

The Eagle

a Magazine supported by Members of
St John's College

March 1915



Printed for Subscribers only

Cambridge
E. Johnson, Trinity Street
Printed by Metcalfe & Co. Limited, Rose Crescent

1915



Lent Term, 1915.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 34.)

FREQUENT reference has been made in these Notes to the fact that the general Register of all members of the College does not commence until the year 1630. The College Order establishing the Register is as follows:

“ 1629-30, January 21: Ordered by the Master and Seniors, That the register of the College should have a booke provided him wherein he should from time to time write and register the names, parents, county, school, age and tutor of every one to be admitted into the College, before their enrolling into the buttry tables, and shall receive for each of them, for his pains as the head lecturer and deans do, for their admission.”

In accordance with this the Register of Admissions was started, the first name recorded on 30 January, 1629-30, being that of Matthew Whynne, “et solvit pro ingressu 6d.” He was afterwards Registry of the University. This Register, kept with varying care and attention to detail has been continued down to the present time. The Statutes of Henry VIII, dated 1545, prescribed that a Register should be kept of all

admissions to fellowships, or scholarships, to College offices and lectureships. This commences at Michaelmas, 1545, and has likewise been continued to the present day. The first volume of this latter Register (1545-1612) contains occasional entries of Fellow Commoners, pensioners, and sizars, but these entries are not regularly made and are probably due to some careful Registrar. On the other hand a comparison of the list of officers and lecturers with the Accounts recording the payment of their stipends shews that a greater check was kept on the Bursar than on the Registrar.

With these exceptions we have to depend on other sources for the names of those who were members of the College prior to 1630. The recent publication by Dr John Venn of all the University "Matriculations and Degrees" from 1544 to 1659 has supplied the names of an immense number of members of the College of whose entry we have no collegiate record. On the other hand this list is not complete, many of whom we have definite evidence of membership of the College, Fellow Commoners, even Scholars, did not matriculate or graduate, and human frailty was no more absent from the University Registry than from the College.

In what follows some letters are given with regard to the entry of members of the College, and the evidence that they did so considered. Let us consider some indirect means of arriving at the facts.

On 21 May 1569 William Fulke, the President, and the Seniors made an order that "every pensioner to be admitted into Fellows Commons" (i.e. a Fellow Commoner) "shall give for his admission a silver pott or goblet, in weight ten ounces." Prior to this it would seem from the College Accounts that a Fellow Commoner paid 13*s.* 4*d.* to the College on his admission. These payments come in the accounts and serve to preserve the names. The entries are made under the general heading *Recepta Forinseca*. For example in the

year 1558 (which corresponds to the civil year 1559 in our computation) we have the following entries:

Of Mr Doddington for the admission of Mr Denis Jhons into the felowes Commons 13*s.* 4*d.*

Of Mr Coortesse for thadmission of Mr Higforthe and Mr Hennyage into the felowes Commons
26*s.* 8*d.*

Of Mr Wiborne for thadmission of Mr Stafforde into the felowes Commons 13*s.* 4*d.*

The first name in each case is no doubt that of the College Tutor who paid the fee for his pupil. Turning to the University Matriculation Register, the name of Denis Jones does not appear; John Hickforthe matriculated 16 November 1559 and Edward Stafford 10 November 1559, both as Fellow Commoners. Mr Hennyage is perhaps the Michael Henyage (Henydge or Hennadge) who matriculated as a pensioner 27 May 1559, was B.A. 1562-3, M.A. 1566, having been admitted a Fellow 31 March 1563. Turning to other sources of information we find that Edward Stafford, second son of Henry, late Lord Stafford, of Stafford Castle, co. Stafford, was admitted to the Middle Temple 10 March 1564-5, and that Edward, Lord Stafford, was created an M.A. at Oxford 6 September 1566. It is not certain that this is the Johnian, but it was not uncommon at that time for a man to spend a year or two at each of the Universities and also at an Inn of Court. The last Fellow Commoner who paid 13*s.* 4*d.* for his admission was a certain 'Mr Burde' in the year 1568, who does not appear to have matriculated either as Bird, Byrd, or Burd. A certain Edmunde Burde, late of New Inn, gent., second son of Philip Burd, of Dextden, co. Essex, esquire, was admitted to the Middle Temple 10 October 1580, which may be the man.

If a list of the early College plate had been preserved we should, after 1569, have had the names of

the Fellow Commoners recorded in that way, but if such a list were ever made it has not come down to us.

In the year 1573-4 the College built a Tennis Court, the site of which is now occupied by the North side of the Second Court; when that Court was built a new Tennis Court was erected, the site being on the West side of the River between the old bridge and the present New Court. For the use of this, Fellows of the College paid 3*s.* 4*d.* and Fellow Commoners 5*s.* There does not seem to be any formal order of the College for these payments, they simply appear under the heading *Recepta Forinseca*. The payment does not seem to have been an annual subscription, but, as it were, an entrance fee. Fellows paid on admission, a frequent entry being "For the tennis court of the new fellows," the names being set out. Apparently all Fellows paid, but there are many instances of Fellow Commoners who did not pay. Here then is a source of information of an indirect kind, similar in its way to the use we make of baptismal registers, which serve to indicate the parentage, place of birth and approximate age of a man. The first entry of this kind is in the year 1573 and is as follows: "Received of Mr Stringer for Mr Strynger and Mr Craiforde for the Tennys Court . . 10*s.*" William Crayforde matriculated as a Fellow Commoner 14 May 1575; Mr Strynger did not. Their Tutor, Mr Stringer, was a Fellow and afterwards Esquire Bedell.

