface (1871) to his "Hebrew Exercise-Book": "What we call 'First Person'—viz., 'I'—is not First in 'Hebrew, but 'He' is 'First. . . . GOD is the only True 'Centre of reference. He, the Unseen, is 'First'." His reverence was wonderful! The way he avoided the use of the Sacred Name! the lowering of the voice! the bowing of the head. I was asking an old Johnian of my own time

about him. "No! I never spoke to him, that I am aware of. But I always felt, when he read the Service in Chapel, that there was a wonderful something underneath that unconventional appearance."

As regards his teaching, what strikes me most, in looking back, is his *relucence*. You felt, indeed you knew, that he often did not choose to tell you things. "Find out for your-'self." "Perhaps I will tell you in a year or two." I remember asking him about Genesis iii. 22, and he absolutely refused to answer; then, later, I said, "It means 'so-and-so,'" and he snapped me up, "Remember, I never told you that."

Stimulating, enthusiastic, full of reverence. I learnt from him a little Hebrew, but very, very much of other and higher things.

Lincoln.

E. T. LEEKE.

The following contribution is added by another of Mr Mason's pupils, the Rev. A. T. Chapman:—

It is difficult to give any idea of Mason as a teacher, because he so seldom appeared in that capacity. He seemed to put himself on a level with, and sometimes even below his pupils, and to offer them a suggestion here and there with an apologetic air. It was as if he said: 'If you can spare any of your valuable time to think this over, you may find something in it.' When going over the work after the hour's tuition was finished one recognised how much had been imparted. It is necessary to look back and consider his teaching as a whole, in order to realize how much he taught, and how thoroughly he taught it.

Mason took his pupils singly. On one occasion I remember coming with a few others, among whom were the late Master of St John's and Dr Sinker, to read some unpointed Hebrew aloud in turn, but, so far as I recollect, that was the only time when I met other pupils. Mason used to stand while teaching, and sat only when correcting composition. He did not give us a rendering of his own to copy, like classical tutors, but made notes in pencil on the exercise

shewn up. He had an interleaved Bible which was very full of notes, to which he referred, but the bulk of his comment was given *viva voce*, and he seldom referred to any other book than this interleaved Hebrew Bible. His first care was to find out the meaning of each clause, sentence, and verse, and to discuss any grammatical difficulty: here his thorough knowledge of the language shewed itself; he did not spend much time on 'Introduction,' and left you to form your own opinion as to the meaning of a chapter or section. In reading the book of Job, however, he was careful to point out the connexion of each verse with the preceding, and to trace the course of the argument. As a rule, he did not indulge in controversy. He stated an opinion and would say—What do you think of it? Sometimes he would point out where he thought the explanation defective, but more often he would go on without comment to give another rendering or opinion.

But, when he definitely disagreed with any particular explanation, there was an unmistakeable change of tone and look, and you knew before he pronounced judgment that it would be adverse. On one point he echoed the objection of Dr Bernard to modern nomenclature, though perhaps not with quite so much energy. The tense of the verb, which in Jewish and most old Hebrew grammars is called the 'Future,' is now generally called the 'Imperfect.' Mason had his little joke here, and said of those who used the new name, 'Shall we call them "Imperfect" scholars?' On some difficult passages he was rather reserved, and, though giving ample material for forming a judgment, refrained from expressing an opinion. Occasionally he would remark that more might be said and that perhaps on some future occasion he would return to his exposition. I think that he felt what he has expressed in the preface to his Rabbinic Reading Book: On some passages that which could be said was but a mere 'Trifle of a thing' (*Shemetz Davar*) in comparison with the grand 'Whole.' He was also in sympathy with the Rabbinic feeling which reserved the explanation of 'the Chariot' (that is, the vision of the 'four living creatures' in the first chapter of the Book of the Prophet Ezekiel) for persons of thirty years of age.

Jennings and Lowe, in their Commentary on the Psalms, give a few renderings which they attribute to Mason. These renderings seemed to me very like some notes of my own, which I had written down from my recollection of Mason's teaching. I think Mason was of opinion that they had not represented his view exactly. Here, again, the idea of the *Shemetz Davar* was perhaps in his mind. He would have preferred that his view should have been stated with a little more fulness, with some realisation of the grand 'Whole,' of which it formed a part.

Although Mason had never been in Palestine, he had formed such exact pictures in his mind of some localities that he spoke in a way which conveyed the impression that he had actually seen them. On one occasion some one (a member of the College, I think), who had been journeying in the East, dined in Hall with Mason, who had asked me to meet the traveller. After dinner we went to Mason's rooms, where the conversation turned on different places which the traveller had seen, and Mason asked several pertinent questions. He went out for a few moments to speak to some one in his other room, and, during his absence, the traveller said: 'When was Mr Mason in Palestine?' 'He has never been there,' we replied. 'Well,' said the traveller, 'from the exactness with which he spoke about points of view, and positions of mountains, I should have thought that he had seen them more than once.'

A. T. CHAPMAN.

Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Peter Hamnett Mason as Teacher :

The Grammar

When Jowett, appealed to for the sense of an *O.T.* passage, faltered out that he did not know Hebrew, 'What?' exclaimed Tennyson, 'you a priest and unable to read your own Sacred Books!' To teach that language to all, chiefly future clergymen, that came to

him to learn it, was conceived by Peter Mason as his great work in life. His *New Grammar* (1883) is dedicated 'to the memory of my father,* who taught me Hebrew from early childhood and spared no expense in obtaining for me the best instruction.' Hermann Hedwig Bernard,† the instructor here meant, was a Christian Jew of Austrian parents from Russian Poland, who, failing as a banker through his love of study, came to England in 1825 and finally settled at Cambridge, where he was 'teacher of Hebrew' till his death in 1857. He became blind from cataract in 1850, and 'for several years he had the assistance of his friend and former pupil, Mr Mason, who most generously went to Fitzwilliam Street every day and corrected a part at least of the Hebrew exercises which Dr Bernard's pupils had written.' Elisha-like, Mason, with his father, was present when his old master was taken on Sunday November 15, 'whilst calmly conversing with them.' His mantle and a large portion of his spirit now fell on our friend. For many years he was the chief teacher of Hebrew here; other teachers were mostly his pupils.

In 1853 there had appeared 'An Easy Practical Hebrew Grammar,' in two volumes of some 1000 pages, by Mason and Bernard. The book was also called,— 'well called' says Dr F. Chance,—'Gently Flowing Waters' (Ps. 23, 2) and was 'arranged in a series of (60) letters from a teacher of languages to an English Duchess.' In Letter I her Grace asks whether 'a woman' with 'many domestic duties' may hope to

* The Rev. Peter Mason, of St John's College. He was third Wrangler 1823, but, marrying early, never became a Fellow. He became Master of the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, and afterwards Headmaster of the Perse School.

† 'Hedwig' was the name of a departed sister, which he always on his title-pages blended with his own.

Dr Chance has a biographical notice of Bernard in his edition of the Commentary on Job.

learn Hebrew enough to read Is. 53 in the original,— 'what my heart and soul long for.' The (elder) author, in reply, speaks of having already taught her 'Latin and French *vivâ voce* and German by means of letters' and encourages her by a quotation from one of Lessing's plays, her Grace's 'favourite German author,' to the effect that 'Woman was intended to be the masterpiece of Creation' and that, 'with the sole exception of physical strength, everything is better in your sex than in the other.*' The goal is not reached till Letter LX, but in XV the description of *The Virtuous Woman* in *Prov.* 31 is given, as a stage on the journey, 'a Chapter wherein your Grace will see your own image reflected.' The book was very unfavourably reviewed in *The Journal of Philology* (IV) by C. B. Scott.† To this Mason replied in 'Wounds of a Friend' (1855), with some asperity, but he was young, and the provocation was great. The Reviewer had denounced the authors as 'utterly ignoring all the principles of Grammar common to all languages,' insomuch that 'a student (dependent on them) would be utterly ignorant of all the principles of the language'; he had complained that 'the work is cast into the ludicrous form of letters to a Duchess,' 'compliments and apologies' to whom 'waste no inconsiderable space'; finally, the work was 'wastefully printed and very costly' (28 sh.). As Bernard, over and above his Hebrew scholarship, was an accomplished linguist, the first charge was indeed a strange one. Dr F. Chance (*Job*, edd. 1864 and 84) pronounces the Grammar 'better adapted for the student than any other I have seen.' As to the cost Mason was very sensitive: 'I care not to receive *one penny* for the book. My day and night labour on it for two years and a half was not bestowed for paltry pecuniary considerations.' The Publisher had come 'forward with *the entire Capital*,'

* *Emilia Galotti*, v. 7.

† C. B. Scott, bracketed Senior Classic 1848, was afterwards Headmaster of Westminster.

and the cost was 'for the Publisher to decide.' As to 'the ludicrous form,' Mason replies:

(a) 'Surely, if the teaching is good, and the method good, the particular form is of no great moment' (p. 31).

(b) 'What if this *form* is the very thing that renders it well adapted (as C. B. S. allowed) to enable ordinary students, *without the assistance of a master*, to translate and compose in Hebrew' (*ib.*).

Earlier (p. 8), in describing the book, he writes:

'That its teaching may be conveyed in an easy and interesting manner, instead of being presented in the old dull form of a School-boy's tedious task, it appears in the form of Letters to a Lady—a form useful in many ways both to pupil and teacher. Thus may be introduced *general remarks* to guide the learner..., satisfying his mind that he is going right on his way, cheering him by giving him a distant glimpse of some future scene upon which his path is opening. Sinews and flesh may thus be supplied to the bony skeleton . . .' 'Those advantages in fine might be hoped for, which Euler secured when he wrote his work on Natural Philosophy in Letters to a German Princess' (p. 8).

A closer parallel might have been cited in Gilles du Guez' *Introductorie for to lerne to rede, to pronounce and speke French trewly, composed for the most high, excellent and most vertuous Lady, the Lady Mary of England* (1527), the future 'Marie la Sanglante,' who is addressed throughout or introduced as speaking.

A fairer critic in the *Scottish Ecclesiastical Journal* speaks of THE COMFORT OF THE EYE AND BRAIN resulting from 'the largeness of the type' and 'the quantity of vacant space,' which so well beseem the dedication. Canon Leeke, however, kindly writes: 'Peter once let slip to me the fact that he had "gone down on his knees" to Bernard to ask him to expunge the Duchess.' How is one to reconcile this reminiscence with Mason's defence of her in the reply to C. B. S.? Perhaps he had *at first* disliked this form,

but came in time to see the advantages which Bernard saw in it; then later, under Mr Leeke's friendly 'chaff,' reverted to his original view. It is curious that Mason does speak (p. ii.) of a '*most real* and sometimes *almost angry* contest only ended by my at last yielding to the *unalterable* resolution of my valued Friend.' But this was about something quite different. 'It was quite *against* my wish that my name should appear on the Title-page as it does.' Yet in the opening letter 'to the Reader' Bernard says that, 'except as far as mere rules of grammar are concerned,' Mr Mason 'should be considered as the real and only responsible author of the work.' Each wished to give all the credit to the other.

Other writings

The 'Letter' form was reverted to in Mason's latest work. The *New Elementary Grammar* appeared in 1871, a second edition in 77, a third in 83; the *Exercise Book* in 1872-6; *Shemetz Davar* ('a faint whisper,' Job 26, 14), a Rabbinic Reading Book, in 80; in 87-9 appeared *Letters on Various Subjects*. These, three in number (pp. 156), are 'on the supposed cruelties of 2 Sam. 12, 31.' This work is not in the *U.L.* or *B.M.* Catalogue. It is learned and closely reasoned. Having occasion, a few months ago, to consult two of the latest and best German commentators on the passage, I found that they both favoured the more merciful interpretation for which Mason contends. On the earlier part of the Chapter one of them asks: 'In what other oriental court would so bold a rebuke have been tolerated?'

Habent sua fata libelli is specially true of educational works, and Mason's *Grammars* are not much used now. It is the more to be regretted that two proposals, made long ago, were never carried out. There is no doubt that Mason put his best work into his lectures. Some twenty years back several of his pupils, Dr Sinker, Canon Leeke, and Dr Watson, together with Dr Moule, now Bishop of Durham, and Dr F. Chance, proposed

that he should dictate a Commentary on certain Psalms, including Ps. 68, to a short-hand writer, at no cost to himself, for publication. This was never done. Again: both Bernard and Mason laid great stress on Composition. Bernard had long before published Hebrew translations from Plautus, Juvenal, Shakespeare, Pope, and Young; and it was proposed that Mason should publish a small collection of English hymns translated into Hebrew. The title of the book was discussed, Mason himself suggesting *Hebrew Arundines Cami*, and Dr Sinker *Imre No 'am* ('Words of pleasantness,' *Prov.* 15, 26). Part of one of these hymns appeared in *The Eagle* (xxii, 293); and search is being made, I understand, for other pieces, which may perhaps still see the light.

Mr Mason used kindly to present copies of his books to Fellows who he thought might care to have them. A new edition of the later *Grammar* having come out, he took a copy to the rooms of a friend and asked for the return of the old one. For some time this could not be found, but it was at last discovered in a cupboard. Taking back the old and tendering the new, he mischievously remarked: 'put it in the cupboard.'

The Hebrew Professorship: The Mason Prize

It has been said that 'it is good for every one to have one great change in his life.' Such a change, from the work of a College Lecturer, varied by College Office, seemed in prospect for Mr Mason when, in 1882, the Regius Professorship of Hebrew, with a Canonry at Ely annexed, became vacant by the death of Dr Jarrett, also a pupil of Bernard's. For close upon thirty years he had now been the chief teacher of Hebrew in the University; and, though (says Canon Leeke) 'he needed much pressing to stand for the Professorship,' he at last consented to do so. The Candidates, eight in number, were required to 'expound openly in the Public Schools for the space of an hour a part of Holy Scripture.' The electing body was the

Council of the Senate, and well do I remember the scene. As one entered the Law School one was faced by the Council, seated in a high pew, above which their heads just appeared; on the right was a pulpit occupied by the Candidates in turn, the body of the room being filled by M.A.'s and others. The expositions covered four days, and Mr Mason expounded Ps. 68 on April 26, 2-3 p.m. He did not, I think, do himself justice. I noticed no marked vehemence of manner, but his MS. seemed in some confusion and the delivery was uneven and flurried. The finally successful Candidate's paper, on the other hand, was well put together and faultlessly read; but had the election gone by the papers, *me judice* Dr Schiller-Szinessy, Reader in Rabbinic, should have carried the day by his singularly able and really eloquent exposition of Is. 53. The Doctor had been 'provisionally admitted as a Candidate,' but was not considered 'qualified' by the majority of the Electors. The Council contained but one profound Hebrew scholar, Dr Taylor, and one or two, like Dr Westcott, with a *modicum* of Hebrew. Notwithstanding these unfavourable conditions, Mason received half of the votes, the other half going to Mr Kirkpatrick. The duty of electing the new Professor now devolved on Dr Porter as Vice-Chancellor and Dr Thompson as Master of Trinity, who on May 1 appointed Mr Kirkpatrick, Second Classic 1871 and Tyrwhitt Scholar 1874, subsequently Master of Selwyn and now Dean of Ely.

Following close upon the election on May 8 a meeting was held of 'some friends and former pupils of the Rev. P. H. Mason' at which 'a strong feeling was expressed that steps should be taken to found some permanent memorial, which should testify to his long self-denying labours in the cause of the critical and reverential study of the Hebrew Bible.'

The following Resolutions were proposed and carried:

- (i) Proposed by Mr Sinker, seconded by Mr Lang: 'That it is desirable that there should be made some

fitting public acknowledgement of Mr Mason's labours in the cause of sacred learning and of critical Hebrew Study; labours carried on for many years under many discouragements and through a time when the cause of Hebrew learning in Cambridge was mainly sustained by Mr Mason's self-denying effort.'

(ii) Proposed by Mr Moule (now Bishop of Durham), seconded by Mr Watson :

'That no more suitable way could be found of giving effect to the above wish than by . . . the foundation of a Prize for . . . the Study of the Hebrew Bible, to be associated with Mr Mason's name.'

A large and influential Committee was formed, including two Dukes (Devonshire, the Chancellor, and Buccleuch), three actual or future Bishops (Atlay, Lightfoot, Moule), the two great Divinity Professors, Westcott and Hort, Dr F. Chance, Dr E. A. Abbott, Dr Taylor, Professor Liveing, and many others. The sum of £800 was collected within a fortnight, £30 being contributed by Undergraduates of St John's College. The Fund was accepted by the Senate on May 31, 1883.

Among the 32 winners of the Prize given in the last Calendar are recorded in three successive years (1887-9) the names of Professors Kennett, Bevan, and Burkitt. Several other names of the highest distinction in oriental studies also occur.

The portrait

In the Lent Term of 1900 another memorial was presented to Mr Mason himself by old pupils and friends in the shape of a portrait by Mr Charles Brock. The portrait was sent to the house at Brookside, but the eyes that would have looked upon it with so much pride and pleasure had closed in the early days of the year, and the picture was presently offered to the College and was by them gratefully accepted. During the speeches made at the unveiling* in the College Hall

* A full account of the Presentation (Feb. 28, 1901) is given in *The Eagle*, vol. xxii, pp. 289-92.

our friend, who had no mind to hear his own praises, was nowhere to be seen. 'He hath hid himself among the stuff' (i Sam. 10, 22) aptly remarked to me Dr W. E. (now Professor) Barnes. He, however, joined us afterwards at tea in the Combination Room. The portrait now hangs in the Hall.

Under disappointment, amid these unsought honours, and in bereavement, Mason's spirit was ever that expressed in the Preface of his Rabbinic Reading Book:— 'I must keep on labouring as long as I may—willingly satisfied if I may but have been only a little useful to others.'

Mason and his pupils

How did he impress his pupils?

Dr Sinker, in dedicating his *Higher Criticism* (1899) to his old teacher, speaks 'as one of a host of pupils now scattered over England and far beyond England,' who 'learned to approach the Oracles of God under the guidance of one who brought to the interpretation of the Sacred Books alike an unsurpassed scholarship, the keenest appreciation of literary beauty, and a profound reverence for the Divine authority of Scripture.'

Canon Leeke,* who read with him for three years after his degree (1863), wrote as follows in *The Guardian* of December 20 last:

'What a teacher was Peter! Always unconventional—sometimes apparently half asleep, then suddenly leaping up and stamping round the room in his enthusiastic declamation of some grand verse from Psalm or prophecy! No wonder his pupils half worshipped him. And he never answered questions if he thought by refusing he could make men find answers for themselves. And how unselfish! Worn out at night, he would bid you come between eleven and twelve and be all ready and awake for you, and caring for your health and comfort, though but little for his own. For myself

* Tyrwhitt Scholar 1866.

I thank God, and have for nearly fifty years thanked him, that I ever had such a teacher.'

Dr Ayles (Tyrwhitt Scholar, 1888) says in a letter to me: 'Our reverence for him was due to his simplicity, spirituality, unselfishness, and unworldliness. The things that appeal to most of us meant for him nothing at all.'

One who attended his lectures without being 'in any sense an intimate pupil,' the Rev. Percival Saben, writes from his country Rectory:

'There was always evident this reverent sense of God's presence... There were at times flashes of quaint wit... There was nothing of the stiffness of a professor lecturing his class, rather a good deal of a homely and illuminating friendly talk.'

Dr Sinker tells me in conversation that 'Mason got inside of an author, seized his spirit.'

In his beautiful letter in *The Guardian* Canon Leeke further writes: 'With him to learn Hebrew was to learn—in his own quaint words concerning the Eternal—that "He is first, not I"—to learn reverence and humility.'

In illustration of this I may transcribe a few sentences from the Preface to the '*Hebrew*' *Exercise-Book* (1876), where, on what may seem so slight a linguistic peg, he hangs so much:

'What we call "First Person"—viz., "I"—is not First in Hebrew, but "He" is First. Herein lies a fundamental difference of Bible-Thought from Thought in which each one refers all to himself as the Centre of reference. And is it very reasonable that each one of us should reckon himself as "Number One"? That it is *natural* for one to start from himself as First, is merely an evidence of the need of education for the correction of natural errors to which each one of us is liable. There are not as many "FIRSTS"—Originating Centres of all Time and Space—as there have been, are, and will be, individual men. GOD is the only True

Centre of reference. HE, The Unseen, is "First"... [And the mind itself, groping after Truth, seems to show its want of this by its vain efforts to rise out of mere individual-self, made in high Philosophy and in Scientific Thought,—in the mighty conception of the Transcendental "Ego," and in the thought of the "Self of Humanity."'] As, in regard to the planetary world, so long as the Earth was reckoned as the centre of the visible Universe, there were strange confusions and perplexities in human speculations, which have vanished,—which have given way to the recognition of Unity, and grand Simplicity, and beautiful Order, since the Sun was perceived to be the Centre of our System; so... the recognition of the *True Centre of Being* removes vast confusion from our self-centred speculations regarding the world of sense and life and thought and being.*

Readers of Kant will at once recognize the allusion in the last sentence. Mr H. S. Foxwell writes: 'Undoubtedly Mason had real philosophical aptitude'; and he tells me how, many years ago, Mason borrowed from him and read with interest Wallace's difficult and highly technical *Logic of Hegel*.

Several of his best pupils speak of a certain habit of 'reticence':

'His method was not to give full information, but to leave something for the pupil to discover for himself.' 'Certain passages (here another motive comes in) he would never expound.'

'Mason thought that he ought not to give information to pupils who were not yet ready for it.'

'You pressed on me,' writes Dr Sinker (*op. cit.*), 'as on your other pupils, that wise maxim of the Masters of the Great Synagogue, "Be cautious in judgement".'

'Wait till you have got the 'Tyrwhitt,' he would say; or (in effect,—after the Rabbinic maxim) 'Wait till you are thirty.'

* This passage is here printed as it stands in the *Exercise Book*.

At times he would cautiously give some 'esoteric' teaching.

'He had a tendency to suspension of judgment... would sometimes speak of a hidden meaning, but decline to reveal it.'

Thus, in *Exercise Book*, pp. 255 sqq., he will not decide between the renderings, 'was as one of us' (the 'Fall') and 'has become etc.' (a 'Rise' rather than the 'Fall'); but inclines to the former.

Criticism

He was a foe of 'the higher criticism,'—no hand would he have in the sawing asunder of the Prophet,—and had, I think, little love for the 'lower' or textual criticism, so sedulously cultivated here. The 'authorities,' who were their chief exponents, he once described as 'diviners' rather than 'divines.'

College Offices

Within the half-century of his Hebrew lectureship falls his tenure of the following College Offices: 'Senior' Fellow and Member of the Council (*1871—1902), Senior Dean (1864—82), President (1882—1902), Tutor† (1883—1902). For the office of President he was, in his best days, singularly fitted by his dignified presence, his old-fashioned courtesy, his wide acquaintance with senior members of the University. The task of a disciplinary officer is a less agreeable and more thankless one than that of the successful teacher of willing or eager learners; but I firmly believe that the feelings of love and affection so common among his pupils were widely shared by a far larger circle. He had the art, inspired by sympathy, of saying kind things. His reading in Chapel was singularly impressive; his voice there, though not in conversation, was a vibrant guttural that reached every corner of the Old and, I think, of the New Chapel. 'His every action

* But he had been an 'acting Senior' for some years previously.

† He only took one or two pupils.

and tone of voice was full of reverence and devout awe,' writes an old member of the College. For many years, until 1902, he habitually took the 8 a.m. Celebration.

It is common knowledge that Mason was strongly opposed to the erection of the New Chapel.

Though not in favour of the New Statutes, yet, desiring no advantage, he placed himself under them in 1882.

Mason might, I think, be correctly described as a High Churchman of the old school. He had no love for 'Newmanism,' and called the Cardinal's popular but little understood *Lead, kindly light!* 'the Will-o'-the-wisp hymn.' He kept Fast and Festival; and till he became President, when he had to preside, was not, if I remember right, seen in Hall during Lent. Once at least during that season, possibly after long night-work, he fainted at Morning Chapel. He loved to 'endure hardness,' and, like the monks of La Trappe, slept to the last on a board.

Dr Besant, who came up from Portsmouth, though not from the same school, in 1846, tells me that Mason, in his early days as Fellow, acted as College Examiner in Mathematics, and was a most careful and useful examiner.

In 1869-70 he was Proctor with Mr G. F. Browne, now Bishop of Bristol. He never, so far as I can ascertain, was on the Theological Board or examined for the Tripos.

When in 1902 he ceased to be a member of the Council and thereby to be President, and when in the year 1904 he laid down his lectureship, one felt that he would gladly have laboured on, had it been permitted, perhaps would have liked to 'die in harness.' With only the kindest and most appreciative words for his successors,* he yet said, 'I hoped there

* He was succeeded on the Council by Dr Shore, as President by Professor Mayor, as Hebrew Lecturer by Dr Watson, who had for some years taken the beginners.

had been a few more years' good work left in me':
'I should still have liked to have a finger in the pie.'

Recreations

Had Mason, *per impossibile*, written an account of himself for *Who's Who?* among his 'recreations' he must have set down 'walking' and 'the study of warfare.' He loved to trespass. Once, taking to the fields near Cambridge, he came out at Baldock. What he enjoyed in these tramps was the air, the movement, the sense of freedom.* Often, in his earlier days, they were *en route* for some village church where he was to take the duty, and where he sometimes arrived in the nick of time. Not so many years ago, perhaps fifteen, he told me he had never yet succeeded in getting to feel tired. He had a wonderful sense of locality and a wonderful memory of places visited long ago. He delighted, also, in ascending the Chapel Tower, especially with friends. It was sad to see the vigorous pedestrian drawn latterly in a bath-chair.

A lover of the country himself, and with a strong sense of ownership, he long ago was in favour of small holdings.

He had made a serious study of strategy, and seemed equally at home in the campaigns of Alexander and of Napoleon. On these subjects he would talk at length, tracing positions on the palm of one hand with the forefinger of the other. How came one so gentle and humane to take up with such a hobby? It was due, I think, partly to his love of topography, partly to an admiration for 'power,' but, above all, I conjecture, to his sense of a Providence revealed in battle. This is Hebraic, but not only Hebraic. In the

* One of the Fellows, who knew him half a century ago, remembers that he anticipated the idea of 'roller-skates,' which he hoped would facilitate progress along roads. He designed a pair, which were made to his order, but the size of the 'wheels' (some 3 inches in diameter) put such a strain on the ancles that they proved practically useless.

Thanksgiving Ode (1816) Wordsworth thus addresses the Almighty—he afterwards greatly softened the passage:

'But thy most dreaded instrument,
In working out a pure intent,
Is man—array'd for mutual slaughter,
Yea, Carnage is thy daughter.'

So Goethe*:

O, wir Anderen dürfen uns wohl mit Jenen vergleichen,
Denen in ernster Stund' erschien im feurigen Busche
Gott der Herr; auch uns erschien er in Wolken und Feuer.

Many years ago he had formed the opinion that a certain friendly Power had carefully studied the geography of this country with a view to its invasion.

A third recreation was entertaining his friends at dinner in his College rooms. His sisters were admirable hostesses. Only their careful hands could have been trusted to clear his lecture-room table, at all other times in 'most admired disorder,' for his guests. Later, Mason and his sisters gave garden-parties in the Wilderness. As they had numerous friends in University, town and county, these were always largely attended.

The little drawing room, lined with folios relieved by a few pictures, and the set of rooms to the north, where Kirke White died, are now thrown into the bicycle-room. The lobby, with its orrery, and the lecture- and dining-room adjoining now form part of an Undergraduate's set.

The sisters

Rosa and Emma Mason, seven and nine years our friend's juniors, lived most of their lives at Cambridge. From Addenbrooke Place they moved in the early nineties to 6 Brookside, Dr Todhunter's old house. 'Peter' was all in all to them, and he once told me how much they were to him. The elder sister was

* Hermann u. Dorothea, v. 235-7.

a skilful artist, who made excellent copies of pictures in the Fitzwilliam and other galleries. One was after Rembrandt, others after a Spanish artist of peasant-life. These adorned Mason's rooms and house. Both sisters were active in some good work for servants of the humbler class. In one of the waves of influenza that have swept over Cambridge of late years they both died, very near together, the younger on January 14, the elder on February 5, 1900. Their brother was seriously ill at the time, and their anxiety for him no doubt lessened their power of resistance. Our friend lived on at Brookside *nec carus æque nec superstes integer*.

Last years

From 1904, when his work ceased, he was little in College. About these last years there was something singularly pathetic. On the death of his brother in N. Wales, the widow and children came to live at Histon, and were thus near him. One or two old friends visited him from time to time and were always kindly welcomed. Among them was Dr Stokes, whose church he frequently attended at early Communion. The Doctor tells me how, only quite lately, Mr Mason told him an old Cambridge story that was unknown even to him. Otherwise, the old man lived alone in the large house, tended only by strangers, alone with his thoughts. He was occasionally seen in College, as at the Memorial Service for King Edward and at the Quater-centenary Dinner, June 29, 1911. Twice during last October Term he was present in Hall, at the Feasts of November 5 and 23. On one of these occasions the venerable face, framed in a black velvet hood, struck the artist who was about to paint the Master's portrait. After dinner on November 23 he talked with one or two old friends till his attendant came for him with the bath-chair. I think I was the last who spoke to him. The 'one clear call' came on December 6 at 5 a.m.

Those who, in bodily presence or in spirit, stood by his grave in Histon Churchyard on December 9 will not think of him as there in death low lying, nor as bowed down by age and infirmity, but will rather love to think of him active and strenuous as of old, 'there as here.'

W. A. Cox.

WILLIAM WYCLIFFE BARLOW, M.A.

William Wycliffe Barlow, who died at Pitt Manor, near Winchester, on the 11th of January, was a member of an old Cheshire family, the Barlows of Barlow Hall on the borders of Lancashire. He was educated at Queenwood School and at Malvern, and entered St John's in October 1873, taking his B.A. degree in 1876. He was a most popular man in the College; his genial manner and bright and sunny nature won him friends on every side. He was an athlete of some distinction on the running path, and for two years won the Long Jump at the College Sports, while he was a keen cricketer, and also rowed in the second L.M.B.C. boat in the Lent Term 1874.

On leaving Cambridge Mr Barlow entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar in due course. He attached himself for some time to the Northern Circuit, but his main interests were in country life and outdoor sport. He was a thorough all round sportsman, and delighted in every manly exercise from hunting to golf. He played cricket for the the Gentlemen of Cheshire, and later on won several cups for golf in Cheshire and Carnarvonshire.

Shortly after acquiring Pitt Manor, a house on a hill above Winchester with charming views and a considerable landed estate, Mr Barlow met with an accident which disabled him for life. On November 28th, 1898, he was hunting with the Hursley Hounds, and while passing over a field his horse either crossed its feet or stepped into a rabbit hole and fell with him. He was either underneath the horse or was kicked and his spine was very gravely and permanently injured. With great care and attention his life was saved,

but the use of his lower limbs was henceforth gone. Under the care of Sir Victor Horsley, after severe pain and suffering, which only his great pluck and singularly sweet disposition made him able to endure, he was gradually restored to fair health, though hopelessly crippled. In the house he lived in a wheel-chair, and was fortunately able to be placed in his carriage and himself to drive a steady horse, thus having the enjoyment of outdoor life. Fortunately too music was one of his accomplishments, and he derived much pleasure from playing the violin. He was also a skilled photographer.

Though of course unable to take part in local society, Mr Barlow always welcomed the visits of his friends, and was a most cordial, cheerful and unselfish host. Indeed for fourteen years of disablement, with recurring times of great suffering, he was never known to complain, but showed a splendid example of patience and fortitude. Last autumn it was evident that his strength was failing, and in January last he passed away in his 59th year, heart failure being the final cause of death. He was buried in Hursley churchyard on January 15th. In the words of the *Hampshire Chronicle*, "He will be very keenly missed by many to whom the generous impulses of his nature made him a true friend. He was ever thoughtful of those in humbler circumstances of life, and touching stories of his kindness of heart have from time to time leaked out."

Mr Barlow married a daughter of Mr James Jardine, J.P. and D.L. for Cheshire, and sometime High Sheriff of the County. He is survived by his widow and two sons, the elder of whom is an M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge.

REV. CHARLES ELSEE.

1830—1912.

FELLOW 1857—1862.

We regret to record the death of the Rev. Charles Elsee, late Fellow of the College, for many years one of the Masters at Rugby School, who died of heart failure on Sunday, December 8th, 1912, at the age of 82. He entered the College in 1852; his rooms for the next two years were on the 'Water Staircase' in the Third Court (E 9); he was

Third Wrangler in 1855, and was elected Fellow in 1857. For forty-two years of his life he was a master at Rugby, and, on his retirement from that position in 1901, he continued to be, by his constant devotion to the service of the public, a very real link between the school and the town. To the College he gave three of his sons, whose names are recorded below. The last of his many visits was in June, 1911, on the occasion of the Quatercentenary Commemoration.

We borrow the following notices (with some slight additions) from *The Rugby Advertiser* of 14 Dec. 1912 :—

The Rev. Charles Elsee was the son of Mr Charles Elsee, of Henley-on-Thames. He was educated at Chatham House School, Ramsgate, and subsequently at St John's College, Cambridge, where he was third wrangler in 1855 (Lord Courtney of Penwith being second wrangler), and was a Fellow of his College from 1857 till 1862. Mr Elsee was ordained a deacon in 1857 and priest in 1858. On leaving College, he was for a short time a master at Rossall School, and then became a lecturer for a year or two at King's College, London. He came to Rugby School as mathematical master in 1859, being appointed by Dr Temple, and he continued at the School, during part of the time as Bursar, and also for many years as a housemaster until 1901, when he retired, having served under five headmasters—Dr Temple, Dr Hayman, Dr Jex-Blake, Dr Percival, and Dr James.

About 1868, upon the appointment of Dr Jex-Blake to the headmastership of Cheltenham College, Mr Elsee succeeded to the boarding-house, which he held for upwards of 20 years, being in turn succeeded by Mr John Collins.

Mr Elsee's home life was a very happy one. His principal form of recreation was walking, and until quite recently he was to be seen along the country roads of the neighbourhood, generally accompanied by one or two members of the family. Evidently he did not share the sentiments of Dr Arnold respecting the dullness and monotony of Warwickshire scenery, but Mr Elsee, like Rugby's greatest headmaster, was fond of the immense in nature, and during his holidays would often visit mountainous regions. He built a house at Clynog, a charmingly-situated village on the Carnarvonshire coast, where he frequently spent his vacations.

Mr Elsee celebrated last year his golden wedding. He married, in 1861, Mary Ann Cram, daughter of Mr Henry Cram, of Manor Lodge, Liscard. Mrs Elsee survives him, and there are still living four sons and three daughters. (The three sons who were at St John's are the Rev. Henry John Elsee, now of Bolton, B.A. 1885; Mr Arthur Elsee, of Crawley Down, B.A. 1887; and the Rev. Charles Elsee, late Scholar, formerly one of the College Missioners, and now at Kinlochleven, Argyllshire, B.A. 1898).

It is difficult to estimate the loss which Rugby sustains by Mr Elsee's death. We shall miss his genial presence. At public meetings we shall miss the conciliatory manners, the fine grasp of detail, and his impartiality as a chairman. There was in his personality much that recalled the virtues of the Rev. John Moultrie, who was the rector when Mr Elsee came to Rugby. There was something in the character of these worthies which was analogous—manly, robust natures, combined with singular purity and unflinching devotion to duty. (In politics he was a Liberal Unionist).

We select the following paragraphs from *The Rugby Observer* of 13 Dec. :—

The death of the Rev. Charles Elsee was not preceded by more than a few hours' illness, and the announcement of his death was a shock to the town. He was a man of great activity, accustomed to constant work and daily walks, and he was about as usual two days before his demise. It was therefore hard to believe at once that his venerable figure would be seen no more. To him the full significance of the phrase "The Grand Old man of Rugby" may be applied. A town is always fortunate to possess a resident of strong public spirit, high talents, a willingness to serve, and with the vigorous health to enable him to serve. These qualities Mr Elsee possessed, and for 35 years he devoted himself to the welfare of the town. He had his rebuffs, but for a man in a position so prominent they were singularly few, and whatever opposition he met with it was never directed against himself personally. His integrity and high purpose commanded unvarying confidence, and his name will be cherished as that of one of the greatest citizens in Rugby's history.

Mr Elsee was a man of long records. Few are so fortunate as to possess the physical ability and the zeal to add to exacting private duties the responsibilities of public service to the extent that he did. He was always ready to serve in a worthy cause, and his interest in the town's affairs dated from within a few years of his becoming a resident. He was one of the foremost of the brilliant men connected with the School at various times who have helped materially in the shaping of the town's course. His influence indeed may almost be set above that of any other man of his own time, and it will remain as long as the town shall last. He was at the head of the local authority through a period of transition and progress which will always rank as one of the most momentous passages in the town's history.

He gave his time and his talents untiringly even up to the eve of his death, and the power he exercised through all those years was a very real one. It was the power of a high character rather than of the use of the voice. Mr Elsee never talked unnecessarily, and when he did talk his words were always well reasoned and concise, impressing those who listened to him with the feeling, even if they disagreed with him, that the views expressed were the result of careful and conscientious judgment.

Personally, Mr Elsee was considerate and courteous—"a gentleman every inch of him," as one of those who have worked with him describes him. Dignified in appearance, he was dignified and gracious on all occasions. His was not the type of character which gains what is known as "popularity," but he secured universal esteem which never waned.

Apart from the general work of local government, Mr Elsee was associated most with educational affairs and with the Hospital of St Cross. In these connections his name will never be forgotten. He gave his attention to numerous movements besides, and was altogether, for quite a quarter of a century, the most prominent figure in the public life of the town.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1912; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

- Rev. Richard Cleater Atkinson (1868), son of the Rev. John Atkinson, sometime Vicar of Rydal; baptised at St John's, Dewsbury, 14 February 1849. Assistant Master at Windermere College 1868-77; Curate of Nether Hoyland 1877-82; of Ackworth, Yorks, 1883-84; of Wath upon Dearne, Yorks, 1885-89; Vicar of Yeddingham, near York, 1889-1912; died at the Vicarage 27 March. Mr Atkinson married, 10 June 1885 at Ryhope Church, Mary, daughter of John Smurthwaite, Esq., of Tunstall Lodge, near Sunderland.
- Ven. Brownlow Thomas Atlay (1854), son of the Rev. Henry Atlay, Rector of Great Casterton, Rutland (of St John's, B.A. 1806), born at Great Casterton 10 June 1832; educated at Uppingham School. Curate of Barrow, Suffolk, 1856-60; of Great Casterton 1860-61; of Gazeley, Suffolk, 1861-66; of St Peter, Vauxhall, 1866-67; Chaplain (Ecclesiastical Establishment) at Fort William 1867; at Calcutta Cathedral 1867-74, 1876-79, and 1882-87; Bishop's Commissary 1870-87; Acting Archdeacon 1872, '77-'79; Chaplain at Nynee Tal 1879-80; Archdeacon of Calcutta 1883-88; Vicar of Willesden 1888-1902; Rural Dean of Harrow 1897-1901; Rural Dean of Willesden 1901-2. Died 16 September at his residence, Mattock Lane, Ealing, W. Archdeacon Atlay married 23 July 1867 at the Parish Church, Newark on Trent, Emma, youngest daughter of William Bewhurst, Esq., of the Friary, Newark on Trent. Mr Atlay was one of the founders of the Hostel of St Luke, the excellent Nursing Home, now in Fitzroy Square, where so many of the Clergy and their families have received medical and surgical treatment. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Hostel from its foundation and Chairman since 1908.
- Dr Frederic Bagshawe (1857), third son of the Rev. Edward Benjamin Bagshawe, Rector of Eyam, Derbyshire (of Magdalene College, Cambridge, B.A. 1823), born 25 July and baptised 23 August 1834 in St Thomas' Church, Pendleton, Manchester. He was at Rossall School 1845-47 and at Uppingham School 1849-51. Taking up the study of Medicine he went to St George's Hospital and became M.R.C.P. in 1864 and F.R.C.P. in 1879. He took the M.B. degree in 1863 and the M.D. in 1865. As a young man he held for some time the post of Assistant Medical Officer at the Hospital for sick children in Great Ormond Street, and he also became a colleague of Sir William Broadbent at the Great Western Dispensary. It was Dr Bagshawe's custom for some years to spend the winter practising on the Riviera. In 1870 he settled at St Leonard's. He was appointed on the Staff of the East Sussex Hospital in 1871, and at his death he was one of the consulting physicians. He took an active part in the rebuilding of the Hastings Hospital. Notwithstanding his extensive practice he found time to interest himself in municipal matters, and in 1897 he was elected Mayor of Hastings and an Alderman, occupying the mayoral chair with considerable distinction. He was afterwards made a Justice of the Peace for the County. Numerous charitable and other societies found in him a staunch and generous supporter. He had been President of the East Sussex Medico-Chirurgical Society and was Vice-President of the Hastings District Nursing Association and of the Hastings and St Leonard's Sanitary Aid Association. He was President of the Hastings Health Congress and he read a paper on that occasion on the Preventive side of Medicine. He took a great interest in the

youth of the locality, was a strenuous advocate of athletics and shooting, and presented the Church Lads' Brigade with a Challenge Shield, which is competed for annually. He was Chairman of the Council of the St Leonard's Ladies' College and an active supporter of the University Extension Lectures. He died 2 November at his house, 35, Warrior Square, St Leonard's on Sea, aged 78. Dr Bagshawe was twice married, (i) on 20 December 1860 to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Captain John George Boss, R.N., of Ottrington Hall, Yorks; and (ii) on 8 June 1870, at Lyndhurst, to Emily, eldest daughter of William Dickenson, Esq., of New Park, Lymington, Hants.