Occasionally under the same heading we have money payments in lieu of plate; thus in 1602 we have: "Received for pots from Mr Jervoise, Mr Trot, Mr Benyfield, Mr Crane, Mr Clifton, Mr Dakins . . £16." In 1609: "of Mr Ashton, for Sir Giles Allington and Mr Barnehams, potts . . £5 6*s.* 8*d.*" Neither Sir Giles nor Mr Barnham matriculated. The former is no doubt the "Gyles Allington, of Horseheath, co. Cambridge," who was knighted by King James at the Charterhouse 11 May 1603.

Here again is an entry of another kind: "1637. Two little old Colledge potts being changed at London for one great new pott (viz. the pott of Robert and Henry Mordaunt and the pott of Ambrose Gilberd) there was due from the goldsmith in exchange...6*s.*"

Henry and Robert Morden matriculated in the University from St John's in the Michaelmas Term of 1608; they did not pay for the Tennis Court. An Ambrose Gilbert matriculated as a pensioner in the Michaelmas Term of 1610, while a Mr Gilbert paid 5*s.* for the Tennis Court in 1613.

Thus it would appear that from the College accounts we can recover the names of certain Fellow Commoners, some of whom appear in the University lists. On the other hand, if we find the names of certain persons in the accounts it is good evidence that they were members of the College, whether they appear in the University lists or not.

The first group of letters which follow relate to the entry of Algernon Percy, Lord Percy, eldest son of Henry, ninth Earl of Northumberland, who succeeded afterwards as tenth Earl. In his case the chain of evidence is complete; he matriculated as a Fellow Commoner of St John's in the Easter Term of 1615; appears in the Michaelmas Term of that year as Lord Pearcy, paying 5*s.* for the Tennis Court. We have in the letters the announcement of his gift of plate, and this, in due course, appears in the list of plate sent to King Charles. Lord Percy got his M.A. degree in 1616 as *filius nobilis*. He had been admitted to the Middle Temple (as Lord Algernon Percy) 10 August 1615. After leaving Cambridge he spent two years at Christ Church, Oxford, subscribing on 15 July 1617 in the Matriculation Register there, amongst titled persons, adding *Cantabrigiensis* after his name. We have then very complete evidence in his case of membership of the University and College.

It will be observed that he came to St John's accompanied by two Masters of Arts. Dr Richard Chambers, who writes, was probably the Earl's Chaplain and the Fellow of that name admitted 30 March 1604. He was B.A. 1599-1600, M.A. 1603, and D.D. 1614. I take it he is the Richard Chambers who was ordained Deacon, 1 May, and Priest, 10 May, 1601, by John, Bishop Suffragan of Colchester and instituted Rector of Spofforth, Yorks, 26 February 1632-3.

Lord Rosse, for whose rooms he asked, paid for the Tennis Court in 1601. The identity of this Peer is not quite certain, he is probably William Cecil, 19th Baron de Ros (or Roos) a son of Elizabeth Manners, Baroness de Ros, and William Cecil, second Earl of Exeter. For in the same year in which he pays for the Tennis Court the name of Mr [William] Cecile appears, who was the son of Robert Cecil afterwards Earl of Salisbury, the two lads being related.

One of the letters of the group is signed by Algernon Percy, and is one of the many specimens of recommendations for Fellowships which Dr Gwyn received and kept. Lord Percy was born in 1602, and it seems almost impossible that a child of eleven years old should have made such a recommendation. Michael Wandesforde, on whose behalf the Earl writes, was B.A. 1617-8 and M.A. 1621; he did not obtain a Fellowship.

Mr Doctor Guinne my purpose being to send shortly my sonne to be a studient in your Vniuersitie, haue made choyse especially of your Colledge for his placing. For whiche ende I have directed Dr Chambers and Taylor an officer of myne to take order for such things as shalbe requisite for him. I must entreat of you theas requests; that you will bestow of him a careful eye, that you will afford him the fauor you may for conuenient lodging, and that you will ioyne with thease my seruants in choise of a sufficient and honest man for his tutor. I shall acknowledge the kindestesse; you shall gayne him a seruant to the vniuersyte, and

myself to dispose of in what I am able. Concerninge other matters, these my seruants can gyue you light at full of my ends and his dispositions, and so with my best wishes I rest

your very assured freind
H. NORTHUMBERLAND.

This 13th of August
1615.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull Mr Dr Guine Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge these geue.

Sir, in your absence conferring with Mr President about the contents of my Lord's letters, my request is that you would be pleased to allot vnto his Lordship the Lodging which was once my Lord Rosse's, as also two other lodgings aboue or as conueniently els where as may be for two gentlemen, who are Masters of Arts. Concerning his Tutor, I referre to your consideration Mr Horsemanden. What you can or shall thinke fitt to be done, I desire that my Lord may be certified as soone as speedily may be by Mr President, who hath direction by whom he may conueniently do the same. Thus resting

yours to the vttermost of his power
August 15, 1615 RICHARD CHAMBERS.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull Mr Doctor Gwyn at St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

Mr Doctor Guinne, I thank you for the care you haue taken of my sonne, boeth for his lodgins and his other necessaryes; boeth he and I will deserue it if wee may; in the meane tyme God blesse him vnder your hands to whom I recommend him and his well doing. I pray you continew your care and I will euer rest

your assured freind
H. NORTHUMBERLAND.

Addressed: To his very assured freind Mr Doctor Gwyn at St John's Colledge in Cambridge, deliver.

Sir, I haue at the last sent vnto you the token of Loue which my Lord of Northumberland meant you at my last being at Cambridge. I then tould you the true reason of the delaie. You shall receave it in a bowle and couer with your

Armes vpon it (I hope rightlie done) made vp in a boxe with direccions vpon yt vnto you. Though it haue staid longe yet there is some addicion to the quantitie at first entended, and therefore (as for some other reason) I am glad you refused my offer in gold; ffor my owne part I could wish it much better, but as good as I had commission to make yt, I haue sent it together with his loue and seruice that will euer rest

your verie louinge ffrend

Towerhill

HENRY TAYLER.

30 Octob. 1617.

Let me (I entreat) for my owne satisfaccion receaue one lyne or two from one of your seruants of the receipt hereof.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull Mr Doctor Gwyn Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge, these.

Worshipfull

May I take the boldnes as to craue your lawfull fauour and furtheraunce towards a young student in your Colledge named Chambers, who is (as I am informed) very capable euery way of a fellowship, both in respect of the proprietie of his Countrie as also in regard of his Learninge. If therefore you will be pleased for my sake to afford the said Sir Chambers any fauor I will endeavour to the vttermost of my power to be thankefull. Thus committinge you and your whole society to the Almighty I rest

your loueinge friende

March 14, 1613

ALGERNOOUN PERCY.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull my very good friends the Master and Seniors of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

Mr Doctor, I heare that there is a Yorkeshyre Fellowshipp fallen voyde in your Colledge, which this Gentleman Mr Michaell Wandesforde, my kinsman, and one whome I wish well vnto, intendeth to stand for. In this businesse your fauorable assistance may bee the principall meanes to effect his desyre, which, yf for my sake you shall affoord

him at the election, I shall thinke myselfe very much behoden to yow. And so I commend my selfe very kindly to yow and remayne

From the Tower,
22 March 1619.

your very assured frend
H. NORTHUMBERLAND.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull my very good frend Mr Dr Gwinne, Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge these.

The next group of letters relate to the entry and residence of Thomas Wriothesly, fourth Earl of Southampton. Mr Beeston, the writer of the first letter, it will be observed states that the Earl is to follow his father and brother to St John's. Their membership of the College can be checked. Henry Wriothesly, the third Earl, is one of the persons whose admission is recorded in the Register of Fellows and Officers, where we have the entry: "Ego Henricus comes Southamptoniensis admissus eram in alumnum huius Collegii diui Johannis Euangelistae decimo sexto die Octobris anno Domini 1585." He matriculated in the University and was admitted to the M.A. degree in 1589. He had two sons, James, the elder, Lord 'Wryothsly,' paid for the Tennis Court in 1619, and was admitted to Lincoln's Inn 27 February 1620-1. He died young, in the lifetime of his father. Thomas, the second son, succeeded to the Earldom in 1624, came into residence and paid for the Tennis Court in the Michaelmas Term of 1625. Neither of these youths matriculated. The Earl, it would appear, only resided about a year. He is said by some writers to have been of Magdalen College, Oxford, but he did not matriculate there. Henry Maltravers (Matrauers), who offers his rooms for the young Earl, was a son of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and succeeded his father in the Earldom. Some letters about his admission to the College will be found in *The Eagle*, xvi, 149-51. He matriculated in the University, but did not pay for the Tennis Court.

The present Library having been built and opened, the Countess of Southampton sent the books which her husband had intended for the College. Her letter and the College letter of thanks (taken from the Register of Letters) are here printed on account of their references to the residence of the Earl.

Sir

After so long speech of my Lord of Southampton's coming to St John's, my Lady his mother is now resolued to send him unto you presently and to that purpose hath commanded me to send you the inclosed from my Lord Maltrauers, entreating your fauour for those lodgings for her sonne and according as her Ladyship heares now from you she is minded immediately to send his stiffe and to haue them made ready. To noe place can he come with more affection, eyther of her Ladyships, or his owne, desiring to succeede his noble father and brother as in other things soe in that kinde respect they did both beare unto, and find agayne, euer from that worthy society. I shall not neede further to trouble you at this present when I haue remembred their louses and my uery affectionate seruice unto you, onely I beseech you bestow me as neare his Lordship as you may, they will take it for a fauour and you shall still increase my obligation euer to remayne

your worshipps
euer to be commanded
W. BEESTON.

Horsely
Sept. 20, 1625.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull and my much honoured frend Mr Dr Gwyn Master of St John's College in Cambridge.

Good Mr Doctor Gwyn

I vnterstand by my lady of Southampton that my lord of Southampton is to goe to Cambridge shortly and that you make some scruple of letting him haue those lodgines which I had at St Johns Colledge. I am much bound vnto my

lady for her respects as likewise vnto you for your care, but if I were to come to Cambridge neuer so soone as I am yet vncertaine of, I would not by any meanes but that you should let him haue those roomes, with all possible respect in all other thinges, for hee is one whome I do much honoure, so not doubting but that you will shew yourselfe in this as you haue done in all your former courtesyes I will euer rest

your most affectionate frind

West Horseley
Aug. 28, 1625

HEN. MATRAUERS.

Addressed: To my very louing frind Mr Doctor Gwyn Master of St Jhon's Colledge at Cambridge.

Mr Doctor Gwyn

The great loue and affection that my dearest Lord, now with God, did euer beare vnto the honour and good of that worthy Society of yours and that respecte and honour which hath reflected from you all againe, both towardes himself and his house doe oblige me also by what meanes I may to endeavour that his name and memory may forever live and be fresh amongst you. And to that purpose haveing found that in his life tyme, out of his owne noble inclination, he had desined certaine bookees vnto the new library of your house, which have bene all this tyme carefully by me preserved entire I hope in number (for the Cathalogue is with you and not with mee) and safe from harme. Now soe soone as notice could be taken that the place grew to a readiness to receiue them, I haue herewithall sent them vnto you as a testimony of the good will and affection borne vnto the house from hence. For heere I must needes take notice of the great honour and respect done to my sonne at his late being with you, who, as I hope he will therein also imitate his noble father in his loue to learning and to you. Soe for the present I cannot but, with many thankes for the same, be sensible of the noble vsage he found amongst you.