- Rev. Francis Bashforth (1843); Mr Bashforth came of an old Yorkshire family, and was the eldest son of John Bashforth, who farmed the glebe at Thurnscoe, Yorkshire; he was born 8 January 1819 at Thurnscoe Rectory. He was educated, first at Brampton Bierlow, where the late Dr Gregory, Dean of St Paul's, was a schoolfellow, and afterwards at Doncaster Grammar School, from whence he entered the College. He was Second Wrangler in the year 1843, the late Professor John Couch Adams being Senior Wrangler. Tradition states that Adams' superiority was so great that there was more difference in marks between the Senior and Second Wrangler than between the Second Wrangler and the Wooden Spoon. Though these two mathematicians were not very intimate in their undergraduate days they became firm friends in after life and many letters passed between them. One of Adams' letters, dated 19 February 1847, runs as follows: "My dear Bashforth, Will you accept the accompanying copy of my paper on Uranus . . . We are now very hard at work electioneering for the vacant Chancellorship of the University. Our College, to a man, supports Lord Powis, and I hope, if you can do so at all conveniently, you will come up to Cambridge to give your vote for him on Thursday morning next the 25th inst. There is a very strong feeling in the University in Lord Powis's favour, though most of the Heads tried to get Members of the Senate to request Prince Albert to allow himself to be nominated for the vacant office . . . Come up if you can, we shall be delighted to see you. No doubt there will be a good many old friends present on the occasion. Believe me, my dear Bashforth, yours very truly, J. C. ADAMS." Prof. Adams and Mr Bashforth wrote a joint work on "Capillary Attraction," which was printed at the expense of the Syndics of the Press.

Mr Bashforth was admitted a Fellow of the College 26 March 1844; he was ordained Deacon in 1850 and Priest in 1851 by the Bishop of Ely. In 1857 he was presented to the Rectory, and Vicarage of Minting in Lincolnshire. Minting was originally a Vicarage, but Dr John Newcome, Master of the College, acquired the Rectorial property and the Advowson of the Vicarage. He attached the inappropriate Rectory to the Vicarage and bequeathed the Advowson to the College.

When Mr Bashforth arrived at Minting he found the Church in a dilapidated condition. It was rebuilt at a cost of £816, some of which was raised locally, and help also came from College friends.

In 1864 Mr Bashforth was appointed Professor of Applied Mathematics to the Advanced Class of Royal Artillery Officers, the appointment being made by the Council of Military Education. It then appeared to him to be possible to obtain a satisfactory solution of the problem of determining the resistance of the air to the motion of projectiles by the use of a Chronograph, and to complete the work in two years. He did not, however, meet with very great encouragement. The President and Vice-President of the Ordnance Select

Committee were opposed to any new Chronograph. They were quite satisfied with things as they were, and Mr Bashforth found that if anything was to be done he must do it himself. He determined to set about the construction of a new Chronograph if the Select Committee would afford an opportunity of trying the new instrument when completed. An account of his experiments will be found in his pamphlet "Ballistic Experiments, from 1864 to 1880," Cambridge, University Press 1907. In the "Engineer" of 15 November 1867 some notice was taken of the Bashforth Chronograph in the following words: "Among the recent experiments made in this country for the purpose of ascertaining the laws which govern the resistance of the air to projectiles in motion, we may mention those carried out at Woolwich and Shoeburyness, under the direction of the Ordnance Select Committee, by the Rev. F. Bashforth, B.D., the Professor of Applied Mathematics to the Advanced Class of Artillery Officers. These experiments were made with a most ingenious electric Chronograph proposed by Mr Bashforth, an instrument which, for this special purpose, is probably unequalled. Mr Bashforth's experiments are still in progress. His preliminary trials, however, have given $\rho = \beta v^3$ or the resistance is proportional to the cube of the velocity." "The Times" of 12 November 1870 also had an article on the Bashforth Chronograph. After describing the experiments up to that time, and quoting the reports of some of the referees appointed by the Government, it proceeds: "With such opinions as these expressed by men so eminently qualified to judge of the merits of the instrument, there can be little doubt as to its value and to the service Professor Bashforth has rendered not only to the Advanced Class of Artillery Officers, but also to Science and to his country. He has solved a most difficult question, which has occupied the attention not only of Newton, Robins, Hutton, and others in our own country for 200 years with a considerable expenditure of public money, but also of the most eminent artillerists on the Continent in later years. It is impossible to foresee all the advantages to the Artillery Service which may accrue from these labours."

The experiments extended over a considerable period. A preliminary trial was made in July 1863 to test the working of the instrument. A second trial was made in September 1866, when 43 shots were fired from a 40 pounder; and further experiments were made in October 1867 and May 1868. The War Office then appointed a Committee of Reference, consisting of Sir G. B. Airy, Professor J. C. Adams, Professor G. G. Stokes, and Captain A. Noble. Their Report will be found in the Tract "Ballistic Experiments" mentioned above. In connexion with this the late Professor Challis wrote: "Dear Professor Bashforth...it seems to me that you have not only succeeded in making the experiments, but also have succeeded in getting them published in a form whereby the details and value of the results may become known. I have been particularly interested by reading No. 6 of the Report of the Committee of Reference. Professors Adams and Stokes and Captain Noble have gone very carefully into comparisons of the performances of your Chronograph with those of other inventors, and the opinion they have expressed of the relative merits of yours must I think be very satisfactory to you... yours very truly J. CHALLIS."

Mr Bashforth returned to Minting in 1872, though he had intended to do so at an earlier date when he wrote: "Sometime ago I intimated to the Council of Military Education that I should feel it to be my duty to avail myself of the first convenient opportunity to make a definite choice between my Living and Professorship; for my Living being distant, I am seldom able to visit it, and I have a decided objection to become the permanent non-resident incumbent of a

Living. In many respects I regret that circumstances compel me to give up Woolwich, and I suggest that the spring of 1868 (when the members of the Advanced Class disperse) will be a convenient time for my retirement. By that time I hope that the experiments at present authorised will have been completed."

The Chronograph was offered to and accepted by the South Kensington Museum. From there it was borrowed in 1878 for further experiments and the records sent down to Mr Bashforth at Minting for reduction. These experiments extended the coefficients of resistance to all velocities between 430 and 2250 f.s. Further experiments in 1880 extended the coefficients of resistance to elongated projectiles for all velocities between 100 and 2800 f.s.

Mr Bashforth notices in some of his publications the opposition which he met with, e.g., when he suggested the construction of a Chronograph, General Lefroy informed him that instruments with rotating cylinders had been tried and failed. It is unnecessary to enter into details of these disputes, but perhaps a letter written to Mr Bashforth by J. S., and dated 21 March 1883, is not without interest: "I am sorry I did not get your letter before I returned to Town or I would have made enquiries at Elliott's respecting your instrument. I am quite sure that what you say is correct, that the know-nothings are triumphant. It is a pity that leading men in Her Majesty's Government have not more discernment than to appoint men who cannot see beyond their noses, for it is a very expensive arrangement. I have quite washed my hands of all Government officials and have given up gunnery matters entirely... I quite think with you, it is useless to go to expense and trouble in writing anything for the know-nothings, for they make use of the information to further their own ends... If I could be of any help as a referee to the French Government I am not far from Paris and should not object to do anything to help on the instrument."

Soon after, however, it was thought meet that Mr Bashforth should receive some reward or acknowledgment for his ballistic services; £500 had indeed been given, and he was in receipt of a pension, which, however, had nothing to do with his invention, and was granted to him on his retirement from the Professorship at Woolwich in 1874. He received the following letter: "Arsenal, Woolwich, 2 August 1884. Dear Mr Bashforth, it is now some years since our correspondence ceased, it was on the conclusion of our trials of resistance of air to high velocity projectiles. I am now asked to write to you on the subject of your present correspondence with the W.O. as to some public recognition of your services. You will remember that at the termination of the last trials you received the thanks of the Surveyor General of the Ordnance for your services and the modest sum of £30 for travelling expenses, which sum was all that you would take at that time. The W.O. I know highly esteem the work you have done for them but are rather at a loss to know what shape you wish the public recognition to take. I mean pecuniary or otherwise. E. BAINBRIDGE, Major, R.A."

In 1885 the Government granted Mr Bashforth £2000, and the Marquis of Hartington wrote: "It affords his Lordship pleasure to state, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, that you are considered to have established a fair claim to substantial acknowledgment for these services, which have undoubtedly and in a considerable degree advanced the science of gunnery."

In 1904 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of St John's. He then received the following letter from the late Professor Mayor: "18 November 1904, 5 Jordan's Yard, Cambridge. My dear Bashforth. At last I am able to congratulate the College on your election, by the unanimous vote of the Council, to an honorary fellowship. Again

and again, for many years past, I have tried to bring this about, but for want of professional backing up, I could not carry my point. Now Greenhill has borne testimony and all were heartily glad to do you justice. Thus Adams, Gifford and you, three B.A.'s of 1843, have received the highest honour which the College can confer. I hope you enjoy and may long enjoy good health. I am sure Mrs Adams will rejoice when she hears the news, ever yours JOHN E. B. MAYOR."

Mr Bashforth was Vicar of Minting for 51 years and resident for 43 years. He resigned in June 1908 and went to live at Woodhall Spa. When he left the parishioners of Minting presented him with a testimonial; an account of the ceremony will be found in *The Eagle*, Vol. xxx. 95-98. Mr Bashforth died 12 Feb. at Woodhall Spa, aged 93.

After taking his degree, Mr Bashforth originally intended to adopt civil engineering as a profession, and devoted several years to the practical study of that profession. This, with his profound mathematical knowledge, a natural taste for practical problems, and great mechanical ingenuity, was a great advantage to him in his researches. In 1870 he was a candidate for election to the Royal Society, but owing to some oversight on the part of his friends was not successful; he never came forward again.

Mr Bashforth married 17 September 1869, at Bredgar, in Kent, Elizabeth Jane, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Rolton Piggott, Vicar of Bredgar.

In his younger days he spent his vacations in walking tours, visiting Germany, Switzerland, the Tyrol, and other places. In 1866 he visited Scotland with the late Professor J. C. Adams. (See also above, pp. 109 ff, and Vol. xxxiii, p. 215.)

Rev. Henry Godwin Billingham (1875), eldest son of Henry Billingham Surgeon; baptised in St Matthew's, Islington, 26 July 1852; educated at the King's School, Peterborough. Curate of Bringham, Leicestershire, 1875-1883; Rector of Lynch, near Midhurst, 1883-1912. He died at the Rectory 19 December. He was a fine example of the country parson; modest, courteous, and retiring, his aim seemed always to help his friends and neighbours. He married 28 May 1885 at North Bovey, Katharine Louisa, fourth daughter of the Rev. Henry Thornton, Rector of North Bovey.

Rev. Charles William Edward Body (1875), son of the Rev. Elihu Body (of St John's, B.A. 1845); born at Clapham 4 October 1851 and baptised in St Mary's, Islington, 15 January 1852. Mr Body was Naden Divinity Student and afterwards Fellow of the College; he was also a Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholar. Curate of Chesterton 1876-81; Provost of Trinity College, Toronto, 1881-94; Canon Residentiary and Chancellor of St Albans' Cathedral, Toronto, 1889-94; Professor of Old Testament Literature and interpretation in the General Theological Seminary, New York, 1894-1912. Mr Body died 20 September at Burlington, Vermont, United States, aged 61. While at Toronto Mr Body did much for the University of which he was Vice-Chancellor, and in connection with it founded the Women's College, St Hilda, the first of its kind in Canada. In 1894 he gave the Paddock Lecture "The permanent value of Genesis." He held the active duties of his chair at New York until 1906, when his health failed owing to over work and he became Emeritus Professor. He was one of the leading workers on "The Marginal Readings Bible." Mr Body married 12 July 1881 at the Parish Church, Chesterton, Cambridge, Francis Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Perry, Esq., of Claremont Place, Clifton, and sister of the Rev. S. E. Perry, Vicar of Chesterton.

Joseph Dickson Bromfield (undergraduate), son of William Bromfield; born at Upper Bar, Newport, Salop, 31 July 1892; educated at Newport Grammar School. Died 14 February at the Nursing Home, Thompson's Lane, Cambridge. (See also Vol. xxxiii, p. 217.)

Rev. James Landy Brown (1837), son of the Rev. James Brown, Vicar of Minting and Honorary Canon of Norwich (of St John's, B.A. 1796, and afterwards Fellow). Curate of Long Stratton 1837-42; of Ashwellthorpe 1842-46; of St Peter's, Vere Street, 1846-52; in 1852 he succeeded his father as Chaplain of the Castle Prison in Norwich, from which he retired in 1879. Mr Brown could remember the rejoicings at Norwich over the Coronation of George IV. He was much interested in mechanics and the use of the microscope. He died 17 December at his residence in Norwich, aged 98.

Octavius Leigh Clare (1864), son of William Clare, of Hindley House, Walton Breck, Lancashire, Cotton Broker; born 6 July 1841, educated at Rossall School. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 4 Nov. 1862, called to the Bar 26 January 1866. He practised as a Conveyancer and Equity Draftsman and enjoyed a large practice in the Lancaster Chancery Court as well as in London. He was one of the most prosperous and popular members of the Chancery Bar. He was a vigorous and pertinacious advocate; though strenuous and even obstinate in argument and tenacious of his points, he was invariably good humoured and never wounded the susceptibilities of others. He was a sound and learned lawyer, his special strength lying in the law of mines and minerals, and he was retained in almost all the great mining litigations, especially those which came from Lancashire; he was also engaged as Counsel to the Manchester Ship Canal. He was M.P. for the Eccles Division of Lancashire from July 1895 to January 1906, having previously been an unsuccessful candidate in July 1892. In 1900 he was elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple, and in August 1905 was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster. He proved a capable and accurate Judge, and there were not many appeals from his decisions to the Court of Appeal. Mr Leigh Clare married (i) 13 August 1868, Harriet, youngest daughter of the late William Huson, Esq., of Liverpool, she died in 1885; he married (ii) in 1889 Jane Maria, daughter of James Wigan of Mortlake, Surrey. He died 16 July at his residence, Boden Hall, Scholar Green, Cheshire. He was a member of the Council of Rossall School.

William Cordeaux (1872), son of the Rev. James Cordeaux (of St Catharine's, B.A. 1828), born 17 May 1845, baptised in St Silas', Liverpool, 6 July 1845, his father being incumbent. Admitted a Student of the Middle Temple 25 January 1869, called to the Bar 27 January 1873. He was a member of the North Eastern Circuit. Died 12 April at Retford, aged 67.

Frederick William Crook (1884), son of Richard Crook, born 7 December 1861 at Blackley, co. Lancaster; educated at the Perse School. Died 13 October at 6, Regent Terrace, Parker's Piece, Cambridge, aged 50.

Sir George Howard Darwin (1868), K.C.B., Plumian Professor of Mathematics. Second son of Charles Robert Darwin, born at Down, Kent, 9 July 1845. Sir George Darwin was entered as a pensioner of St John's 22 January 1863, but never resided, his name being removed from the College Boards 2 May 1863, when he entered at Trinity. Died 7 December at his residence, Newnham Grange, Cambridge, aged 67.

Rev. Charles Elsee (B.A. 1855), son of Charles Elsee, Esq., of Peppard, New Mills, born at Peppard, Oxon, and baptised 29 October 1830; educated at Ramsgate School, now the South Eastern College. Admitted Fellow of the College 31 March 1857. Mr Elsee was an Assistant Master at Rossall School 1855-60; Mathematical Master at Rugby School February 1860, serving also as Bursar and House Master; he retired in 1901. In addition to his work at the School,

Mr Elsee took a practical interest in municipal and county administration. He was elected a member of the old Local Board of Health at Rugby in 1873, and served as Chairman of it and of the enlarged body when it was made an urban district council from 1877 till 1900, when he resigned and received a testimonial from the inhabitants. He was elected a member of the Warwickshire County Council when it was first formed in 1888 and continued his association with it, the last two years as a county alderman, till his death. His services on the County Education Committee were particularly valued. Other positions he held were those of trustee of the Hospital of St Cross, Rugby, from 1877, and Chairman of the Board of Management since 1893; and Chairman of the Rugby Public Library Committee since it was instituted in 1890; of the Higher Education Committee; Rugby Building Society; and the Rugby Coffee Tavern Company. He was always ready to lend a helping hand to any movement for the welfare of the town and its inhabitants. He died 8 December at his residence, Bilton Road, Rugby, aged 82. Mr Elsee married 2 July 1861 at St James's, New Brighton, Minnie, second daughter of Henry Cram, Esq., of Manor Lodge, Liscard, Cheshire. (See also above, pp. 252 ff.)

Rev. Alfred Eustace (1880), son of the Rev. George Eustace (Vicar of Heptonstall 1861-77; died 30 September 1882 at Tuttle Hill, Nuneaton), born 9 May 1855 at Honly, Yorkshire; educated at Rickworth School, Halifax. Curate of Audlem 1880-83; of Holy Trinity, Chester, 1883-84; of Baginton, Warwickshire, 1884-87; of Holy Trinity, Hulme, 1887-96; Rector of St Ambrose, Chorlton on Medlock, 1897-1912. Died there 1 November.

Rev. John David Evans (1862), son of the Rev. John Harrison Evans, Headmaster of Sedbergh School (of St John's, B.A. 1828, Fellow of the College, Headmaster of Sedbergh 1838-61; died 26 May 1880 at 38, Houghton Street, Southport, aged 74); born at Sedbergh 15 April 1839, baptised there 6 May 1839. Curate of Holy Trinity, Windsor, 1866-68; of Shelton 1868-71; of Walton on the Hill, Liverpool, 1871-73; Vicar of Walmersley, near Bury, Lancashire, 1873-1912; Surrogate Diocese of Manchester 1887-1912; Honorary Canon of Manchester 1903-1912; Rural Dean of Bury 1893-95. Died at Walmersley Vicarage 18 June, aged 73. Canon Evans married (i) 9 November 1871 at Sholton, Staffordshire, Emily Isabella, youngest daughter of James Parker Penny, Esq., of Heavitree, Devon; she died 14 September 1874, aged 24; he married (ii) 7 August 1876 at Christ Church, Walmersley, Emily Agnes, second daughter of the late John Scholes Walker, Esq., of Limefield, Bury; she died 1 May 1888 at Walmersley Vicarage, aged 34.

Stephen Drake Fuller (matriculated in 1857, but did not graduate), son of the Rev. Thomas Fuller (of St John's, B.A. 1812, Fellow, and afterwards Incumbent of St Peter's, Pimlico; died 30 March 1871, aged 81), born in London 9 August 1839. Died 7 April at 25, Inverness Terrace, Kensington Gardens, London, W. Mr S. D. Fuller was the senior member of the Paddington Board of Guardians, to which he was elected in April 1878. For 13 years, from 1885 to 1898, he was Chairman of that body. In 1909 he was made a Vice-President of the Charity Organisation Society, having been a member of the Council since 1873. Mr Fuller took a keen interest in all matters affecting the relief of the poor in Paddington and elsewhere. He gave evidence in reference to this subject at a Meeting of the Royal Commission on the Aged Poor in February 1893, at which King Edward (then Prince of Wales) was present, and it was largely owing to his action that the Clarendon Street Area Betterment Association was formed with the object of improving the condition

of that neighbourhood. Mr Fuller had also been a member of the Standing Committee of the S.P.C.K. for the past 17 years.

Rev. Webster Hall (1879), son of Matthew Hall of Great Eccleston, baptised in the Parish of Copp, Lancashire; educated at Kirkham Grammar School. Curate of St Saviour, Liverpool, 1878-80; Rector of Dalby, Yorks, 1880-85; Vicar of St Alban's, Liverpool, 1885-91; of St Cleopas, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, 1891-1909; Rector of Lowton, near Newton le Willows, 1909-12. Died 13 January, aged 56. (See also Vol. xxxiii, p. 221.)