And thus wishing vpon your studies God's blessing, with much happines vnto you all, I rest

Southampton House
in Holburne
Aug. 1626.

your very loveing freind
E. SOUTHAMPTON.

Madame

This Monument of Love prepared before by our most noble Lord, deceased, and now erected by your kynd hand, we receyve from you and embrace with the best acknowledgments that canne proceed from your devoted servantes. The guyft designed expresseth the Bounty of an Honourable Donor, and your Ladyshipp by the manner of accomplishing it hath added no small lustre to it. Your dexterous speed anticipating our expectacion, your care that they shold come free to vs without any the least charge, are thinges that few could have thought of besydes your noble selfe; whereby as you have reared vpp a lasting Statue to the memory of our ever to be honoured Lord, so have you withall gyven just occasion that your blessed name may for ever lyve in us with His. And indeed you have so wrought it that while we enioy your happy lyfe we shall not seeme to have altogether lost him whom we shall fynd lyving in your gracious affection towards vs. Yet further as if that noble ffamily contended still more to endeere vs to them, It pleaseth your Ladyshipp to interpret the small expression of that Love and Duty which we shall ever acknowledge due from vs to that house as an Honour and extraordinary Respect done to your noble sonne lyving with vs. We ingenuously confesse it was some grieve to vs to part so soone with Him, whose demeanour was so fayre and noble amongst vs that our best vsage of him came farr shorte of his deservings. But it pleaseth your Goodnes to looke vppon our actions through a multiplying glasse that presents every thing to the eye far greater then indeed it is. So while we endeavour to pay some part of the debt we owe through your more then courteous acceptance we shall runne in to further bonds. As if your Ladyshipp had resolved (as was once sayd of a Right Noble person) to be Rich in nothing but in Obligacions.

Not to be further troublesome to your Honour: Gyve vs leave in the name of the whole Socyetye to present our Humble Duty and Thanks to your Noble self and that Honorable family. And so we take leave and rest

your Ladyshipps to be commaundered
THE PRESIDENT AND SENIORS.

St John's in Cambridge, Sept. 18th 1626.

To the Most Honourable and vertuous Lady the Lady Elizabeth, Countess of Southampton.

The preceding examples shew how, when we have reason to believe that a man entered the College, we can in some cases obtain evidence of his membership all the more trustworthy because the record was made for different reasons.

Turning aside from letters for the moment let us consider what evidence there is for the membership of three celebrated men about this period. Thomas Wentworth, Lord Strafford, Lucius Cary, Viscount Falkland and Thomas, Lord Fairfax, the Parliamentary General. Perhaps, on the whole, the best evidence we have is that of Thomas Baker, the Historian of the College. Towards the end of his account of Dr Owen Gwyn he writes (Mayor-Baker, i, 206-7): "under his prefecture and about the same time flourished three of the greatest men that have at one time adorned one Society, Thomas Wentworth afterwards earl of Strafford, Thomas Fairfax after lord Fairfax and Lucius afterwards lord viscount Falkland, three persons so well-known in story that they need only be named, and it were a vain thing to attempt their character." Even if there were no confirmation of this it would be very strong evidence; Baker is not given to making unsupported statements. He adds in a note, "Mr Wentworth was admitted under Dr Clayton [Clayton died 2 May 1612]; I am not sure he continued till

Dr Gwyn. Lucius and Lorenzo Cary appear as members of the College an. 1621. Lib. thesaur." Observe that he says nothing here as to Thomas Fairfax. Again, when the list of Plate sent to King Charles is set out (*ibid.* ii, 633), there is a Pot with two ears of Thomas Wentworth and a tankard of Thomas Fairfax, on which Baker remarks: "that probably Thomas Wentworth and Thomas Fairfax mentioned among the Benefactors were afterwards the Earl of Strafford and General Fairfax, both of this College." Baker lived not very far distant from these times, he was admitted to the College 13 June 1674, and admitted a Fellow 30 March 1680. Now when he came into residence the President of the College was Thomas Fothergill, admitted a Scholar 9 November 1614, and Fellow 27 March 1618; he was elected President of the College 15 January 1646-7 and (with the exception of the year 24 December 1649 to 15 January 1650-1) remained President until his death, 27 March 1677. Here then was a man who had lived all through these times and probably dined at the same table as Falkland and Fairfax; it would be odd if in his table talk he had not mentioned the names of his famous contemporaries, and that this had come to the ears of Thomas Baker.

Let us now consider the evidence afforded by the College documents.

Lord Falkland's case is very clear; in the Bursar's accounts for 1621 we have the entry:

Received for the tennis court pro Mro
Lucio et Lorenzo Cary, pro singulis
vs. 10s.

Lucius and Lorenzo (or Laurence) were the two sons of Henry, first Viscount Falkland, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Lucius was also a member of Trinity College, Dublin. In further confirmation of his membership we have the fact that in January 1641-2 the College addressed to him a congratulatory letter on his being appointed a Secretary of State, and

in his famous and oft quoted reply he complains that of the many titles they gave him they had not vouchsafed that, which he might with most justice claim "that of a St John's man" (Mayor-Baker i, 531-2).

Lucius, Lord Falkland, fell at Newbury in September 1643; Lorenzo, his brother, at the battle of Swords in 1642.

The case of Lord Strafford is a little more complicated, as so many Wentworths belonged to the College about that time. The following appear in the Bursar's accounts as paying 5s. each for the Tennis Court:

1606.	Mr Wentworth.			
1607.	The two Mr Wentworths.			
1610.	Mr Wentworth.			
1611.	Mr Wentworth.			
1612.	Received of Mr Coell for Thomas Wentworth, junior, and Mr Smythe's plate	...		£5 6s. 8d.

The Bursar's year, say for 1607, began on 22 December 1607, and ended 21 December 1608.

The two Wentworths, in the year '1607,' paid in the last Quarter, *i.e.* the Michaelmas Term of 1608. We find that Thomas, the eldest son, and William, the second son, of William Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse, Yorks, were admitted to the Inner Temple 31 October 1608.

Again, Thomas and William Wentworth matriculated as Fellow Commoners of St John's in the Easter Term of 1609. There is no doubt that the Thomas Wentworth of the Inner Temple was the future Earl of Strafford, and scores of instances shew that it was a common practice for Fellow Commoners to enter at an Inn of Court about the same time as they entered a College. We may confidently affirm then that the 'two Mr Wentworths' of 1607 were the future Earl and his brother.

With regard to the other Wentworths: there is no trace in the University Matriculation Register of the Mr Wentworth of 1606. He of 1610 is no doubt the Darcy Wentworth who matriculated as a pensioner of St John's in the Easter Term of 1611, and the Darcy Wentworth, son of Thomas Wentworth, of Elmsall, Yorks, admitted to Lincoln's Inn 9 May 1612. The Wentworth of 1611 is John Wentworth, matriculating in the Michaelmas Term of 1612, and admitted to the Inner Temple 19 May 1612, as third son of William Wentworth of Wentworth Wood, Yorks. Thomas Wentworth of 1612, described as being 'junior,' the future Earl of Strafford being 'senior,' did not matriculate, but is probably the Thomas Wentworth, son and heir of Michael Wentworth of Wolley Wood, Yorks, admitted to Lincoln's Inn 23 November 1612.

Lastly, there is Thomas Fairfax; Dr Venn inserts him in the University Register as a Fellow Commoner of St John's, *circa* 1626; he got the M.A. degree, as Sir Thomas Fairfax, in 1627.

Unfortunately the Bursar has omitted the names of those paying for the Tennis Court in 1625, the moneys received are accounted for, the names omitted. And Fairfax's name does not appear in either of the years 1624 or 1626. We find Fairfax on entry at Gray's Inn on 26 May 1628 described as "Thomas Fairfax esq. son and heir of Ferdinando Fairfax of Denton, knight, who was son and heir of Thomas, Lord Fairfax of Denton."

In the last number of *The Eagle* some letters from William, first Lord Maynard, were given relating to his foundation of a Lectureship in Logic in the University. He obtained the M.A. degree in 1608 as *filius nobilis*, really as a knight, he having been knighted by King James in that year. A Mr Maynard, junior, appears in 1603 and a Maynard in 1606, amongst the Fellow Commoners paying for the Tennis Court. In his letter

to Sir John Cage he states that he and many of his brothers had occupied a certain chamber in the College. The University Records shew that a John Maynard of St John's was B.A. 1607-8, and the list of plate sent to King Charles include a bowl the gift of John and Henry Maynard. We find that Sir William Maynard (the future peer) was admitted to the Inner Temple 14 April 1611, and that of his brothers: Charles was admitted to Lincoln's Inn 26 May 1625; Henry to the Inner Temple 25 February 1605-6, and John to the same Inn 4 February 1601-1.

Several of the letters refer to the election to Fellowships or Scholarships; their tone seems to suggest that the writer knew that the request he was making was not quite a proper one.

Anthony Cage, the son of Sir John, does not seem to have come to Cambridge. The chamber which Lord Maynard occupied can be identified. It is the set of rooms in the turret staircase, A, Second Court, now occupied by Mr. F. F. Blackman. At that time it formed part of the Master's Lodge. The memorandum by Dr Beale (Dr Gwyn's successor as master) shews the Maynard family continued to claim the rooms. William, Lord Maynard, died 18 December 1639, so that the memorandum (which is to be found in the 'Admonition Book') was made after his death. William Maynard, his son, afterwards the second Lord Maynard, had been admitted a Fellow Commoner of the College 2 April 1638.

Sir, I will neither wronge you nor my self soe much as to entertaine you with complimentes. I had much rather finde out some good occation whearin I might really make knownen the respect which I owe both to yourself and the Colledge then labour by discourse to expresse the obligation due from mee vnto you for your many kindnesses. As for Sir Younge, whom you haue bine pleased for my sake to make fellow of St John's, I cane but wishe that hee may soe demesne himself both towardes yourself and the whole

Colledge as that hee may deserue that honour which hee
hath receaued from you ; then shall I not be greeued that
I was a suitor for him, otherwise I shall be hartily sorry that
euer I had soe much power with you as to prevaile in that
my suite. Wee haue bine longe in hope to enioye your
good company here and I presume that those occasions
which haue hitherto kept you in towne are now neere ouer.
My wife doeth exceedingly desire to see you heer to giue
you thankes for your fauour to Sir Younge and you haue
made my Mother and my self so many waies behouldinge
vnto you as I shall not neede to tell you that wee should bee
very glad to haue meanes to deserue the least of your
covrtesies. Thus I rest

Addressed: To the Right Worshipful my much respected freind Mr Doctor Gwynn Master of St Jhons Colledge Vice-chancellor of the Vniuersity of Cambridge.