Rev. Thomas Edwin Hamer (1874), son of Robert Hamer, born at Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 26 October 1847. Curate of Womersley 1874-76; of Great Horton 1876-77; of Newtown, Macclesfield, 1877-79; Association Secretary of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, East Midland District, 1870-90; Rector of Darlston 1890-1912. Died at the Rectory 21 October, aged 64.

Rev. John Frederic Harward (1842), son of the Rev. John Harward, Vicar of Wirksworth, Derbyshire; born 27 November 1819; educated at Stamford School. Ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Hereford 8 April 1843 for the Bishop of Lichfield, and Priest by the Bishop of Lichfield 1844. In 1855 he became Vicar of Little Maplestead, near Halstead in Essex, which he held until his death there on the 11th of January, aged 92. In the *Daily Mail* for 16 November 1909 some details were given about Mr Harward, who was then nearly 90 years old; he was then taking two full services on Sundays with sermons and services on Wednesdays and Fridays. See also *The Eagle*, xxxi, 212-216; xxxiii, 220. Mr Harward married 4 November 1850 at Bedford, Sophia Susanna Green Holder, widow of J. A. Holder, of Barbados, and eldest daughter of Colonel Bush, R.A.; she died at Great Yarmouth 21 December 1881.

Rev. Grey Hazlerigg (admitted a pensioner 7 June 1843, and a fellow commoner 17 October 1843; did not graduate). Third son of Sir Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, 11th baronet of Nosely Hall, co. Leicester; born 13 March 1818. Mr Hazlerigg was educated at Eton; on leaving school he entered the Army, becoming an Ensign in the 48th Regiment 16 September 1836. As a boy he was presented to William IV at St James's Palace, and on the accession of Queen Victoria he carried the colours of his regiment through Manchester. After a short experience of the Army he resigned his commission and decided to take Holy Orders. But while at Cambridge he changed his views in favour of Nonconformity, and in 1848 he became a Minister of the Sect known as Calvinistic Baptists. He settled in Leicester in 1850, becoming Pastor of Alfred Street Chapel. After more than 20 years' ministry there the congregation moved to Zion Chapel in Erskine Street, and there Mr Hazlerigg continued his pastorate almost to the day of his death, when in spite of his great age he used to preach two sermons every Sunday and conduct a week-night service. When he was nearly 80 years of age he fell and broke his thigh, but recovered sufficiently to get about with the aid of a stick. He died at Leicester 4 October, aged 94. Mr Hazlerigg married 24 June 1873, Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Clarke, of Forest Road Cottage, Loughborough; she died 29 June 1901.

Rev. Henry Housman (admitted as a Ten Year man 15 October 1856, but did not take the B.D. degree), took the B.D. degree at Durham in 1887. Curate of Iver 1857-60; of St Peter, Wolverhampton, 1860-63; of Edlesborough, Bucks, 1863-65; of Richmond, Surrey, 1865-67; Chaplain at Barcelona 1868-73; Curate of All Saints', Nolting Hill, and Chaplain to the Dudley Stuart Home 1873-76; Curate of Barnes 1876-79; of Donnington, Sussex, 1890-98; Tutor in Chichester College

1879; Greek Lecturer 1883; Hebrew Lecturer 1884, holding all these with the Rectory of Bradley, near Redditch, from 1898 until his death 10 October in a Nursing Home at Southampton, aged 80. Mr Housman was author of: "Readings on the Psalms" 1873; "Dignity of Service and other Sermons" 1876; "Sermon Stories" 1880; "Hints to Theological Students" 1888; "John Ellerton, his life and writings on Hymnology" 1896; "Ano and other Poems" 1900; "The Story of St Ethelbert of Hereford" 1901.

Rev. John Henry Hudleston (B.A. 1858 as J. H. Simpson), son of John Simpson, M.D., of Knareborough and Harrogate, born 4 April 1834, baptised at Christ Church, Bilton with Harrogate, 5 April 1834. Took the name of Hudleston in 1867. Curate of Upton Magna, Salop, 1858-63; Perpetual Curate of Withington, Salop, 1863-67. Latterly resided at Cayton Hall, South Stainley, Leeds; died there 20 May, aged 78.

Edward Blakeway l'Anson (1866), son of Edward l'Anson of Clapham, Architect, born 20 June 1843, educated at Cheltenham College. After taking his degree he studied in Germany. Mr l'Anson's father was for some years Surveyor to St Bartholomew's Hospital, and at his death in 1888, Mr l'Anson was elected to succeed him. He was the last of three generations of architects who, over a period of more than one hundred years, have practised at 7a, Laurence Pountney Hill, and he had a large practice as an architect and surveyor. He was Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, of which his father had been President, and he was a Vice-President of the Surveyors' Institution. He held the appointment of Surveyor to the Charterhouse, was Surveyor to large estates in the South of London, and was frequently requested by his professional brethren, who had complete confidence in him and greatly respected him, to settle by arbitration matters in dispute. Mr l'Anson had a wide knowledge and experience in the building of hospitals, and amongst his most notable works of this character were the recent additions to St Bartholomew's Hospital, the erection of Cottage hospitals at Shanklin, Finchley, Broseley, and Much Wenlock, the Hospital Convalescent Home at Swanley, Kent, and the Convalescent Home at Llandudno. Besides this special work many important buildings were erected by him both in partnership with his father and afterwards. He joined the Merchant Taylors' Company by patrimony in 1874, and filled the Master's Chair in 1901-2, being on the Court at the time of his death. He was also on the Livery of the Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers Company, and Church Warden of the Parish of St Laurence, Pountney. Mr l'Anson lived a good deal at Grayshott, in Hampshire, in a house built by his father. He acted as Honorary Architect to the Church of St Luke, Grayshott, and subscribed largely to the building fund, the land for both Church and Vicarage being given by another member of his family. To the Rifle Club of St Bartholomew's he gave a challenge cup to be shot for between teams representing the staff and students. He died 10 November at his London residence, 3, Argyll Road, Kensington, and was buried at Grayshott. He was unmarried.

Rev. Robert Johnson (1854), son of John Appleyard Johnson, of Wicken, co. Cambridge, farmer; born 6 May 1831, baptised at Wicken 5 June 1831; educated at Merchant Taylors' School. Curate of Alvingham 1855-56; of King's Stanley 1856-58; Vicar of Chislet, Kent, 1858-76; Rector of Smarden 1876-78; Vicar of Hornchurch 1878-1902. Latterly resided at Kingsway, Mildenhall, Suffolk; died there 14 July, aged 81. Mr Johnson married (i) on 31 January 1854, at St Mary's, Feltwell, Norfolk, Anne, second daughter of the late Jonathan

Flower, Esq., of Feltwell Place, Brandon, Norfolk; and (ii) at the same Church, on 12 January 1860, Eliza, eldest daughter of the late William Nurse, Esq., of Feltwell Lodge.

Rev. Bernard Thomas White Jones (1899), son of David Jones, born at Swansea 3 August 1877; educated at Wycliffe College, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire. Curate of St Mary, Redcliffe, Bristol, 1900-04; of Bedminster 1904-08; Vicar of Amblecote, near Stourbridge, 1908-12. Died at the Vicarage 12 December, aged 35.

Thomas Lattimer (1878), son of William Lattimer, born at Carlisle 26 July 1854; educated at Carlisle High School and Owen's College, Manchester. Assistant Master at Dulwich College 1878-82; at Victoria College, Jersey, 1882-97; Master at Kelvinside Academy 1897-1900; Assistant Master at the Central Foundation Schools, Cowper Street, London, 1900-12. Died 12 February at The School House, Barnet, the residence of his brother.

Rev. John Robert Legh (1856), son of John Legh, of Pride Hall, born in St Alkmund's Parish, Shrewsbury, 9 April 1831; educated at Shrewsbury School, Curate of St George's, Birmingham, 1856-57; of Blandford 1857-58; Vicar of Tarrant Monkton, Dorset, 1858-61; of Astley, Salop, 1861-83; Chaplain of the Shrewsbury Union 1864-75; Rector of Morton Corbet, near Shrewsbury, 1883-1912. Died 16 January.

William Lethbridge Lethbridge (B.A. 1878 as W. L. Kingsford), son of the Rev. Sampson Kingsford (of St John's, B.A. 1848, Fellow of the College), born at Chard, Somerset, 29 July 1856; educated at Rossall School. Mr Kingsford was admitted a Solicitor and practised at Ipswich. On the death of his uncle, Mr William Lethbridge (of St John's, B.A. 1850), he changed his name from Kingsford to Lethbridge. He retired from practice and resided at Wood, South Tawton, Devon, where he died 12 April, aged 55. His estate was of the gross value of £106,771, of which the net personality was sworn at £103,076. He left £750 for the purchase of suitable curios to be placed in the cases given to the museum of Rossall School, in memory of his father the Rev. Sampson Kingsford, his uncle William Lethbridge, and his old master the Rev. Samuel John Phillips.

Rev. Charles Watkin Lewis (1849), son of Lewis Lewis, of Bristol, baptised at Bristol 18 April 1824. Curate of Lilbourne 1850-52; of Claybrooke 1852-59; of Llanbedr 1859-60; of Llanbister, Radnorshire 1861-63; of St Nicholas, Hereford 1863-65; of St George's in the East 1865-68; Vicar of Llanbister 1868-86; Rector of Heyope, Radnorshire, 1886-94. Latterly resided at 12, Castle Street, Hereford; died there 2 November, aged 88.

Edward Harold Lloyd Jones (1895), son of Ebenezer Lloyd Jones, born 14 January 1873 at Brooklands, Sale, Cheshire; educated at Manchester Grammar School. While at College Mr Lloyd Jones rowed and played football. He was a Schoolmaster, and had recently succeeded his father as Headmaster of the Priory School, Malvern. He died in London 7 June, leaving a widow and three young children.

Rev. Richard Henry Marsh (1878), son of the Rev. Richard William Bishop Marsh (of St John's, B.A. 1839), born 18 November 1855; baptised in the Chapelry of St Mary, Plaistow, Parish of West Ham; educated at the City of London School. Curate of St Benedict, Everton, 1879-85; of St Saviour, Walthamstow, 1885-92; of Elmstead, Essex, 1892-93; of St Silas, Islington, 1894-96; Rector of Foulness 1896-1901; Mr Marsh then entered the service of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, he was Missionary to Lake Nyasa from 1901 and Principal of St Michael's College from 1904. He died at Kota Kota 29 July.

- Rev. Peter Hamnett Mason (1849), son of Peter Mason (of St John's, B.A. 1823), sometime Headmaster of the Perse School; baptised at Portsea 27 May 1827; educated at the Perse School. Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar 1851; admitted a Fellow of the College 4 April 1854, holding it until his death; Senior Dean 1864-82; Hebrew Lecturer 1854-1904; President 1882-1903. Died 6 December at his residence, 6, Brookside, Cambridge, aged 85. (See also above, pp. 227-251.)
- Rev. Jonathan Mayne (1862), son of William Mayne, born at Ponseverran, Constantine, Cornwall; baptised at Ponseverran 5 December 1838; Curate of Gwennap 1862-64; of St Mark, Gloucester, 1864-67; of St Catharine, Gloucester, 1867-69; Vicar of St Catharine with St Margaret, Gloucester, 1869-90; Rural Dean of Gloucester 1881-90; Secretary of the Gloucester and Bristol Diocesan Conference 1880-89; Chaplain to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol 1883-97; Rector of Christian Malford, near Chippenham, 1898-1912; Honorary Canon of Bristol 1884-1912; Rural Dean of Chippenham 1898-1912. Died at Christian Malford 20 August, aged 73. Mr Mayne married Lydia Dorothea, daughter of the Rev. John Webster Hawksley, Rector of Redruth.
- Rev. Charles Sutton Millard (1858), son of William Salter Millard, of Sprowston, Norfolk; baptised there 8 August 1834. Curate of Tormaston, Gloucestershire, 1858-59; Rector of Costock, near Loughborough, 1859-1912. Died 21 May. He married in 1863, Mary, daughter of H. Killick, Esq., of Walton Hall, Eccleshall, Staffordshire. His father, William Salter Millard, was a Midshipman on board the *Mouarch* and was wounded at the battle of Copenhagen in 1801.
- Rev. Josiah Norton (1851), son of George Norton, baptised in the Parish of St Mary, Newington, Surrey, 21 May 1828. Curate of St Mary, Southampton, 1851-56; Vicar of South Baddesley, Hants, 1856-65; Vicar of High Beech, near Loughton, 1865-1912; died at the Vicarage 26 April, aged 84.
- Rev. Robert Lay Page (1861), son of the Rev. Robert Leman Page (of Emmanuel, B.A. 1828), baptised at Drinkstone, Suffolk, 6 October 1836. Mr Page was Curate of Leeds 1862-66; Vicar of Coatham, near Redcar, 1866-70; of Cowley St John, Oxfordshire, 1860-74; in 1870 he went out to India to start mission work for the Cowley Fathers at St Peter's Mazagon, Bombay, there he remained until 1890. He was debarred from work among the natives owing to his inability to acquire the vernacular, and so settled down to work among the domiciled Europeans and Eurasians. During this time he worked in some district among the poorest of his countrymen, of pure or mixed blood, and achieved the success which comes from strenuous and conscientious work. In 1890 he was elected the Superior of the Society of St John the Evangelist at Oxford, a post he held until 1907. On his then ceasing to be Superior of the Society he went to their house in Great College Street, Westminster, for a short period, and then returned to India. He died at Poona 23 October.
- Rev. Henry Patch (1854), son of John Patch, Barrister-at-Law, born in London 30 November 1834. He was Curate of Southwold 1855-68; of Lindfield, Sussex, 1868-73; of South Cove, Suffolk, 1873-76; of Gravesend 1876-83; Rector of Winchelsea 1883-1900. Latterly resided at 64, Church Road, St Leonard's on Sea; died there 31 March. Mr Patch married 14 January 1864 at Marylebone Church, Hero Elizabeth, younger daughter of David Blacklock, Esq., of Harewood Square. Mr Patch's father, Mr John Patch, son of John Patch, Surgeon, of Bengal, was admitted a Student of the Middle Temple 1 February 1814, and was called to the Bar 16 June 1820; he died 8 January 1876, aged 79.

- John Harold Platt (admitted 22 November 1872, but did not graduate), son of John Platt, of Werneth Hall, Oldham; born 7 May 1855, baptised at St James's, Oldham, 22 June, 1855; educated at Harrow School. Mr J. H. Platt was a J.P. and D.L. for Kent, and a J.P. for Anglesey. He was for sometime a Major in the 4th Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment. He died 20 December at 63, Prince's Gate, London. He married 29 July 1879, Agnes, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. Hodder Roberts, of Kilkenny, co. Cork.
- Rev. William Previt e Orton (1860 as William Previt e), son of Joseph Previt e, born 14 June 1837 at St John's Wood, London; baptised in Marylebone Church 10 July 1837; educated at Mr Ogle's School, Loudon House. Mr Previt e was a Foundation Scholar of the College in 1858 and 32nd wrangler. He was ordained Deacon 1861 and Priest 1862 by the Bishop of London. Curate of St Michael's, Burleigh Street, Strand, 1861-62; of St John the Evangelist, St Pancras, 1862-65; of Withersfield, Suffolk, 1865-66; of Swaffham 1866-67; of Little Wrating, Suffolk, 1868-70; Vicar of Brassington, Derbyshire, 1871-74; of Arnesby, Leicestershire, 1875-83. He took occasional duty in the Diocese of Peterborough from 1883 to 1897, and examined for the Science and Art Department for several years. Latterly resided at 18, Crescent Road, Bromley, Kent; died there 1 February, aged 74. Mr Previt e took the additional name of Orton 18 October 1870. He married 8 November 1870 at St Mary Magdalene, Hastings, Eliza Swaffield, eldest daughter of John Swaffield Orton, Esq., she died 15 January 1908.
- Rev. Thomas Oldmeadow Price (1863), son of Charles Price, farmer, baptised at Clenchwarton, Norfolk, 28 June 1840; educated at King's Lynn Grammar School. Curate of St Mary Magdalene, Liverpool, 1865-66; of Heigham 1866-67; Vicar of Layer-de-la-Hay, near Colchester, 1869-1912, and Perpetual Curate of Bere Church 1870-1912. Died at Colchester 3 December, aged 72.
- Rev. Joseph Pulliblack (1866), son of Joseph Pulliblack, baptised at Kingsbridge, Devon, 11 September 1843. Curate of St Luke, New Chesterton, Cambridge, 1867-69; Professor of Mathematics, Queen's College, Liverpool, 1869-72; Curate of Holy Trinity, Walton Breck, Lancashire, 1870-75; Curate and Evening Lecturer of Walton on the Hill, Liverpool, 1875-86; Senior Diocesan Inspector, Liverpool, 1886-95; Rector of Rampisham with Wraxall, near Dorchester, 1895-1912; Prebendary of Winterbourne Earls in Salisbury Cathedral 1909-1912. Died 31 July at Rampisham Rectory, aged 69. Mr Pulliblack published in 1875 "The Teacher's Handbook of the Bible."
- Rev. William Routh (1869), son of Oswald Foster Routh, of Twickenham; baptised at Twickenham 1 August 1845; educated at Richmond School, Yorks. Curate of St Helen, York, 1871-78; Assistant Master, St Peter's School, York, 1873-85; Senior Mathematical Master 1885-87; Head Master of Bedale School 1887-92; Assistant Chaplain of the Middlesex County Asylum, Napsbury, 1905-1912. Died 9 February at his residence in St Albans. Mr Routh was for some time Editor of "The Church Gazette"; he published in 1904 "The Atonement of Knowledge and Belief."
- Rev. Edwin Simpson (1886), son of John Simpson, born at Bradford, Yorks, 1 November 1852; educated at Bradford Grammar School. Curate of St Thomas, Stafford, 1888-90; of Lockwood 1890-94; of Nether Hoyland 1894-96; of Middleton on the Wolds 1897-98; of St Paul, York, 1900-02; of Northallerton 1902-03; of Holy Trinity, Bridlington Quay, 1907-08; Vicar of Mallerstang, near Kirby Stephen, 1908-12. Died at a Nursing Home in Scarborough 24 February.

Rev. Canon Degge Wilmot Sitwell (1861), fourth son of Robert Sacheverel Wilmot Sitwell, of Morley, co. Derby, born 17 July 1838; educated at Rugby School. Curate of Snitterfield, Warwickshire, 1862-63; Vicar of Leamington, Hastings, 1863-1909; Rural Dean of Dunchurch 1893-97; Rural Dean of Southam 1907-09. Died 6 December at Leamington, Hastings. For the Temperance cause Canon Sitwell did much work, and for its sake he did not hesitate to lay aside his political convictions. He was greatly interested in promoting the prosperity of agriculture, and some years ago he started a co-operative creamery, for which he provided the accommodation and plant. He married 16 April 1863, Rosamund Shuttleworth, daughter of Edward Anthony Holden, of Aston Hall, co. Derby.

Rev. Seymour Henry Soole (1865), son of Henry Soole, baptised at Stanstead, Hants, 25 November 1840. Curate of Christ Church, Carlisle, 1865-67; Vicar of Christ Church, Carlisle, 1867-74; of Grey Friars, Reading, 1874-1905. Died at his residence, 3, Castle Street, Reading, aged 71. During his incumbency at Reading he raised £10,000 for parochial purposes. He married 2 June 1876 at Grey Friars Church, Reading, Laura Sophia, daughter of Martin Hope Sutton, of Whitley, Reading, and sister of Mr Martin John Sutton, of Wargrave Manor, the head of the great seed firm.

William Alfred Spafford (1879), son of John Spafford, of Drypool, Yorks; born 5 April 1848. Principal of the Darlington Training College; died in January. Mr Spafford married 6 January 1880 at St Giles's, Camberwell, Fanny, youngest daughter of the late James Smallbones, Esq., of Lordship Lane, East Dulwich.

Rev. Robert Alfred Squires (1870), son of William Westbrooke Squires, M.D.; born at Florence, Italy, 6 May 1846; educated at Liverpool College. Mr R. A. Squires and his twin brother Mr Henry Charles Squires, of Wadham College, Oxford, were ordained Deacons on 25 September 1870 at Croydon by the Archbishop of Canterbury, both brothers intending to go to India as Missionaries. He was Missionary under the Church Missionary Society in Nasik 1870-77 and 1881-82; Principal of the Divinity College at Poona 1882-84 and 1888-89; Secretary of the Church Missionary Society and Incumbent of Girgaum Church, Bombay, 1884-87 and 1889-91; Curate of Holy Trinity, Tunbridge Wells, 1892-95; Vicar of St Peter, St Albans, 1895-1910; Chaplain to the Marlborough Charity 1896-1910; to the Herts County Asylum 1899-1911; to the Middlesex County Asylum 1905-10; Rural Dean of St Albans 1907-10. Mr Squires, who was a Fellow of the University of Bombay, died 21 August at 14, Godwin Road, Margate. He married 4 January 1881 at St John's, Blackheath, Bessie, eldest daughter of Charles B. Ker, Esq.