Sir, I haue at the importunity of my Lord of Warwick written vnto you in the behalfe of one Mason, for a scholler-shipp this election. I beseech you excuse mee for beeing soe vnciuill, being vrged by him whome I could not deny; in doeinge what shall best stand with your owne good likinge shall giue mee most contentment and soe I rest

Eston, 24th your most assured louinge freind
Octo : 1620 W. MAXNARD.

Addressed: To the Right Worshipful my much respected freind Mr Doctor Gwinn, Mayster of St John's Colledge in Cambridge give these.

Sir, although I haue very often promised both you and my self that I will never more bee troublesome vnto you as heeretofore I haue bine, yett this bearer purposing to become an humble suitor vnto you for your fauor to succeeide his brother in his fellowshipp ; hauinge requested mee to write vnto you in his behalfe, I cane not deny to testify my knowledge of him vnto you. That hee is a very studious,

painfull, honest and quiett and thankefull man, and euer since he came to liue vnder my Mother and mee hath behaued him self soe honestly and discreetly that he hath gained the loue of all the Country, and yet is noe waies touched with the least suspition of Puritanisme. Thus leauinge him and his suite to your one best likinge, I rest

Eston, xxijth your most assured louinge freind
February 1620 W. MAYNARD.

Addressed : To the Right Worshipfull my much respected freind Mr Doctor Gwynn Mayster of St John's Colledge in Cambridge give these.

Sir, I beseech you giue mee leauue to bee a sutor to you in the behalfe of an ancient inward frend of mine, Mrs Mason, whoe hath written to mee such a pittifull letter that I know not how to deny soe old a frend, for the electing of her sonne to bee one of the fellows of your Colledge. I haue denied many for the like curtesie and if you wil bee pleased to thinke mee worthy to obtaine so great a favour from you I will never wright to you againe in the same kind. It is a worke of charitie to help the fatherles children and widows, her husband died and left her many and shee hath beene a careful mother to dispose them into the world, and this is her youngest Thomas Mason now scholler of your colledge, whoe I will leauue to your consideration what you shall thinke fittest to be done and I wil ever rest

Eston, the xth
of March 1622

your affectionate loving fren^d
SUSAN MAYNARD.

Addressed: To the right worshippful my much respected frend Mr Doctor Gwinn Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge giue these.

Sir, in the beginning of Lent last my Cosen the Lady Cage did write vnto my Mother to challenge her of a promise longe since made, that shee would bee a suitor vnto you, that when Sir John Cage his sonne was fitt to goe to Cambridge hee might haue that chamber, which my brother and I haue a longe tyme kept in, in St John's. My Mother was vppon the receipt of the letter very earnest to performe

her promise, but at my request shee was pleased to write backe to my Lady Cage, that in respect of my foundinge of a lecture since that promise, wee would intreate her that her sonn might accept of the chamber in Mr Thomson's Seniority, and accordingly I writt to Mr Thomson to lett him haue it, which I assured myself would haue giuen good satisfaction. But the last night Sir John Cage his sonn comminge hither, he importunes my Mother for the performance of her promise and tells vs that after the receipt of my Mother's letter, Sir John Cage comminge vnto you, you were pleased to remember your promise made vnto my Mother, and willinge to performe it, which wee must needes acknowledge for a great favour from you. But since the promise was made to my Mother and at her request, I could haue wished that Sir John Cage would haue rested satisfied with her aunsware, but notwithstandinge he now sent ouer his sonn to press this matter, whearevpon I haue written a letter vnto him, the copy whearof I haue heere verbatim sent you, that the interest of the chamber beinge wholly in you and onely enjoyed by your fauour you may not bee ignorant of any part of the business, whearby you may perceave that my Mother and I doe in this, as I thank God wee neuer did before in matter, exceedingly differ in opinion. I write not this to make any request vnto you for I neither must nor cane oppose my Mother's will, vnless Sir John Cage doe voluntarily recede, but howeuer it goes I must wholly acknowledge it to bee enjoyed by your loue and fauour. Thus earnestly intreatinge the performance of my request in a letter written some 2 or 3 daies since vnto you, I rest

Eston, 13th
June 1622

your most assured louinge freind
W. MAYNARD.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull my much respected freind Mr Doctor Gwynn Mayster of St John's Colledge in Cambridge giue these.

Within the letter is preserved the copy to which Lord Maynard refers; it is as follows:

Sir, your sonn, my Cosen, Anthony Cage, desiring of my

Mother the performance of a promise which shee made vnto you a good while since, that shee would procure by the favour of the Mayster of St John's that he should have the chamber which was first myn and since many of my brothers haue had, my Mother is very earnest and desirous to haue that promise punctually performed, but for my self, although I do acknowledge the former promise and must not oppose my Mother's desires, yett in respect of the great preiudice and inconuenie which may thearby happen unto mee, I do desire so much respect therein, that your sonn my Cosen, beinge otherwise conueniently accomodated in St John's, I may not be ousted of soe many yeares possession, wherof I shall despaire euer to recouer the possession if once I acquit my self thereof. For though it bee true that the whole right of disposinge of that chamber appertaines to the Mayster of St John's for the tyme beinge, and therefore cane not (as I wishe it might) bee annexed to my lecture, yett my Lectoror continuinge by the favour of Mr Doctor Gwynn in possession of the chamber, my hope is that his successor may alsoe bee soe respectfull of me and the Lecture as not to putt him out. Whereas if the next Master shall finde any other but the Lectoror in possession of the chamber, thear is no doubt but vpon a vacancy thearof hee will bestowe it vpon whom hee shall most favour. And I hope and vereley beleue that before your sonn doeth leaue the Colledge Mr Doctor Gwynn will haue some better preferment then that Maystershipp. And because by the foundation of the lecture, one whoe is not ffellow of the Colledge may be Lecturor as well as a fellowe, it will be a very great blemish to my lecture if the lecturer, beinge not fellow, may not haue a conuenient chamber in the Colledge. Yett because I am desirous that my Cosen may bee accomodated, and my Mother's promise religiously obserued, I haue entreated Mr Chambers, your sonn's tutor, to enquire of any fellowes chambers in St John's, which is to be procured either for loue or money (whereof I assure myself hee may haue very good choice of good ones in the Colledge) and I will vndertake that Mr Thornton shall gett it for your sonn duringe his stay in St John's without any charge or trouble vnto you, which can not chuse but bee euery whitt as commodious vnto you. And I shall esteeme