Rev. Frederick Galland Sykes (1857), son of John Sykes, baptised at Leeds, Yorks, 9 May 1834. Curate of Colnbrook, Bucks, 1858-60; of Slough 1860-64; Vicar of Dunsforth, near Great Ouseburn, 1865-1912; Chaplain of Great Ouseburn 1880-1912; Rural Dean of Boroughbridge 1907-1912. Died at Harrogate 27 May, aged 78. Mr Sykes married 31 July 1860 at Great Ouseburn, Alice Mary, second daughter of the Rev. T. Atkinson, of Great Ouseburn.

Rev. William Fox Whitehead Torre (1851), son of Nicholas Lee Torre, of Leamington, born 19 February 1829, baptised at Leamington Priors 8 March 1829. Curate of Cubbington, Warwickshire, 1852-53; of Herne, Kent, 1853-56; of Leeds 1856-63; Perpetual Curate of Headingley 1863-65; Curate of Chislehurst 1866-73; Vicar of Buckley 1873-85; of Northfleet, Kent, 1885-1912. Died 15 August at Northfleet Vicarage, aged 83.

Rev. Henry John Walker (1854), son of the Rev. William Walker, Rector of Slingsby, Yorks; baptised at Slingsby 23 May 1830; educated at Oakham School. Curate of Slingsby 1853-55; Rector of Burythorpe, near Malton, Yorks, 1855-1912. Died 23 September at the Rectory, aged 82.

Rev. Edward Valentine Williams (1854), son of Samuel Williams, of Clifton, born at Clifton 22 November 1826; educated at the Royal Academy, Gosport. Vice-Principal of the North London Collegiate School, Camden Town; Curate of St Mark, Clerkenwell, 1872-76; Vicar of Cowleigh, near Great Malvern, 1876-1912. Died at the Vicarage 8 August. Mr Williams married (i) on 9 January 1854 at Sturmer, Essex, Charlotte Frances, second daughter of the Rev. W. Hicks, M.A., of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and Rector of Sturmer; she died 5 May 1867 at 5, Amphil Square, London; and (ii) on 17 January 1874 at St Thomas, Camden Town, Charlotte, widow of Edward Thompson, Esq., of Rydal House, Highbury, New Park.

Rev. Francis Pye Willington (1848), son of Francis Willington, Solicitor, Tamworth; born at Tamworth 14 April 1826; educated at King's College, London. Vicar of East with West Rudham, Norfolk, 1858-67; Rector of Over with Nether Worton, Oxfordshire, 1867-81. Latterly resided at Newnham Croft, Cambridge, died there 28 April, aged 86. Mr Willington married 18 November 1868 at Rudham, Mary, daughter of E. Sherringham, Esq., of Coxford Abbey, Norfolk.

Rev. John Wright (1857), son of William Wright, Surgeon, of Pelham Street, Nottingham; baptised at St Mary, Nottingham, 14 April 1834. Curate of Hucknall Torkard 1858-60; of Plumtree, Notts, 1860-65; of Wem 1865-74; Vicar of Grinshill, near Shrewsbury, 1874-1912; Rural Dean of Wem 1905-08. Died 25 December at Grinshill Vicarage, aged 78.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term 1913.

The list of Honours conferred at the New Year contains the names of two members of the College:

(1) The honour of Knighthood is conferred upon Mr George William Forrest, C.I.E. (B.A. 1870). Mr Forrest is the Historian of the Indian Mutiny and has written a number of works, chiefly historical, on Indian Subjects. He was formerly Officer in charge of Records, Government of India.

(2) The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India was granted to the Reverend Alfred Herbert Hildesley (B.A. 1879) of the Indian Education Department, until lately Principal of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, Punjab.

On January 20th it was announced that His Majesty had been pleased to appoint Mr John Alderson Foote, K.C. (B.A. 1871), a Commissioner to go the North-Eastern Circuit. Mr Foote is a former McMahon Law Student of the College. He is the author of two well-known books: "A Treatise on Private International Jurisprudence," and "Pie Powder," the entertaining reminiscences of a "Circuit Tramp."

We have hitherto omitted to note that Colonel James Allen (B.A. 1878) is now the Minister of Finance, Defence, and Education in the Ministry of the Dominion of New Zealand. Mr Allen was First Captain of the L.M.B.C. in the May Term 1877, and rowed in the First Boat in the May Races of 1875, 6, 7.

Lord Carmichael (B.A. 1881) was in December last elected a member of the East India Association.

Mr B. Francis Williams, K.C. (B.A. 1866) is Treasurer of the Middle Temple for the current year.

Mr H. T. Kemp, K.C. (LL.B. 1878) has been elected a Bencher of the Middle Temple.

The result of the election of Members of the General Council of the Bar was announced on Monday, February 10; two members of the College were elected: Mr J. Alderson Foote, K.C. (B.A. 1872), and Mr H. T. Kemp, K.C. (B.A. 1878).

At the anniversary meeting of the Geological Society of London, held on 21 February, Dr A. Strahan (B.A. 1875), F.R.S., was elected President of the Society for the ensuing year.

Mr William Bateson (B.A. 1883), F.R.S., Honorary Fellow of the College, delivered a course of six lectures at the Royal Institution, during January, on "The Heredity of Sex and Cognate Problems."

We omitted to record in our last number that, on October 17th, upon the occasion of the installation of Lord Haldane as Chancellor of the University of Bristol, the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon Sir Donald MacAlister (B.A. 1877), Principal of the University of Glasgow, and on Professor W. J. Sollas (B.A. 1874), Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford.

The President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has appointed an Advisory Committee to advise the Board on questions relating to the elucidation, through Scientific research, of problems affecting Fisheries; Mr E. W. MacBride (B.A. 1891), F.R.S., is a member of the Commission.

The first prize of 2,000 *marks* offered by the German Meteorological Society for the best discussion of the meteorological results obtained in the International Investigation of the Upper Air (open to all nationalities) has been awarded by the five (German) adjudicators to Mr E. Gold (B.A. 1903), Superintendent of Statistics at the Meteorological Office, London, and formerly Fellow of the College.

The University of Rennes has just granted to Mr W. Northcott Bolderston (B.A. 1907) the degree of Docteur ès Lettres with "mention très honorable." Mr Bolderston, who has recently joined the Staff of the Royal Academy, Belfast, has published, at the Oxford University Press: *La Vie de Saint Remi, Poème du xiii^e siècle*, par Richier, publié pour la première fois d'après deux manuscrits de la bibliothèque Royale de Bruxelles.

In pursuance of Section 118 of the Factory and Workshops Act 1901, the Home Secretary has appointed Mr Howard Everson Chasteney (B.A. 1910) to be an Inspector of Factories and Workshops.

At the B.Sc. examination of the University of London for the year 1912, the following members of the College obtained Honours in Chemistry: First Class, F. R. Ennos (B.A. 1912); Second Class, W. W. P. Pittom (B.A. 1911); Third Class, P. W. Felton (B.A. 1912).

At the ordinary quarterly Comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, held on October 31 last, licence to practice physic was granted to H. N. Webber (B.A. 1903) of University College Hospital.

At the ordinary quarterly Comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, held on January 30, the following members of the College had licences to practice physic granted to them: S. G. Askey (B.A. 1910) of St Thomas' Hospital; E. J. Y. Brash (B.A. 1910) of St Bartholomew's Hospital; and R. Stansfeld (B.A. 1910) of St Bartholomew's Hospital. The same gentlemen were, on 13 February, admitted members of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Mr Edward Calvert (B.A. 1909), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of St Bartholomew's Hospital, has entered the Indian Medical Service. The competition was held from January 20 to 25; the maximum number of marks obtainable being 5,100, Mr Calvert obtained 3,320 and was third on the list of successful candidates.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel during the present Lent Term by the following: January 26, Mr P. N. F. Young, Chaplain; February 2, Mr E. A. Stuart, Canon of Canterbury; February 16, Mr G. H. Whitaker, Canon of Hereford; February 23, Dr T. G. Bonney.

A. H. S. Gillson (B.A. 1911) has been elected to an Isaac Newton (University) Studentship in Astronomy and Physical Optics. The Studentship is of the value of £200, for three years.

The Adjudicators of the Smith's and Rayleigh Prizes announce that the following Essays sent in by members of the College are of distinction:—

A. H. S. Gillson (B.A. 1911): Tidal problems.

R. O. Street (B.A. 1911): The structure of the Atom in relation to its spectrum.

T. L. Wren (B.A. 1911): A point for point representation on a plane of the quartic surface having a double straight line; and some general theorems on the surface of order N having an $(N - 2)$ -ple straight line.

Rayleigh Prizes are awarded to R. O. Street and T. L. Wren.

Mr A. Alexander (B.A. and LL.B. 1912) has been elected to a MacMahon Law Studentship in the College. Mr Alexander was first in the Law Tripos, Part I, June 1910, and Second in the Law Tripos, Part II, 1912. He was awarded the second Whewell Scholarship for International Law in 1910; in that year he was also placed first in the Examination of the Council of Legal Education in Constitutional Law and Legal History, and was awarded a Special Prize of £50.

The MacMahon Law Studentships, which are of the value of £150 for four years, are open to those Bachelors of the College who intend to pursue the practice of the Law either as Barristers or Solicitors.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

Name.	B.A.	From.	To be.
Mitchell, W. M.	(1886)	V. St Paul's, Northampton.	R. Alverstoke.
Simpson, R. J.	(1878)	P.C. Etal.	V. Netherwitton, Morpeth.
Greeves, P.	(1896)	V. Holy Sepulchre, Cambridge.	V. Kempston, Beds.
Keymer, E. H.	(1897)	C. Holy Trinity, Hounslow.	V. Whetstone, London, N.
Woodhouse, A. C.	(1876)	V. St Philip and St James, Leckhampton.	R. Winterbourne, Monkton, Dorchester.
Richards, P. J.	(1892)	V. Woonville.	V. St Peter's, Rushden

The following members of the College were ordained at Christmas last:

PRIESTS.

Name.	Degree.	Diocese.
Niven, H.	(1911)	Carlisle.
Guest-Williams, A. A.	(1910)	Oxford.
Henslow, C. J. W.	(1910)	St Albans.
Shepherd, W. L.	(1909)	Wakefield.
Best, T. J.	(1906)	Winchester.
Yonge, G. V.	(1910)	Chester.
Ireland, W. F.	(1909)	Ripon.
Fleet, C. S.	(1909)	Rochester.

DEACONS.

Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
Cripps, R. S.	(1907)	Ely.	St Philip's, Cambridge.
Toase, E. J.	(1911)	Wakefield	Dewsbury.
Holmes, A. B.	(1887)	Hereford	Church Stretton.

The ordinations in the Dioceses of Carlisle, Ely, Oxford, St Albans, and Wakefield were held on St Thomas's Day, 21 December, and in the other Diocese named on Sunday, 22 December. Mr Cripps was Gospeller at Ely.

The Rev. R. B. Le B. Janvrin (B.A. 1902) has been appointed College Missioner at the Church of the Lady Margaret in Walworth. Mr Janvrin was Curate of Bromley by Bow from 1903 to 1908; since the latter year he has been Rector of St Peter's, Peebles, in the Diocese of Edinburgh.

The Rev. H. T. Wood (B.A. 1872), Rector of Aldbury and Honorary Canon of St Albans, has been appointed Chaplain to the Bishop of St Albans.

The Rev. S. R. Browne (who matriculated from St John's in 1883, and afterwards graduated at Trinity College, Dublin), Curate of St Andrew's, Montpelier, has been appointed Vicar of St Augustine's, Bristol, by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

The Rev. A. Ewbank (B.A. 1892), Vicar of St Peter's, Islington, has been appointed Secretary to the South American Missionary Society.

The following books by members of the College have been published or announced: *Light on the Gospel from an ancient poet (Dialeptic ix)*, by Edwin A. Abbott, Honorary Fellow of the College (University Press); *Diseases of the Liver, Gall Bladder, and Bile Ducts*, by H. D. Rolleston, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Macmillan's); *The Early History of the House of Savoy (1000-1233)*, by C. W. Previté Orton, Fellow of the College (University Press); *Twelve Parochial Sermons*, by the late Rev. John E. B. Mayor (University Press); *Voice Training for Choirs and Schools*, by Dr C. B. Rootham, Organist of the College (University Press); *Biological fact and the Structure of Society: the Herbert Spencer Lecture*, by William Bateson, F.R.S. (The Clarendon Press).

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number: Dr J. E. Marr to be a member of the General Board of Studies; Mr R. F. Scott to be one of the Sex Viri and also a member of the Court of Discipline for persons in statu pupillari; Mr R. P. Gregory to be a member of the Botanic Garden Syndicate; Mr H. H. Brindley to be a member of the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate; Mr J. G. Leathem to be a member of the Observatory Syndicate; Dr Bromwich to be a member of the Highest Grade Schools Examination Syndicate; Professor A. C. Seward to be a member of the Press Syndicate; Mr H. F. Stewart to be a member of the Select Preachers' Syndicate; Dr L. E. Shore to be a member of the State Medicine Syndicate; Mr E. A. Benians to be a member of the Non-Collegiate Students Board; Mr H. F. Stewart to be a member of the Special Board for Medieval and Modern Languages; Mr R. H. Adie to be a member of the Special Board for Physics and Chemistry; Dr J. E. Marr to be a member of the Special Board for Biology and Geology; Mr E. A. Benians to be a member of the Special Board of Indian Civil Service Studies; Mr H. S. Foxwell to be a member of the Special Board for Economics and Politics; Mr W. E. Heitland to be an Examiner for Part I of the

Historical Tripos; Dr C. B. Rootham to be an Examiner for Part I of the examination for the degree of Mus.B.; Mr J. E. Purvis to be an Examiner in State Medicine; Mr W. H. R. Rivers to be an Examiner for the Diploma in Psychological Medicine; Dr J. R. Tanner to be one of the Representatives of the University at the Congress of Historical Studies to be held in London in April 1913; Mr H. H. Brindley to be a member of the Antiquarian Committee; Mr W. E. Heitland to be a member of the Special Board for History and Archaeology; Mr J. Skinner to be a member of the Special Board for Divinity; Mr P. H. Winfield to be a member of the Special Board for Law; Mr C. A. Anderson Scott to be an examiner for the Carus Greek Testament Prize; Sir J. Larmor and Dr W. M. Hicks to be Adjudicators for the Adams Prize; Dr H. F. Baker to be an Adjudicator for the Smith's and Rayleigh Prizes; Mr J. Gibson to be an Elector to the Knightbridge Professorship of Moral Philosophy; Sir D. MacAlister to be an Elector to the Professorship of Pathology; Mr W. E. Heitland to be an Elector to the Professorship of Ancient History; Professor H. M. Gwatkin to be an Assessor for Part II of the Historical Tripos; Mr C. A. A. Scott to be an Examiner for the Special Examinations in Theology; Mr H. F. Russell Smith to be an Examiner for the Special Examinations in History; Mr P. Lake and Mr H. Woods to be Examiners for the Special Examinations in Geology; Mr H. F. Stewart to be an Examiner for the Special Examinations in Modern Languages; Mr J. C. H. How to be an Examiner in Hebrew for the Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships; Mr R. H. Adie and Mr H. Woods to be Examiners for the Special Examinations in Agricultural Science and for the Examinations for the Diploma in Agriculture; Sir John Sandys to be an Adjudicator for the Members Prize for a Latin Essay; Mr R. F. Charles to be an Examiner at Affiliated Local Lectures Centres.

Dr M. R. James, Provost of King's College, and Mr G. C. Macaulay have printed in "The Modern Languages Review" for January 1913 some Fifteenth Century Carols and other pieces from a Manuscript in the College Library (S. 54). They describe the original as follows: "The Manuscript is of Cent. XV (second half), and has its original parchment wrapper. The second cover is so prolonged as to wrap the manuscript round completely. It would travel comfortably in the pocket or wallet, and looks as if it had been folded into half its size. It seems to have been presented to the College by Thomas Baker. The letter B in a modern hand is on f. 1. There seems to be other indication of provenance."

On 13 November 1912 the new and completed Cathedral of Newcastle, in New South Wales, was dedicated by the Bishop of the Diocese. Newcastle, in New South Wales, will ever be memorable in Australian Church Annals as the See of William Tyrrell (of St John's, B.A. 1831; his Portrait, by Richmond, is in the Combination Room), who was consecrated, together with Short, of Adelaide, Perry, of Melbourne, and Gray, of Capetown, in Westminster Abbey on St Peter's Day 1847, the date often spoken of as the birthday of the Australian Church, which up to that time had been under the supervision of the first Bishop—Broughton. Bishop Tyrrell closed his long and devoted episcopate by bequeathing his fortune (he was a bachelor) to the Diocese, and, had the pastoral properties in which the money was invested not been overtaken by disastrous droughts, the See of Newcastle would have been one of the best endowed in the Commonwealth. The first Church building in the seaport of Newcastle, which, like the great English town of like name, is famous for its coal mines, was erected on the site of the present Cathedral by the local Military Commandant, Captain Wallis, in 1812, and five years later he, with convict labour, built a more substantial structure that became Christ Church Cathedral upon Bishop Tyrrell's appointment. But in time land "creeps" affected the building, and in 1882 a pro-Cathedral was put up (which now serves as the Cathedral Parish Hall) and the old building removed. The present Cathedral was commenced about 1882, and, after many difficulties with the foundations, has now been completed at a cost of about £60,000.

In commemoration of the centenary of the marriage of the Rev. Patrick Brontë, in Guiseley Parish Church, on the 29th of December 1812, a special sermon was preached on Sunday 29th of December 1912 in that place of worship by the Rector, the Rev. J. F. Howson, B.A. Hymns written by the Brontës were sung at the service. The occasion commemorated was really a "double event," the officiating clergyman in each instance acting in the marriage ceremony of his friend. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* of that period the incident was recorded as follows:—"Lately, at Guiseley, near Bradford, by the Rev. W. Morgan, Rev. Patrick Brontë, Minister of Hartshead-cum-Clifton, to Maria, third daughter of the late T. Branwell, Esq., of Penzance; and at the same time, by the Rev. P. Brontë, Rev. W. Morgan, to the only daughter of Mr John Fennell, Headmaster of the Wesleyan Academy, near Bradford."

The Rev. Patrick Brontë took his degree from St John's in 1806. He was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of London,

in the Chapel at Fulham, 10 August 1806; and on 18 December 1807 he had Letters Dimissory from the Bishop of London to be ordained Priest by the Bishop of Salisbury on St Thomas's Day, 21 December 1807.

Mrs Brontë was a daughter of Mr Thomas Branwell, a merchant of Penzance; her elder sister had married the Rev. John Fennell, a Wesleyan Minister, who afterwards joined the Church of England.

The Rev. W. Morgan was Incumbent of Brierley, Yorks.

JOHNIANA.

In the file of papers at the Registry of the University, relating to St John's College, the following curious printed notice or hand-bill has been preserved; the date has been added in manuscript and the verses, by F. Wrangham, are written on the back.

ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS

REWARD.

[1793]

Whereas on Wednesday night the 5th of March instant, AN ATROCIOUS ACT OF VILLAINY, which by the Black Act, Geo. I. c. 22, is a *Capital Crime*, punishable with Death, was committed by sawing off and breaking down a great number of *Young Trees* of various kinds, in the Fellows' Garden belonging to St John's College, and also by doing great damage to the *Bridges* and the *Walks*.

Notice is hereby given, That if any person will give such information to the Master and Fellows of St John's College, as that the Perpetrator or Perpetrators of this wicked crime may be brought to Justice, he shall upon his or their conviction, receive *One Hundred Guineas* reward.

If any person shall communicate any suspicious circumstances, which shall be traced by others to a discovery of the Authors of this Villainy, such person shall receive a proportionable part of the aforesaid reward.

[On the back is written the following]:

When Brunswick's proud Duke in his errand to France
Led Austrians and Prussians and Hessians a dance
He thought to win over the stout sansculottes
By kindly engaging to cut all their throats.
So the Johnians, their bridges most wickedly mangled,
And delicate sucklings atrociously strangled,
Invite the sly culprit who did the Black Act
To swing on a gallows by owning the fact.