it as a great favour and courtesie vnto mee. And as for Mr Doctor Gwynn whoe at my Mother's request made her a promise of the chamber for your sonn as I know hee will performe his promise vnto my Mother, soe I assure myself that hee is soe true and worthy a freind of myn, that if you shall bee pleased to accept of this reasonable offer and wee being all satisfied the matter will be equally indifferent vnto him. Thus etc. I rest

your very loueinge Cosen
W. MAYNARD.

13th June 1622

Memorandum.

That whereas the Lord William Maynard sometyme Student of our College, as also a worthy Benefactor and patron of the same, being desirous to lay a tye vppon his Posterity hereafter to be of our house, and hauinge beene at Costs and Charges for the seelinge and waynescotting of two chambers ouer the Est end of the Gallery, a part of the Master's Lodginge. I therefore, William Beale, Master of the sayd Colledge, doe promise for myselfe, that whensoeuer any of the sayd Lord William Maynard's posterity shall come to be students of our house in my tyme, He, or they, shall haue the sayd Chambers for theyre vse while they stay. And this haue I recorded *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, as also for a motiue to my successors hereafter for euer. *Datum in Camera mea 24 febr : 1639, et subscriptum manu et nomine meo*

GU. BEALE: Magister Coll.
D. Johann. Cantabrig.

Sir, I am much ashamed that the importunity of my freinds forceth me to bee thus often troublesome vnto you, from whome I haue receaued soe many fauours in this kinde, as I haue almost often vowed vnto my self neuer to trouble you more. Neither should I haue done it now if I did not conceaue the nature of the suite not to bee altogether soe difficult as others for whome I haue bin heretofore beholdinge vnto you. Mr Thompson (in whose behalfe I shall neuer forgett your extraordinary fauour vnto mee) is as I vnderstand resolued to resigne his fellowshipp to one Sir

Wiseman of your Colledge. For the young man I cane say noe thing but for his father whoe is my near neighbour, and somewhat allied vnto mee, and a very honest and worthy gentleman and one to whome I haue beene much beholdinge for many neighbourly and freindly courtesies, I cannot refuse at his request to desire you to be pleased to accept of Mr Thompson's resignation vnto him, and the rather for that I vnderstand that nothing but his affection to this gentleman moves him to giue ouer his fellowshipp at this tyme. I shall likewise desire you to bee pleased to giue me leaue to present my loue to Doctor Lane and all the rest of my good freinds in St John's towards whome I cane not omitt to acknowledge my thankes for their many fauors. My wife and I intend (God willinge) to goe to Bury one fridays come seuennight whear we shall stay a moneth, and although wee haue not one bedl to spare in our little Cottage thear, yett wee should bee most glade to see you thear. I rest

your truly affectionate freind

Eston

W. MAYNARD.

8th March 1629

Addressed: To the Right worshipfull my much respected freind Mr Doctor Gwynn Mayster of St John's Colledge in Cambridge giue these.

Sir, I am so sensible of your many fauours, and soe much ashamed that the importunity of my freinds hath caused mee to bee soe often troublesome vnto you, as I know not how without blushinge to write vnto you at this tyme. There is a very honest and discrete neighbour of myn, one Mr Tillingham, who is Register both to the Commissary and Arch Deacon in these parts, that hath a sonn of your Colledge, whome hee is desirous by your fauor to make scholler of the house, and knowinge how much I haue bine beholdinge unto you in this kinde hee hath requested my letters vnto you in the behalfe of his sonn. Which I must confess that I neither know how to graunt nor denye. For when I consider your fauours and my litle merit I can not but acknowledge for a great deal of inciuillity in mee to bee troublesome vnto you in this kinde. On the other side when

I looke vppon the person that desires this at my handes I know not how to deny him this courtesie. I must therefore submitt both his suite and myself to your fauourable interpretation euer restinge

your truly affectionate freind
W. MAYNARD.

Eston
3d October 1631

Addressed: To the Right Worshipfull my much respected freind Mr Doctor Gwynn Mayster of St John's Colledge in Cambridge giue these.

The next group of letters refer to Edward Dodsworth, son of Matthew Dodsworth, Chancellor of York. He is probably the "Edward Doddesworth, son of Matthew Doddesworth, gent.," baptized in the Church of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York, on 3 February 1594-5. Matthew Dodsworth, the father, matriculated from St John's 30 June 1565, and took his LL.B. degree from Trinity Hall in 1573. Edward Dodsworth, the son, matriculated 1 April 1615; and was admitted a Rippingham Scholar 27 September 1615. He was B.A. 1618-9 and M.A. 1622.

In spite of his influential support by the Archbishop of York and the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury he was not elected a Fellow. A Mr Dodsworth appears as Master of York School at the entry to the College of William Cobb, son of Sir Francis Cobb, of Beverley, 23 October 1646. An Edward Dodsworth married Isabel Wood, at Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, 1 February 1628-9, while an Edward Dodsworth was instituted Rector of Badsworth, Yorks, 3 November 1625. These may relate to the scholar of St John's.