F. WRANGHAM.

The Episcopal Register of Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of London from 1522 to 1530, contains the record of some ordinations during that period. The folios containing the lists of ordinations are not numbered in the Register, they are twelve in number and come between the numbered folios 166 and 167.

The following are the instances in which members of the College are mentioned:

24 September 1524; among the Sub-Deacons.
Ricardus Letche Coven' et Lich' clioc' socius Collegii divi Johannis Cantabrig' per li' di' ad ti' Collegii predicti.

17 December 1524; among the Deacons.
Ricardus Leche Coven' et Lich' clioc' socius perpetuus Collegii divi

Johannis in Cantabrig' per li' di' ad ti' ejusdem Collegii.

[Richard Lache was B.A. 1521-2 and was admitted a Fellow of the College 1 April 1523.]

11 April 1528; among the Deacons.

Robertus Babthorpe artium magister Ebor' dioc' per li' di' socius perpetuus Collegii Divi Johannis in Universitate Cant'.

[Robert Babthorpe was B.A. 1521-2, M.A. 1525, B.D. 1532-3, D.D. 1538-9; he was admitted a Fellow of the College 15 March 1523-4.]

6 June 1528; among the Sub-Deacons.

Ricardus Wade Ebor' dioc' per li' di' socius perpetuus Collegii Divi Johannis in Universitate Cant' ad ti' ejusdem Collegii.

[Richard Wades, or Wadys, was B.A. 1524-5, M.A. 1528-9; he was admitted a Fellow of the College 31 March 1528.]

6 June 1528; among the Priests.

Georgius Dey Coven' et Lich' artium magister per li' di' socius perpetuus Collegii Divi Johannis in Universitate Cant'.

[George Dey was M.A. 1524. He was Chaplain to Bishop Fisher; admitted Fellow of St John's 19 September 1522; Master of St John's 27 July 1537; Provost of King's 5 June 1538; Bishop of Chichester 24 April 1543.]

Joannis Foorth Synopsis Politica, Londini apud Henricum Binneman Typographum, An. 1582, 8vo.

The Author is apparently the man who appears in *Grace Book Δ* as follows:

Forth, Joh. B.A. 1576-7. Joh. (Found in Ordo Senioritatis); M.A. 1580 (Forde).

In the College Register for the admission of Scholars we find under date 12 November 1575: Ego Johannes Forthe, Lancastriensis, admissus sum discipulus pro sacello.

In his *Epistola Dedicatoria* to Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Master of the Rolls, Foorth refers to his failure to gain a Fellowship, in spite of Sir Gilbert's effort on his behalf.

After giving a sketch of the history of philosophy, and referring to the revival in recent times of the fame of Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Theophrastus, and Cicero, and the clearing away from Aristotle's reputation of the errors of interpreters, Forth goes on: "Quamobrem, cum privatae commentationes superioribus annis in hanc me philosophiae partem, nescio quo fato, deduxissent, coepi, quod semper soles, totius corporis formam aliquam et figuram cogitare, et majora quaedam lineamenta pictorum more adumbrare, eaque aliud quasi agens confabulando, et disserendo amicorum judiciis subjicere. At cum paulo diligentius animum et cogitationem in eam delixissem, mihi videbar, quod tum cupiebam, assequentus, ut politiam totam unico aspectu contuerer. Tum haec me caepit cogitatio, satius fuisse omnino non attigisse, quam incaeptum deserere. Omnem autem perpoliendi spem (nam ut nihil) aut parum admodum redundare existimo: ita deesse nonnulla praecipue de legibus et magistratibus agnosco) et laboris quoque insumendi pene voluntatem, ac certe facultatem eripuit candidato mihi in Collegio Divi Joannis Cantabrigiensis sodalitiū, quod vocant, saepius denegatum. Verum enim vero, prudentissime Senator, quoniam p^{ro} summo in me amore, et benevolentia in musarum alumnos singulari, aliquando ageres, ut quem petebam in Academia locum intinerem, lucubrationes nostras, imperfectas certe, quia quod tu pro me petivisti, et ego concupivi maxime id non sum assequutus, tuo nomine apparere volui. . . . Anno a Theogonia 1582 pridie Nonas Augustas. Tui observantissimus Joannes Forth."

Dr G. C. Moore Smith, of Sheffield, who sends the above extract, informs us that there is a copy of Foorth's book in the Museum at Saffron

Walden. This copy is full of manuscript notes by Gabriel Harvey. Of Forth's career little or nothing is known, but it is perhaps worth noting that a John Foorth was instituted Rector of Swaynsthorpe, Norfolk, 25 November 1620. The Johnian would then be an elderly man, but it is not impossible that he may be identical with the Rector.

In "The East Anglian," New Series, Vol. xiii., is given the clerical poll-tax list containing the names of all the Cambridgeshire clergy who paid the poll-tax granted by the Convocation which sat on 9 May 1379. At page 103 we have the names of the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St John; these are as follows:

Frater Henricus, magister Hospitalis Sancti Johannis	
Ewangeliste in Cantabrigia, infra xlii	xs.
Frares:	
Johannes Knapwell, confrater ejusdem	iiij <i>d.</i>
Radulphus de Dale	iiij <i>d.</i>
Willelmus de Dale	iiij <i>d.</i>
Willelmus de Potton	iiij <i>d.</i>
Robertus Whitlyng	iiij <i>d.</i>

The head of the house paid according to its value on a fixed scale; all unbeneficed clerks paid *4d.*

Frater Henricus, the Master of the Hospital of St John was Henry Brown (see Mayor-Baker, i, 52). List of members of the religious houses at any given date are of course extremely rare.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARS AND EXHIBITIONERS.

Elected 14 December 1912.

Commencing residence October 1913.

Scholarships:

Mirfin, J. C., Sheffield Central Secondary School, £80 for Mathematics.
Bond, B. W., Malvern College, £80 for Classics.
Hardman, W. H., Christ's Hospital, £80 for Natural Science.
Filmer, W. G. H., Latymer Upper School, Hammersmith, £60 for Mathematics.
Galt, R. B., Malvern College, £60 for Classics.
Thomas, R. B. H., Portsmouth Grammar School, £60 for Classics.
Keeley, T. C., King Edward's School, Birmingham, £60 for Natural Science.
Phillips, H. W. L., Bridgnorth Grammar School, £60 for Natural Science.
Trott, A. C., Excter School, £60 for Natural Science.
Ainley, K. E. D., Bury St Edmund's Grammar School, £40 for Mathematics.
Douglas, J., Bradford Grammar School, £40 for Mathematics.
Williams, H. B., Birkenhead School, £40 for Classics.
Cadle, H. S., Dulwich College, £40 for Classics.
Murray-Aynsley, C. M., St Paul's School, £40 for History.
Booth, E., Latymer Upper School, Hammersmith, £40 for History.

Exhibitions:

Wilson, A. S., Manchester Grammar School, £30 for Classics.
Steen, F. D., Sedbergh School, £30 for Classics.
Brackett, A. W. K., Tonbridge School, £30 for Classics.
Hald, W. M., Marlborough College, £30 for Classics.
Marr, F. A., Oundle School, £30 for Natural Science.
Smith, V. S., Wakefield Grammar School, £30 for Modern Languages

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr Cunningham. *First Boat Captain*—G. L. Day. *Second Boat Captain*—J. K. Dunlop. *Hon. Sec.*—D. I. Day. *Junior Treasurer*—A. T. Hedgecock. *First Lent Captain*—G. R. Edwards. *Second Lent Captain*—H. T. Mogridge. *Third Lent Captain*—A. F. Bellman. *Additional Captain*—J. A. H. Scutt.

The Pearson Wright Sculls.

Owing to a mistake the account of the Pearson Wright Sculls, which was held on November 26th, was left out of last Term's *Eagle*. There were only two entries:

1st Station—G. L. Day, 10 st.

2nd Station—J. K. Dunlop, 11 st 3 lbs.

Both scullers started well, and all the way up the Post Reach there was hardly anything between them. Day however gained considerably in the Gut and round Grassy, being about thirty yards up at the Red Grind; he continued to gain round Ditton Corner and up the Long Reach, and finally won by seventy yards. The time 8 mins. 45 secs. was very good, considering the head wind up the Long, and is the best that has been accomplished for some time.

Practice for the Lent Races began on January 9th, several days before full Term, when three Eights were manned. Soon afterwards two more were got out. We were very lucky this year to have as many as four old May Colours up who were able to coach throughout practice. It was most unfortunate, however, that Mr Bushe-Fox was not well enough to coach, but in his absence Mr Russell-Smith most ably undertook the duties of looking after the First Boat.

The Rugger Boat made its appearance on January 14th, and under J. K. Dunlop's energetic coaching it rapidly improved and soon established its position as Fourth Lent Boat. It afterwards had several races with the Third Lent Boat to decide which was the better.

The Getting-on Races started on February 12th. The Rugger Boat were drawn against St Catharine's II. in the preliminary round and defeated them fairly easily by over two lengths after leading all the way. In the second round they just beat Christ's III. by half a length. The Rugger Boat did not gain much until round Post Corner. They took a better Grassy however, and were one length up at the Plough; this lead they kept until after the railings when Christ's III. came up, making an exciting finish.

The final against 1st Trinity VI. was a splendid race, the Rugger Boat gained a little at the start and held a small advantage at Post and Grassy Corners; up the Plough there was not much in it, and the crews arrived at the railings

about their distance apart. The Rugger Boat was then called upon for a great effort, to which they responded gamely and just pulled it off by quarter a length.

Clare III. withdrew their boat, so that the Rugger Boat got straight on the river.

The First Boat was not definitely settled until February 7th. Smee and Pullin were both tried at stroke, whilst Darlington, Hoyland, Bethell, A. Russell-Smith, and Vernon were also tried. On January 24th D. I. Day, who had previously been rowing in the Trial Eights, came in at stroke. The crew took a long time to get together and were short in their swing during the early stages of practice. These two faults were never entirely got rid of. In the races they did not row well the first night, but steadily improved, and by the last night were quite good.

The Second Boat were coached by G. L. Day. When once they settled down they showed considerable promise, and a fortnight before the races were becoming quite a good crew, but Darlington's "croaking," which necessitated a good many changes, handicapped them a lot. They took some time to recover from this, and as a consequence when they had to race the Third Boat over the whole course a week before the races they were beaten by a good margin. Thus the Third Boat, coached by Hedgecock, now became the Second. This crew, which was exceedingly well coached, came on a lot during the last ten days of practice, and although they were very light showed considerable pace over a short distance. They rowed quite well in the races, though they never got the stroke up enough. Darlington, Vernon, and Proudlock were very unlucky in "croaking" during the last few days of practice.

On the night before the races a very successful "Non-Smoking Smoker" was held in Lecture-Room V., at which a very good programme was provided.

THE RACES.

First Night.—The First Boat got a fair start. Pembroke I. gained steadily after the Gut and made their bump at the Pike and Eel, after a good spurt by the First Boat at the Railway Bridge.

The Second Boat were bumped at the Glass Houses by First Trinity III., largely through bad steering.

The Third Boat kept away from the Trinity Rugger Boat and rowed over after getting to within one-third of a length of Selwyn I. at Ditton.

The Rugger Boat got a good start and, gaining fast, bumped Caius IV. just before the ditch in Post Reach.

Second Night.—The First Boat got a good start and were within a length of Pembroke at Post Corner; in the Plough, however, Pembroke went right away and finished a long way ahead. The First Boat was a long way from Trinity Hall I.

The Second Boat rowed well. Trinity Hall II. got to within a quarter of a length of them at Grassy, but in the Long the Second Boat, lengthening out well, went away and finished over their distance apart.

The Third Boat got a good start, and got within three-quarters of a length of Selwyn I. at the end of a minute; after that they went to pieces very badly, and were bumped by Emmanuel II. in the Gut.

The Rigger Boat got a fair start, and after the first minute went up very fast on Trinity Hall III. They made their bump just before reaching Post Corner.

Third Night.—The First Boat got off well and gained at once on Pembroke I., being within three-quarters of a length at Post Corner, but in the Plough Reach they became short and lost ground. Trinity Hall I. never troubled them.

The Second Boat rowed over. They got within a length of First Trinity III. at Ditton, but were not able to get any nearer. They rowed well, and were in no danger from behind.

The Third Boat, rowing without life and at too slow a stroke, were caught by Christ's II. in the Gut.

The Rigger Boat gained half a length on Fitzwilliam Hall at the start, and were half a length off at Post Corner; from there, however, they ceased to gain till after rounding Grassy. In the Plough Reach they went up again and made their bump at Ditton Corner.

Fourth Night.—The First Boat did not make much impression on Pembroke I., although they started well. They gained at once on Third Trinity I., who had already made three bumps, and were never seriously troubled by them over the whole course.

The Second Boat rowed too slow a stroke, and were bumped by the Pembroke Rigger Boat at Grassy.

The Third Boat rowed better than on the previous nights. First Trinity V., who had made three bumps, gained steadily on them over the first part of the course and overlapped them at Grassy. Here, however, they pulled themselves together splendidly, and, aided by superior steering, got half a length away, which they kept to the end of the course.

The Rigger Boat gained steadily on Emmanuel III. from the start, and bumped them several times in the Plough Reach before it was acknowledged. This made their fourth

successive bump; we congratulate them on gaining their oars.

First Boat Characters.

Bow.—A neat oar. His body form would be good if he could swing a bit further forward and steady the last piece of his swing at the same time. He will never use his legs until he has cured himself of his trick of letting the right knee go.

Two.—A good worker. He is apt to row his blade in too much. But this and his other chief fault—a short swing—are largely due to his curious build.

Three.—A promising oar, and an enthusiastic, if somewhat blind, worker. Naturally short forward, he makes his stroke in the water shorter still by bringing his shoulders back before his blade is covered up. This makes his finish clumsy. He should improve.

Four.—His paddle is the pleasantest part of his rowing. When he sits up at the finish and gets his hands away, his form will improve, as he looks as if he is capable of learning what the word "swing" means.

Five.—His rowing has improved a good deal this Term. He came into the boat late, but quickly dropped into his position. His blade would come through the water with more certainty if he got his work on harder from the stretcher.

Six.—His chief merit is his length; his chief fault a tendency to a mechanical swing independent of stroke. In the races he rowed well, and got the beginning more smartly than he sometimes did in practice.

Seven.—A vastly improved but not a pretty oar. He was not always quite with stroke, and he was often rather slow in dropping into the water. But he always produced a noticeable puddle, and filled a difficult position well.

Stroke.—Made the boat look pretty as well as go by his good rhythm. As an oar and as a stroke he was excellent in the races. In practice he sometimes tended to get short and slow in by being very heavy-handed.

Cox.—His steering was always good. But at talking to his crew and listening to his coach he might well improve.

First Boat.

	st.	lbs.
H. L. Harris (<i>bow</i>)	10	11
2 C. W. Smee	11	5
3 P. Corder	11	13
4 D. A. G. B. Ryley	12	6
5 J. A. Hunter	11	6
6 H. T. Mogridge	11	7
7 A. K. Fison	11	0
D. I. Day (<i>stroke</i>)	10	7
B. K. Parry (<i>cox</i>)	8	12

Coach—Mr Russell-Smith.

Finished fourth.

Second Boat Characters.

Bow.—Should drive his shoulders over in one piece, straight from the stretcher. This would prevent his blade coming to the surface too soon. A very useful worker during the races.

Two.—Inclined to be short; needs to be a little quicker at the beginning and firmer at the finish.

Three.—Not quick enough at the beginning. He should strive to get his blade moving at once. There is plenty of work during the rest of the stroke.

Four.—Must try to get more length of swing and keep his blade covered up. Has come on during the Term.

Five.—Very hard worker. He is sometimes erratic in his swinging, and must remember not to use his arms.

Six.—Very good intentions. His work will be more effective when he gets out of digging and skying his blade.

Seven.—Must keep his blade covered up, and should hold the stroke well out to the finish. His time was quite good, especially during the races.

Stroke.—Should straighten his arms on recovering and get the beginning with the outside hand. To get a faster rate of stroking (especially needed at the starts) he should have more control of himself by gripping the stretcher as he comes forward and driving firmly with his legs right through the stroke.

Cox.—Wants more practice under racing conditions, especially in taking the corners.

Second Boat.

	st.	lbs.
E. F. H. Blumhardt (<i>bow</i>)	10	5
2 D. M. Mackinlay.....	10	2
3 F. M. Morris	10	5
4 B. W. Gilbert	10	9
5 W. A. Macfadyen	10	8
6 R. H. W. Cobbold	11	8
7 G. E. Woodmansey	9	10
S. C. Latif (<i>stroke</i>)	10	6
Y. S. Wan (<i>cox</i>)	8	6

Coach—A. T. Hedgecock.

Finished nineteenth.

Third Lent Boat Characters.

Bow.—Has a nice easy swing, and gets his shoulders on to it well at the beginning of the stroke. He must use his legs more, and try to take the water quicker.

Two.—Was rather "off colour" at the beginning of the Term, but rowed well in the races. He has improved in length and swing, but should keep his button up and mark the beginning more.

Three.—Fails to get on to his feet and is thus slow on to the beginning. He works well however, and will improve with experience.

Four.—Very rough and clumsy, and usually late on the rest of the crew. However, he tries hard, works well, and is improving steadily.

Five.—Unsteady over the stretcher and very slow in applying his work. His finish is still awkward, but is better than it was. He does plenty of work in the middle of the stroke. Must keep it long.

Six.—Works well for his weight, but is too stiff coming forward, and frequently late at a fast stroke.

Seven.—A good timekeeper who has improved in length. He must try to get out of that hang over the stretcher, and remember not to snatch at the beginning with his arms.

Stroke.—Will be a useful stroke when he gets a smarter recovery and steadies himself over the stretcher, as he has plenty of length. Rowed very well in the races, and showed that he possessed both grit and judgment.

Cox.—Steered extremely well in the races, taking excellent corners; as good as any cox in the Second Division.

Third Boat.

	st.	lbs.
J. M. Higginton (<i>bow</i>).....	9	8
2 A. Russell-Smith	11	0
3 G. Atkinson	11	0
4 G. Hoyland	12	6
5 A. D. Bethell	11	11
6 G. A. Sutherland	10	12
7 A. F. Bellman	10	6½
J. H. Pullin (<i>stroke</i>)	9	8
C. W. Hardisty (<i>cox</i>)	9	0

Coach—G. L. Day.

Finished twenty-ninth.

The Getting-on Boat.

Bow.—Came in on the third day of the Getting-on Races. Although he was untrained, showed very well all over the course. Does not always drop his hands off his chest and so fouls the water. Digs whenever he gets excited.

Two.—Has more idea of using his legs than anyone else in the boat. Has, however, a weak finish, due to the fact that his back completely gives.

Three.—Heavy and strong, though rather stiff. Does his work in the middle of the stroke, and is apt to dig. Was sporting enough to go on rowing in the Rugger Boat even at the hazard of his Lacrosse Half-Blue. However, all's well that ends well; he has his Half-Blue and his oar, so we hope he is satisfied.

Four.—Came in only a few days before the races. He has gained a lot in weight and strength, and should make a useful oar. He still has a weak finish, and is often unsteady over the stretcher.

Five.—Has developed into a giant of weight and strength. Has much more stamina than last year, and raced well. Is too apt to snatch at the beginning with his arms, but can use his body and legs very well together.

Six.—A very strong, willing, and ugly oar. An extremely hard worker, whose arms are at present too stiff to let him do himself justice. In practice this stiffness made him a bad timekeeper, but in the races he struck out and backed stroke up well.

Seven.—A great asset to the boat, his former experience of rowing being very useful. A glutton for work, and though light a hard shover. He is apt to get unsteady when rowing, though this disappears when he thinks of it. Has sound ideas on coxing.

Stroke.—Just the stroke for the crew. Kept the heavy men behind him swinging all the time. Cannot yet row a really fast stroke, owing to slowness in getting his hands away.

Cox.—Very keen, and from the social point of view an immense success. Has a loud but not very distinct voice, and is not very used to managing a boat in practice. In the races was safe and often brilliant on the corners, and at least safe in making bumps.

The Getting-on Boat.

	st.	lbs.
J. H. Yeo (<i>bow</i>)	9	8
2 E. M. Brown	10	10
3 L. C. Rice.....	11	9
4 S. L. Higgs	11	4
5 L. N. B. Odgers	12	6
6 W. C. Salmond	11	5
7 T. Trought	10	0
W. A. Kingdom (<i>stroke</i>).....	11	0
F. J. Pascoe (<i>cox</i>).....	9	7

Coach—J. K. Dunlop.

Started forty-sixth; Finished forty-second.

Beat: St Catharine's, Christ's III., First Trinity VI.

Bumped: Caius IV., Trinity Hall III., Fitzwilliam Hall, Emmanuel III.

Foster Fairbairn Pairs.

The above took place on Wednesday and Thursday, February 26th and 27th.

The L.M.B.C. were represented in these races by

G. L. Day (*bow*) 10 st. 1 lb.
D. I. Day (*stroke and steers*) 10 st. 8 lbs.

There were also entries from Corpus, Queens' and Jesus. In the first round L.M.B.C. were drawn against Arden and Chandler, the Queens' pair. From the start in the Gut Queens', who were rowing first station, led a little; D. I. Day, however, took a good Grassy, and by going well up the Plough the L.M.B.C. pair held a slight advantage at Ditton Corner. There was nothing in it when the railings were reached, but from here the Days started a very plucky spurt and at the same time their opponents got very unsteady. The race was won by two lengths in 8 mins. 44 secs.

In the other heat of the day Jesus beat Corpus easily.

The final against the Jesus pair was rowed in dismal but good racing weather. Gray and Fisher were man for man heavier than our pair and had had a good deal of practice together. There was every prospect of a very close race, and we are sure that everyone felt more comfortable when

Mr Bushe-Fox turned up. He always manages to create a feeling of confidence, and his very reappearance on the towpath was a delight. Mr Burnand was umpire; the Days had the first station. The Jesus pair gained almost at once and were a length ahead at the beginning of the Gut. Day did not take a very good Grassy so that at the Plough our opponents were still a length and a half to the good. Round Ditton Corner, however, the Days steered and rowed very well and a good "ten" in the straight had practically wiped off the lead. From the railings D. I. Day started a most plucky spurt; two hundred yards from home they were timed at 38 and the stroke was going up all the way in. The race was in doubt to the very end and was won by a second in the very good time of 8 mins. 34½ secs.

The pair rowed even at a high stroke very well together and did not upset their craft. D. I. Day always gained on the corners and stroked with great judgment.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—J. B. P. Adams. *Vice-President*—L. N. B. Odgers. *Secretary*—C. L. Dunkerley. *Committee*—A. Russell-Smith, P. Corder, G. Hoyland, and (*ex-officio*) Dr Tanner, Mr Pass, Mr Hart, and Mr Young, J. K. Dunlop, R. S. Clarke, and B. F. Armitage. *Hon. Auditor*—F. Kidd.

The past Term has been less exciting perhaps than usual. A Visitors' Debate was not held, and the number of meetings has been smaller than in other terms owing to the Church Society's Mission and the Lent Races, both of which would have interfered very seriously with any Debates. In the four debates, however, which have been held a very high level of excellence has been maintained, and it was gratifying to see so many Freshmen present at each Debate. The Impromptu Debate was a great success. The motions were mostly humorous and, taking into consideration the fact that the speakers had little more than a few seconds in which to compose their thoughts, some exceedingly clever speeches were made. It is a pity that more members do not speak in the Union, to which the College Debating Society is a stepping stone. So many members have so fearlessly launched out into the small sea of the College Debating Society, in many cases with marked success, that we feel it our duty to urge them to push out yet further into the great ocean of the Union Debating Society, with its boundless horizon.

The following Debates were held:—

First Debate. G. Hoyland moved "That this House would welcome the abolition of Capital Punishment." L. N. B. Odgers

(Vice-Pres.) opposed. There also spoke, for the motion E. H. F. Blumhardt, P. Corder, J. G. Hall, H. S. Goodrich; against the motion, H. Shanly, J. K. Dunlop (Ex-Pres.), R. S. Clarke, P. Quass, W. E. Palmer, D. A. G. B. Ryley, F. Holden. The Hon. Opener having replied, on a division there appeared—for the motion 7 votes, against the motion 15 votes. The motion was therefore lost by 8 votes.

Second (Impromptu) Debate. The following subjects were debated:—(1) "That a hot steak is better than a cold chop." For, D. A. G. B. Ryley, C. L. Dunkerley (Hon. Sec.), L. N. B. Odgers (Vice-Pres.); Against, G. Hoyland, R. Stoneley; Carried by 4 votes. (2) "That our forefathers did not show their wisdom in the proverbs which they have handed down to us." For, S. Nissim, H. R. Carter, L. N. B. Odgers (Vice-Pres.), R. Stoneley; Against, C. E. Stuart, G. R. Edwards, G. Hoyland; Lost by 1 vote. (3) "That Mary did have a little lamb." For, R. H. W. Cobbold, H. C. N. Taylor, C. L. Dunkerley (Hon. Sec.), S. Nissim; Against, R. Stoneley, J. K. Dunlop (Ex. Pres.); Carried by 3 votes. (4) "That the Hon. Vice-President is a jolly good fellow." For, F. O. M. Earp, J. K. Dunlop (Ex. Pres.), C. E. Stuart, R. H. W. Cobbold, H. R. Carter, G. Hoyland, L. N. B. Odgers (Vice-Pres.); Against, J. Lindsell, A. Russell-Smith, H. C. N. Taylor; Carried by 9 votes. (5) "That this House notices with enormous glee that everybody is doing it." For, C. L. Dunkerley (Hon. Sec.); Against, G. R. Edwards; Lost by 1 vote. (6) "That spats should not be worn with grey flannel trousers." For, A. Russell Smith; Against, P. Quass; Carried by 14 votes. (7) "That the proposer will make the silliest speech of the evening." For, J. K. Dunlop (Ex. Pres.); Against, H. C. N. Taylor; Carried by 7 votes. (8) "That nobody loves me." For, J. J. Paskin, A. G. Patton; Against, L. N. B. Odgers (Vice-Pres.), R. D. Foster; Lost by 6 votes.

Third Debate. Mr. J. K. Dunlop (Ex-Pres.) moved that "In the opinion of this House the time has now come for a rapprochement between England and Germany." J. A. Hunter opposed. There also spoke—for the motion, A. G. Clow, E. E. Polack, L. N. B. Odgers (Vice-Pres.), S. Nissim; against the motion, H. S. Goodrich, F. O. M. Earp; neutral, P. Quass. The Hon. Opener having replied, on a division there appeared—for the motion 12 votes, against the motion 7 votes; the motion was therefore carried by 5 votes.

Fourth Debate. The Rev. P. N. F. Young (Ex-Pres.) moved "That in the opinion of this House the torch of progress in the West is in danger of extinction." J. B. P.

Adams (Pres.) opposed. There also spoke—for the motion, P. Corder, C. W. Smee, P. Quass; against the motion, F. Kidd (Hon. Auditor), E. E. Polack, W. E. Palmer, S. Nissim, H. S. Goodrich; neutral, R. Stoneley. The Hon. Opener having replied, on a division there appeared—for the motion 7 votes, against the motion 11 votes; the motion was therefore lost by 4 votes.

THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—G. R. Edwards. *Secretary*—C. L. Dunkerley. *Treasurer*—C. E. Stuart. *Committee*—A. E. Schroeder, R. S. Hibberd.

Four valuable papers have been read to the Society this Term, and the attendance has been quite good; on an average about sixteen members have been present at each meeting. Those who read papers were kind enough to answer questions afterwards, and some most interesting discussions followed.

The following is the list of papers read this Term:—

February 7th—"A Christian Theory of Life," Mr H. L. Pass.
February 14th—"Re-union," Mr C. F. Angus.
February 21st—"Conscience and Authority," Rev. P. N. F. Young.
February 28th—"Holiness," Rev. J. R. Darbyshire.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

President—G. N. L. Hall. *Hon. Sec.*—H. R. Carter. *Committee*—Mr Sikes, J. B. P. Aclams, F. P. Cheetham.

On Thursday, January 30th, H. R. Carter read a paper on "The Influence of Geography upon Greek History," taking the more marked features of the geography of Greece and tracing the historical results which followed. In the ensuing discussion the reader was accused of over-stating the influence of geography, but otherwise there was little criticism.

On February 13th, the Society had the privilege of hearing part of Mr Hart's article on "Hellenism," to be published in Hasting's Dictionary of Religion and Ethics. The paper itself was so good that practically no one had any criticisms to offer. In fact, had it not been for our invaluable President, we tremble to think how our ignorance would have been displayed.

On February 28th, Mr. C. F. Angus gave us a lantern lecture on "Greece," illustrated by some of his own slides and some belonging to Mr Cook. There was a large and appreciative audience, including several visitors. In addition to the vote of thanks to the lecturer at the end, a vote of thanks was also passed to Mr Adie for lending the Society his lantern.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

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

Three Smoking Concerts have been held this Term. The programmes were as follows:—

Wednesday, January 29, 1913.

PART I.

1. PIANOFORTE SOLO....."Frühlingslied"*Merkel*
B. W. GILBERT.
2. SONG....."The Rebel"*William Wallace*
R. D. FOSTER.
3. SONATINE IN D FOR VIOLIN AND PIANO.....*Schubert*
R. C. HEARN, A. J. BEARD.
4. SONG....."Old Heidelberg"*Jensen*
J. R. EARP.
5. ARIA....."O Paradiso"*Meyerbeer*
(from *L'Africano*)
J. P. LLOYD (King's).

PART II.

6. SONG....."To Other Shores"*Stanford*
R. D. FOSTER.
7. PIANOFORTE SOLOS... (1) Valse in A flat }*Chopin*
(2) Valse in C sharp minor }
B. W. GILBERT.
8. SONG....."Das Wandern"*Schubert*
J. R. EARP.
9. SONG....."In distant land"*Wagner*
(*Lohengrin*)
J. P. LLOYD (King's).

Chairman Mr GREGORY.

Wednesday, February 12th, 1913.

PART I.

1. TRIO FOR PIANO... Violin and Viola in E flat major*Mozart*
A. J. BEARD, C. W. SMEE, H. C. N. TAYLOR.
2. VIOLIN SOLO....."Canzonetta"*d' Ambrosio*
B. M. GREENBERG (Emmanuel).
3. SONG....."Wanderleid"*Schumann*
A. S. HIBBERD.

4. PIANOFORTE SOLO..... Impromptu in E flat*Schubert*
B. D. HYLTON-STEWART (Peterhouse).
5. VOCAL QUARTET....."Thuringian Volkslied"*Franz Abt*
R. D. FOSTER. P. V. KEMP.
A. E. SCHROEDER. H. S. HAND.

PART II.

6. SONG....."Turn once again"*Giordani*
A. S. HIBBERD.
 7. VIOLIN SOLO....."Humoreske"*Dvorak*
B. M. GREENBERG (Emmanuel).
 8. SONG....."Song of Hybrius the Cretan"*J. W. Elliot*
H. S. HAND.
 9. PIANOFORTE SOLO... "Faschingsschwank"*Schumann*
B. D. HYLTON-STEWART (Peterhouse).
- Chairman* Mr CAMPBELL.

Wednesday, February 26th, 1913.

PART I.

1. SONATA IN A FOR VIOLIN AND PIANO*Handel*
C. W. SMEE, A. J. BEARD.
2. SONG....."Devotion"*Schumann*
A. E. SCHROEDER.
3. PIANOFORTE SOLO....."Reflets dans l'eau"*Debussy*
W. F. C. PALLISER (Corpus).
4. SONG....."When nobody's nigh"*G. A. Macfarren*
P. V. KEMP.

PART II.

5. SONG....."To the Forest"*Tschaikowsky*
A. E. SCHROEDER.
6. VIOLIN SOLO..... Romance in F*Beethoven*
R. C. HEARN.
7. TWO FOLK SONGS... (i) "Golden Slumbers"
(ii) "Irish Lullaby"
P. V. KEMP.
8. PIANOFORTE SOLO... "Pavane pour un enfant defunt" ...*Maurice Ravel*
W. F. C. PALLISER (Corpus).

Chairman Mr CUNNINGHAM.

We learned with regret of Professor Foxwell's resignation of the office of President, which he has held for the past six years. We offer him our sincerest thanks for the care with which he has watched over the interests and welfare of the Society during his Presidency. We are glad to welcome our new President, Mr Stewart, who has kindly consented to take the office in succession to Professor Foxwell.

A General Meeting was held on February 12th after the concert. Three new members were elected to the Committee: A. J. Beard, A. S. Hibberd, and V. Y. Johnson.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—H. R. E. Clark. Secretary—T. T. Scott.

This Term has not been so successful as the last was. Our hardest games seem to have accumulated in it. We have suffered disappointments, while in one game we exceeded our expectations. Clare we defeated quite handsomely. To King's we lost miserably. Our victory against Pembroke was a pleasant surprise. Our defeat by Caius was unexpected. We look forward to our match against Trinity with mixed feelings.

In spite of the margin against us of defeats over victories this Term, the team has not degenerated. We are a very light side and our heavier opponents have kept our forwards from scoring. On the whole the season has been quite satisfactory, even though at its commencement we may have expected greater things.

Congratulations to Callender on getting his Blue and International.

Colours have been awarded to E. J. P. Burling, R. H. Callender, A. T. Davies, and E. L. Lloyd.

The following is the list of this Term's matches:—

Opponents.	For.	Agst.
Jan. 17—*Clare	5	2
Jan. 20—*King's	0	8
Feb. 3—*Pembroke	2	1
Feb. 24—*Caius	3	4
Newmarket F.C.	2	1
Cambridge Town F.C.	3	0
Mar. 4—*Trinity	still to be played	

* Signifies a League Match.

Characters:

W. Sadtler (goal). A cool and somewhat unorthodox goal-keeper, who finds it easier to save a straight low shot than a high one from an oblique position.

T. T. Scott (left back). A good kick, but not so good at tackling.

C. L. Dunkerley (right back). A sound defence, who generally "gets there."

E. J. P. Burling (left half back). A scientific player, whose science sometimes verges on professionalism.

H. R. E. Clark (centre half back). A speedy hard-working half, better at defence than feeding the forwards. Has captained the team well.

A. D. Peters (left half back). Plays coolly and with his head: requires more speed, and ought to turn out more often.

A. I. Davies (outside right). Eludes the defence well, dribbles well, and centres well; but is sometimes inclined to hold the ball too long.

H. M. Spackman (inside right). A bustling forward, better at passing than shooting.

T. Millyard (centre forward). Tries hard, but lacks skill.

E. L. Lloyd (inside left). Passes well, but is slow and cannot shoot.

R. H. Callender (outside left). A speedy elusive forward, full of tricks and surprises, whose fine centres have won us most of our goals: makes a great difference to our forward line.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Tanner. Hon. Sec.—J. K. Dunlop.

The first meeting of the Term was held in Dr Tanner's rooms on January 22nd, when Mr Benians read his paper on "Western Civilisation in Japan." Such an unusual and yet presently important subject attracted a considerable audience. Mr Benians' paper was as delightful as one could wish—not over technical for the beginner, but bristling with new facts and new theories. The subsequent discussion was assisted by the presence of another returned wanderer—Mr H. E. T. Vale.

The second paper, that by H. S. Goodrich on the "Contract Social," was read in Mr Russell-Smith's rooms on February 5th. The reader took a very wide view of his subject, beginning with Aristotle and ending with the political thought of modern France. In the discussion which followed the modern problems seemed to gain most attention and economic were in the air.

The third paper, that by H. D. Bushell on "The Dissolution of the Monasteries," had to be postponed owing to the Lent Races and other causes. Eventually, however, it was read in Mr Previt  Orton's rooms on February 26th. Although most people think they know about the Dissolution of the Monasteries, they usually deceive themselves. At all events there be few of the younger generation who were not indebted to this paper for a clear appreciation of a great movement.

RIFLE CLUB.

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

Our VI. promised great things at the beginning of the Term and began well by defeating Trinity by 33 points, the scores being—St John's 539, Trinity 506.

Unfortunately we were defeated in the final of the League Matches by King's owing to the absence of C. H. Vernon and R. D. Scholfield. The scores on this occasion were—King's 534, St John's 521.

Congratulations are due to H. J. van Druten on winning a Class A Spoon under particularly trying conditions with a score of 98 out of 105.

At the time of writing, the Wale Plate Competition has not taken place, but we hope to repeat our last Term's success.

Unfortunately only one Freshman has taken up shooting, but that one is a distinct acquisition to the Club.

The following are the averages of the VI. out of a possible 105 :—

	No. of shoots.	Highest score.	Average.
C. H. Vernon	3	97	95.0
J. V. Jacklin	7	96	92.71
H. J. van Druten	11	98	92.56
J. M. Higginton	6	95	90.83
I. H. Stockwood	6	96	88.89
R. D. Scholfield	1	88	—

CHESS CLUB.

President—Mr Gunston. Vice-President—P. Quass.
 Hon. Sec.—H. C. Care.

This Term we have been chiefly concerned with the Inter-Collegiate Tourney and the results up to the present have been entirely satisfactory, although we have not been very fortunate as regards the draw.

In the first round we had to meet Trinity—who were then holders of the Challenge Board—and after a hard struggle we defeated them by $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$. In the next round we were drawn against Sidney and emerged victorious by 4 — 1 , although at first they threatened to run us very close. In the final we shall probably have to meet the combined team of Selwyn and St Catharine's, and this may prove to be our hardest match, but we expect to pull it off and so regain the Challenge Board.

Our team consists of P. Quass, E. M. Maccoby, H. C. Care, E. G. Brock, and G. E. Smith.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

The past season leaves us just about where we were last year, viz., second College in the 'Varsity. King's have again won the Inter-Collegiate cup, and we secured the greatest number of points scored against them. Early in the season we met and defeated Sidney, but King's proved too strong.

Keble, Oxford, were entertained by us at Fenners', the contest resulting in a win for St John's by seven events to two.

Turning to the personnel of our team we must first note that we have the rare distinction of boasting the 'Varsity President, who will, we trust, lead the Light Blues to victory next week. Others who have performed well for the College are W. Mulholland, the retiring President, L. H. Shelton, R. M. Davies, C. N. Thompson, and T. Rigg. Davies and Rigg have secured their Colours.

From retrospect to prospects is but a short step, and although we shall part from those who have made the pace for so long with many a backward glance, we can look forward with confidence to the season strong in the faith that our Freshers are fast. Foremost of the latter are Rigg, Gausson, Hoyland, and Hilary, while among the former we mourn Mulholland, Clark, Armitage, Shelton, and R. S. Clarke.

The results of the Inter-Collegiate Sports were as follows :

ST JOHN'S v. SIDNEY.

Half-Mile Race.—R. S. Clarke, St John's, 1; T. Rigg, St John's, 2; T. F. Gowan-Taylor, Sidney, 3. Clarke soon led and won easily by ten yards in 2 mins. 5 secs. St John's 8 points, Sidney 2 points.

Putting the Weight.—C. N. Thompson, St John's, 31 ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins., 1; C. H. Vernon, St John's 30 ft. 7 in., 2; B. R. Wood, Sidney, 30 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins., 3. St John's 8 points, Sidney 2 points.

Long Jump.—C. J. Hamilton, Sidney, 19 ft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins., 1; A. T. Davies, St John's, 19 ft. 2 ins., 2; C. N. Thompson, St John's, 18 ft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ ins., 3. St John's 5 points, Sidney 5 points.

Two Miles Race.—T. F. Gowan-Taylor, Sidney, 1; W. H. Mulholland, St John's, 2; B. F. W. Armitage, St John's, 3. Won by 10 yards in 10 mins. 46 secs. St John's 5 points, Sidney 5 points.

High Jump.—G. Hoyland, St John's, 5 ft. 2 ins., 1; R. J. Hilary, St John's, 5 ft. 1 in., 2; D. G. Rouquette, Sidney, 5 ft., 3. St John's 8 points, Sidney 2 points.

Hurdles.—B. R. Wood, Sidney, 1; D. I. Day, St John's, 2; D. H. Scott, Sidney, 3. Time, 18 3-5 secs. St John's 3 points, Sidney 7 points.

Throwing the Hammer.—R. S. Clarke, St John's, 105 ft. 3 ins., 1; B. R. Wood, Sidney, 97 ft. 1 in., 2; C. N. Thompson, St John's, 75 ft. 6 ins., 3; St John's 7 points, Sidney 3 points.

Total Score:—St John's 44 points, Sidney 26 points.

KING'S v. ST JOHN'S.

Throwing the Hammer.—E. C. Benthall, King's, 104 ft. 5 ins., 1; R. S. Clarke, St John's, 103 ft. 2 ins., 2; C. N. Thompson, St John's, 87 ft. 2 in., 3. St John's 5 points, King's 5 points.

100 Yards Race.—H. S. O. Ashington, King's, 1; L. H. Shelton, St John's, 2; H. S. Wooler, St John's, 3. Won by 3 yards. Time, 11 secs. St John's 5 points, King's 5 points.

One Mile Race.—T. H. Rigg, St John's, 1; R. S. Clarke, St John's, 2; J. C. Waller, King's, 3. Won by 10 yards. Time, 4 mins. 50 secs. St John's 8 points, King's 2 points.

Putting the Weight.—H. S. O. Ashington, King's, 33 ft. 1½ ins., 1; C. N. Thompson, St John's, 30 ft. 10½ ins., 2; E. C. Benthall, King's, 28 ft. 4 in., 3. St John's 3 points, King's 7 points.

Quarter-Mile Race.—H. S. O. Ashington, King's, 1; L. H. Shelton, St John's, 2; H. R. E. Clark, St John's, 3. Won easily by 12 yards. Time, 52 2-5ths sec. St John's 5 points, King's 5 points.

High Jump.—H. S. O. Ashington, King's, 5 ft. 5 ins., 1; E. L. Heyworth, King's, 5 ft. 4 ins., and R. J. Hilary, St John's, 5 ft. 4 ins., equal. King's 7½ points, St John's 2½ points.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—H. S. O. Ashington, King's, 1; E. C. Benthall, King's, 2; R. M. Davies, St John's, 3. Won by inches. Time, 17 4-5 secs. King's 8 points, St John's 2 points.

Long Jump.—H. S. O. Ashington, King's, 21 ft. 4¾ ins., 1; W. M. Wallace, King's, 19 ft. 11 ins., 2; R. M. Davies, St John's, 19 ft. 5½ ins., 3. King's 8 points, St John's 2 points.

Half Mile Race.—H. S. O. Ashington, King's, 1; T. Rigg, St John's, 2; E. L. Heyworth, King's, 3. Won by 25 yards. Time, 2 min. 3 3-5 secs. King's 7 points, St John's 3 points.

Two Miles Race.—J. C. Waller, King's, 1; W. Mulholland, St John's, 2; F. B. Johnston, King's, 3. Won by 70 yards. Time, 10 mins. 23 4-5 secs. King's 7 points, St John's 3 points.

Total score: King's 61½; St John's 38½.

THE COLLEGE BALL.

The date of the College Ball has been provisionally fixed for Tuesday, June 10th.

HOCKEY CLUB.

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

The team has proved very much better than last year's, and is to be congratulated on a most successful season.

The Oxford match was a success from every point of view, and the team did excellently against opponents who have proved their worth by reaching the Final of the Hockey Cup-tie at Oxford.

With the exception of the return matches with Magdalene and Fitzwilliam Hall the team has played consistently well, and should go up into the 2nd Division of the League.

The old Colours were G. W. Bain, H. M. Spackman, J. B. P. Adams, and C. L. Dunkerley.

During the Term, Colours were awarded to R. W. Townsend, T. Millyard, A. J. Beard, F. W. Trott, N. B. Jopson, E. C. Powell, and L. F. W. Robinson.

Below is a list of matches:—

Date.	Opponents.	Ground.	Result.	F. A.	Goals.
Sat. Jan. 18.....	*Selwyn	Home.....	Won...	2...1	
Tues. " 21.....	*Magdalene	Away.....	Won...	7...2	
Wed. " 22.....	*Fitzwilliam Hall	Home.....	Won...	5...0	
Sat. " 25.....	Sidney	Home.....	Lost ...	6...7	
Thurs. " 30.....	Joshua Taylor H.C.	Away.....	Won...	5...1	
Mon. Feb. 3.....	St John's, Oxford... ..	Away.....	Dr'n ...	3...3	
Thurs. " 6.....	*Peterhouse	Home.....	Won...	7...0	
Mon. " 10.....	*Trinity Hall.....	Away.....	Won...	5...2	
Tues. " 11.....	*Selwyn	Home.....	Won...	4...2	
Wed. " 12.....	*Downing	Home.....	Lost ...	0...3	
Fri. " 14.....	*Trinity Hall	Home.....	Won...	7...1	
Mon. " 17.....	Ridley Hall	Home.....	Won...	11...1	
Thurs. " 20.....	*Jesus II.	Away.....	Won...	6...2	
Tues. " 25.....	*Downing	Away.....	Won...	4...1	
Thurs. " 27.....	*Peterhouse	Away.....	Won...	11...2	
Fri. " 28.....	*Magdalene	Home.....	Lost ...	1...3	
Sat. Mar. 1.....	*Fitzwilliam Hall	Away.....	Dr'n ...	2...2	
Mon. " 3.....	Caius	Away.....	Lost ...	0...2	
Tues. " 4.....	*Jesus II.	Home.....	Won...	2...1	

* Denotes League Match (Division III).

Played 19. Won 13. Lost 4. Drawn 2. Goals for 86. Goals against 36.

Characters:

G. W. Bain, Captain (centre half). Has captained the team with remarkable success. Has made an excellent centre half, and is never tired of worrying the opposing forwards. Passes well and judiciously to the forwards, and is an excellent shot.

H. M. Spackman, Hon. Sec. (centre forward). Has proved the main-stay of the forward line. Combines well with his insides, drawing the defence after him and passing to an unmarked man. Shoots well. Should make an excellent captain next year.

- J. B. P. Adams* (inside right). Has greatly improved since last season. A weak shot. Should avoid an obvious pass to his outside, as opposing half often sees in time and intercepts it.
- C. L. Dunkerley* (left back). A most effective back. His tackling and clearing leave nothing to be desired. He should be invaluable to the side next season.
- R. W. Townsend* (right half). A thoroughly strenuous player. Places himself well generally, and tackles and passes with great effect.
- T. Millyard* (inside left). Though his removal from right back to forward has weakened the defence, it has greatly strengthened the forward line. His shooting is clean and accurate.
- A. J. Beard* (left hard). Plays good Hockey, and passes well to his forwards, but has scarcely improved as much as was expected. He should mark his outside man more consistently.
- F. W. Trott* (goal). A real find. His goal-keeping has been excellent throughout the season. Kicks away very well, but should learn to hit harder and cleaner when occasion demands.
- N. B. Jopson* (outside right). A very hard-working and successful forward, who seems to possess an inexhaustible amount of energy. Pursues the opposing half with great effect, centres well, and his shots at times verge on the extraordinary.
- E. C. Powell* (outside left). Greatly improved since the beginning of the season. Experience has taught him how to centre. Should be careful not to come in and hamper his inside.
- L. F. W. Robinson* (right back). Only introduced into the side late in the season. He stops rushes well, and generally clears cleanly. Must get out of the habit of hitting wildly at an approaching ball—an unpardonable error in a back.

"G" COMPANY, C.U.O.T.C.

Second-Lieutenants—H. R. E. Clark and R. H. W. Cobbold; *Colour-Sergeant*—T. Trought. *Sergeants*—A. F. Bellman, J. K. Dunlop, and F. L. Engledon.

The programme for this Term has been a full one, and has produced some very interesting and instructive exercises.

The work opened with a Night Attack, in which the Honourable Artillery Company and a detachment of the London Electrical R.E. (T.) took part. The enemy held a strongly entrenched position at the foot of White Hill, north of Great Shelford, and were able to bring an unexpected fire to bear upon the attack, which was in consequence beaten back.

Unfortunately, a Field Day arranged for February 5th had to be cancelled owing to the flooded state of the ground; but on Feb. 7th a convoy action was fought near Fulbourn.

This Field Day was quite the most interesting event of the Term, and even though it ended with a lengthy double in the rain it was enjoyed by every one.

The Inter-Company Night-Marching Competition took place on March 4th. The night was very dark, and the task of leading the Company, carried out by Corpl. Proudlock, was rendered very difficult thereby. Fortunately the course was dry and the obstacles moderately easy to negotiate.

The remainder of the programme has consisted chiefly in regimental tours. It is hoped that in future more members of the Company will turn out on Sunday afternoon to these tours, as they are a very enjoyable means of assimilating knowledge of outpost work and similar subjects, and of seeing practical problems solved.

Next Term the attention of the Company will be concentrated upon the Annual Inspection and the Drill Competition, which will provide a little light exercise in the early morning.

NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

President—T. Trought. *Treasurer*—Dr Mart. *Secretary*—W. F. Eberli.

Three successful meetings have been held this Term, at which the following papers were read:—

- Jan 29—"The Weather," by B. F. W. Armitage.
 Feb. 12—"The Supply of Combined Nitrogen," by A. P. Cliff.
 Feb. 26—"The Processionary Pine-eating Caterpillar," by Mr. Brindley.

The following have been elected Members of the Club during the present Term:—J. R. Earp, D. I. Day, A. P. Cliff, J. M. Wordie.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—Mr Graves, Sir John Sandys, Mr Cox. *Committee*—Mr Bushe-Fox, The Dean, Mr Hart (*Senior Secretary*), Mr Previté Orton, Dr Tanner, Mr Young (*Senior Treasurer*), 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 (*Junior Secretary*), R. W. Townsend (*Junior Treasurer*), G. E. Woodmansey.

The chief feature of this Term was the Entertainment which was given in Lecture-Room V. on February 4th; the room was crowded, and we are able to hand over £16 to the Boys' Summer Camp Fund. Our heartiest thanks are due to G. R. Edwards for having once more gathered together, from the four quarters of the University, a band of such talented

performers, and for all the trouble he took in arranging so excellent a performance. Our thanks are also due to Mr Russell-Smith for kindly taking the Chair on this occasion ; nor must we forget the debt of gratitude we owe to all those who furthered the success of the Entertainment by helping to sell tickets.

Early in the Term an auction sale was held in the Reading-room, under the able hammer of J. A. Hunter, of the past year's periodicals : lively bidding resulted in a profit of some £3, which will be given to the Mission Funds.

We are pleased to be able to announce that a successor to Mr Ingram has at last been appointed in the person of the Rev. R. B. Le B. Janvrin, Rector of St Peter's, Peebles, N.B. : he hopes to take up his duties in May.

We are asked to say that members of the College will be heartily welcomed at the Mission to take part in the Service on Good Friday evening.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter
ending Christmas, 1912.

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

Donations.

DONORS.

Roxburghe Club Publications :

- Quatuor Sermones. Reprinted from the 1st edition, printed by Wm. Caxton. 4to. Lond. 1883. 4.4.13.
- Beaumont Papers. Letters relating to the Family of Beaumont of Whitley, Yorkshire, from the 15th to the 17th Centuries. Edited by the Rev. W. D. Macray. 4to. Lond. 1884. 4.4.14
- Holme (Randle). The Academy of Armory, or a Storehouse of Armory and Blazon. Vol. II. Edited by I. H. Jeayes. fol. Lond. 1905. 15.40.10
- The Trinity College Apocalypse. A reproduction in facsimile of MS. R.16.2 in Trinity College Library, Cambridge. With preface and description by M. R. James. fol. [Lond.] 1909. 12.
- Correspondence of Edmund Burke and William Windham. Edited by J. P. Gilson. 4to. Camb. 1910. 4.4
- The Benedictional of St. Aethelwold, Bp. of Winchester. Reproduced in facsimile. Edited by S. F. Warner and H. A. Wilson. fol. Oxford, 1910. 15.40.11
- The Annals of the Barber-Surgeons of London. Compiled from their Records by Sidney Young. 4to. Lond. 1890. 15.42.2
- Hunter (Rev. J.). English Monastic Libraries. (1) Catalogue of the Library of the Priory of Bretton, in Yorkshire. (2) Notices of the Libraries belonging to other religious Houses. 4to. Lond. 1831. Gg.15.74
- Wellhausen (J.). Prolegomena to the History of Israel. Translated from the German by J. S. Black and A. Menzies. 8vo. Edin. 1885. 15.16 1*
- Elton (C. I.) and (M. A.). The great Book-Collectors. 8vo. Lond. 1893. 14.14.4
- Duff (E. Gordon). Early printed Books. 8vo. Lond. 1893. 14.14.3
- Pollard (A. W.). Early illustrated Books. 8vo. Lond. 1893. 14.14.5
- Madan (F.). Books in Manuscript. 8vo. Lond. 1893. 14.14.6
- Darlow (T. H.) and Moule (H. F.). Historical Catalogue of the printed editions of Holy Scripture in the Library of the British and Foreign Bible Society. 2 vols. (4 parts). 4to. Lond. 1903-11. 14.12.20-23

W. Aldis Wright,
Esq., Vice-Master,
Trinity College.

- *Bonney (T. G.). *The Building of the Alps*. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 3.43.48.....
- *The Work of Rain and Rivers*. 8vo. Camb. 1912. 3.47.37.....
- *Marr (J. E.). *The scientific Study of Scenery*. 4th Edition, revised. 8vo. Lond. [1912]. 3.27.55*
- *North Lancashire*. (Camb. County Geographies). 8vo. Camb. 1912. 10.32.27.....
- *McDougall (W.). *Physiological Psychology*. 16mo. Lond. 1911. 1.48.5.....
- *An Introduction to Social Psychology*. 5th Edition, revised. 8vo. Lond. [1912]. 1.49.11...
- *Body and Mind: a History and Defense of Animism*. 8vo. Lond. [1912]. 1.26.27.....
- *Psychology. The Study of Behaviour*. sm. 8vo. Lond. [1912]. 1.48.4.....
- Hose (C.) and *McDougall (W.). *The Pagan Tribes of Borneo*. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 3.44.54,55...
- Congress of the Universities of the Empire, 1912. *Report of Proceedings*. Edited by A. Hill. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 5.26.53.....
- Thomson (James). *Collected Papers in Physics and Engineering*. Selected and arranged by Sir Joseph Larmor* and James Thomson. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 3.50.23.....
- Aberdeen University. *Record of the Celebration of the Quartercentenary of the University of Aberdeen, 1906*. Edited by P. J. Anderson. 4to. Aberdeen, 1907. 5.1.16.....
- National Physical Laboratory. *Collected Researches*. Vols. I-VIII. 1905-1912. 4to. [Teddington], 1905-12.....
- Hall (B. T.). *Our Fifty Years. The Story of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union*. 8vo. Lond. 1912.....
- International Congress of Mathematicians, 1912. *Catalogue of Exhibition organized by the Mathematical Association*. 8vo. [Camb. 1912].....
- Radclyffe (C. W.). *Memorials of Shrewsbury School*. fol. Shrewsbury. 1843. 15.40.20*.....
- *Abbott (E. A.). *Light on the Gospel from an ancient Poet*. 8vo. Camb. 1912. 9.8.25.....
- *Rolleston (H. D.). *Inaugural Address on Universities and Medical Education, delivered at Manchester, Oct. 1st, 1912*. 8vo. Lond. 1912.....
- Wyatt (H. F.) and *Horton-Smith (L. G. H.). *Britain's imminent danger*. 8vo. Lond. 1912...
- The new Chief of the Clans [L. G. H. Horton-Smith*]. [Reprinted from *The City of London Illustrated*, Aug. 1912]. 8vo. Lond. 1912.....
- Schweitzer (A.). *Paul and his Interpreters*. Translated by W. Montgomery*, B.D. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 15.14.47.....
- *The Quest of the historical Jesus*. Translated by W. Montgomery*, B.D. 2nd English Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 15.14.46.....
- Troeltsch (E.). *Protestantism and Progress*. Translated by W. Montgomery*, B.D. (Crown Theological Library). 8vo. Lond. 1912. 9.42.11.....

The Author.

The Author.

The Author.

Prof. W. McDougall

Prof. Sir Joseph Larmor.

Mr. Heitland.

The Author.

The Author.

L. G. H. Horton-Smith, Esq.

The Translator.

- *Evans (Rev. J. T.). *The Church Plate of Breconshire*. 4to. Stow-on-the-Wold, 1912. 10.15.65..
- *Squire (J. Collings). *William the Silent*. 8vo. London, 1912. 1.7.59.....
- Stone (Rev. E. D.). *Herbert Kynaston*: a short Memoir*. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 11.28.43.....
- Six Lectures on the Inns of Court and of Chancery delivered in Middle Temple Hall, 1912. sm. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 5.43.28.....
- Burton (E. de Witt). *Syntax of the Moods and Tenses in N. T. Greek*. 3rd Edition. 8vo. Edin. 1898. 9.8.7.....
- Sir Roger Bradshaigh's *Letter-Book. Arms and Epitaphs*. (Reprinted from *Trans. of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, 1911).....
- *Sylvester (J. J.). *Collected mathematical Papers*. Vol. IV. (1882-1897). 4to. Camb. 1912. 3.40....
- James (Dr. M. R.). *A descriptive Catalogue of the MSS. in the Fitzwilliam Museum*. 8vo. Camb. 1895. 14.4.38.....
- Marvin (F. R.). *Christ among the Cattle: a Sermon*. 6th Edition, revised. 8vo. Boston, 1912.....
- Inglis (G.). *Sport and Pastime in Australia*. 8vo. Lond. 1912.....
- Yperman (Jan) *Cyrurgie. Naar de Handschriften van Brussel, Cambridge, Gent en Londen uitgegeven door E. C. van Leersum*. 8vo. Leiden, [1912].....

The Author.

Mr. Previt -Orton.

Treasurer of the Middle Temple.

Mr. Hart.

J. Brownbill, Esq.

The Syndics of the Cambridge University Press.

The Author.

The Government of Australia.

The Editor.

Additions.

- Cambridge History of English Literature. Edited by A. W. Ward and A. R. Waller. Vol. IX. From Steele and Addison to Pope and Swift. 8vo. Camb. 1912. 4.27.9.
- Canterbury and York Society. *Carlisle Diocese. Registrum Johannis de Halton. Pars 3a*. 8vo. Lond. 1912.
- Dictionary (New English). *Senatory—several*. By H. Bradley. 4to. Lond. 1912. 12.2.
- Drude (P.). *Theory of Optics*. Translated from the German by C. R. Mann and R. A. Milliken. 8vo. New York, 1907. 3.49.64.
- Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics. Edited by James Hastings, &c. Vol. V. *Dravidians—Fichte*. roy. 8vo. Edin. 1912. 12.4.
- Halsbury (Earl of). *The Laws of England*. Vols. XXII. and XXIII. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 14.3.
- Henry Bradshaw Society. *The Colbertine Breviary*. Edited by T. R. Gambier Parry. Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 11.16.80.
- Historical MSS. Commission. *MSS. of the House of Lords, 1704-1706*. Vol. VI. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 6.8.
- *Calendar of the Stuart Papers preserved at Windsor Castle*. Vol. V. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 6.8.
- *Calendar of the MSS. of the Marquis of Ormonde preserved at Kilkenny Castle*. New Series. Vol. VII. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 6.8.
- International Critical Commentary.
- Brooke (Rev. A. E.). *The Johannine Epistles*. 8vo. Edin. 1912. 9.7.
- Mitchell (H. G.), Smith (J. M. P.), and Bewer (J. A.). *Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi, and Jonah*. 8vo. Edin. 1912. 9.7.
- Frame (J. E.). *The Epistles of St. Paul to the Thessalonians*. 8vo. Edin. 1912. 9.7.

- Klussmann (R.). *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Classicorum et Graecorum et Latinorum*. Band II. *Scriptores Latini*. Teil i. *Collectiones*. Ablavius bis Lygdamus. 8vo. Leipzig, 1912. 7.48.58.
- Menzies (A.). *The Second Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians*. Introduction, Text, Translation and Notes. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 9.5.81.
- Muir (T.). *Theory of Determinants in the historical order of development*. Vol. II. 1841—1860. 8vo. Lond. 1911.
- Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris for 1915*. 8vo. Edin., 1912. *Reference Table*.
- Palaeographical Society (New)*. Part X. fol. Lond. 1912.
- Peet (T. E.). *The Stone and Bronze Ages in Italy and Sicily*. 8vo. Oxford, 1909. 10.31.68.
- Pierson (N. G.). *Principles of Economics*. Translated from the Dutch by A. A. Wotzel. Vol. II. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 1.42.10.
- Rolls Series*. *Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem and other analogous Documents preserved in the Public Record Office*. Vol. III. Edward I. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 15.9.
- *Calendar of various Chancery Rolls, supplementary Close Rolls, Welsh and Scutage Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office, A.D. 1277—1326*. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 15.3.
- Ruffini (Francesco). *Religious Liberty*. Translated by J. Parker Heyes. (Theol. Trans. Library). 8vo. Lond. 1912. 15.15.47.
- Sabrinae Corolla in hortulis regiae Scholae Salopiensis contexuerunt tres viri floribus legendis*. 8vo. Lond. 1850. 4.9.67.
- Scott (W. R.). *The Constitution and Finance of English, Scottish and Irish Joint Stock Companies to 1720*. Vol. I. 8vo. Camb. 1912. 1.34.34.
- Wissowa (G.). *Religion und Kultus der Römer*. Zweite Auflage. (Handbuch der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft. V. 4.) 8vo. München, 1912. 7.47.