After my verie hartie Commendations. I am given to understand by the bearer hearof, Mr Dodsworthe, Chauncellour to the Lord Archbishope of Yorke, and one to whom I wishe particularly well, that he is desirous to have a sonne of his brought vp in learninge and to have hym placed in your Colledge, where he himself was sometimes a scholar, who

by discontinuance hathe bene suche as his acquaintance is altogether worne out. I wold therefor pray you to be pleased at my request to have a care of his sonne's placing with a good and carefull Tutor as also otherwise to regard hym, wherein by your favour and countenance you may any way conveniently further hym, which I will take in verie good parte and acknowledge for a favour and kinlnes at your handes. And so with my best wishes to you and your Societie, I bestake you and them to the Grace of God. ffrom the Court and Grenwiche the 17 of June 1614

your assured loving frend
GILB: SHREUSBURY

Adressed: To my verie good frend Mr Doctor Gwin, Master of St Johns Colledge in Cambridge deliver thise.

Right worshipfull

May it please you to call to mynd, that in June last I deliuered you a letter from my verie good Lord the Earle of Shireusburie concerninge the placing of one of my sonns in your Colledge. For which purpose you commended vnto me one Mr Metcalfe, a man worthily well reported and approved, for the which as I thinke my selfe verie much beholden, so I hope of your kind and favourable respect towarcles him, partly for the good affection I bear to that house, but more for the recommendacion of so honourable and worthye a Cowncellour, Sir, for Mr Graves business how it hath beene carried *aliorum sil iudicium et conscientia mea mihi testis.* The eyes of manie have beene vpon it. I fear I may be vnworthily reported of to you, whose good opinion I would reteyne, for I have been apparently wronged vnto the Arches in a letter written vnto hym by Mr Graves patron as suspected of partialitie, being thereby charged to haue ioyned with suche as did certifie on the behalfe of the other competitor, Mr Mason. Which how vntrew it is the certificate it selfe, being extant, may make manifest suche imputacions and iust grevances, but these which do sitt at the sterne of justice must indure such tempestes, *et multorum suslinere iniurias,* as the wise man sayth. I cease further to be troblesome vnto you praying as before your kindnes towarde my poor sonne, which I will indeavour to deserve

in any of your occasions wherein I may befrend you or any frend of yours as likewise be redie to relate the same vnto my verie good lord who I doubt not will thankfully acknowledge the same on my behalfe. And so with my best wishes to you and your societie I betake the same to the Grace of God, at Yorke this 24 of September 1614

yours wherein he may pleasure
you right well assured

MATT. DODSWORTH.

Addressed: To the right worshipful my verie loving frend Mr D. Gwynn Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge deliver these.

Right worshipfull

As I desier muche to be interceded in your favour for my sonne to be chosen fellow at this your next eleccion, So I will endevour actually to expresse my thankfulnes wherein I may pleasure you. I make no question but you will have many suitors and verie great means made vnto you for diuerse to be preferred by your eleccion, which I can not do. Yet if my honorable good Lord the Earle of Shreusbury had been living, I know he would not only have interceded for hym but have vsed further meanes if nede had been. Howbeit my affection to your Colledge (having been once of it myself) and my hopes, by the recommendation of that noble house of Shreusbury, did make me much presume of this preferment when time and occasion shold be offered. Towardes which I beseche you to be pleased to be obuious and favorable which wold be to my poore sonne some stay and to my selfe a great ease, for matter of charge, having many other children besides to provide for. Thus praying you to excuse my boldness hearin, commanding you ever as my selfe to all the blessings of God in Christ, I betake you to the Grace of God. At Yorke this 4 of februarie 1618

yours euer to be commanded
MATT. DODSWORTHE

Addressed: To the right worshipfull my verie good ffrend Mr Doctor Gwine Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge deliuier theise.

Salutem in Christo. Mr Dodsworth my Chancelour hauing a sonne one Edward Dodsworth student in that Colledge, toward whose maintenance and for his better encouragement to applie his studies in that worthie societie, he is most desirous that you would prefer him, the saide Edward, to a fellowshipp there at your next election, which I am enformed wilbe somtyme this Lent. I could not forbeare as well for the good respect I haue of my said Chancellour, after long experiance of his integrarie and sufficiencie euery waie in his place vnder me, as also for such preferment of so towardly and religious a young gentleman, but verie earnestly commend both their suites to your good and fauourable consideracions. Wherein as you shall deeply binde them daily to praiе for you, so shall my self euer thankfully acknowledge such your singuler regarde of him in that behalfe. In good hope whereof after my hartiest salutacions I betake you all, with your godlie learned studies, to the best direcccion of the Almighty. At Bishopthorpe the xvth of februarie 1618

your verie loving frend
TOBIAS EBORACENSIS.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull my verie loving frendes Mr Doctor Gwin Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge and the ffellowes of the same.

After my verie hearty commendacions remembred vnto you. Whereas at the request of my deceased Noble Lord and husband, one Edward Dodsworth was heretofore admitted into a schollershippe in your house and hath carryed himselfe (as I vnderstand) approuedly among you. And for as much as I am enformed. That the tyme of electing new fellowes into your Colledge is now att hand, My request vnto you is, that you would take the sayd Edward Dodsworth into your societie if with conveniencie you may, and that you find him sufficient. The rather in regard of the good opinion my deere and noble Lord had of Mr Dodsworth the Chancelour of Yorke his father and of the hope conceiued that his sayd Sonne will proue a

profitable member of your house, Which your kindnesse I
shalbe readie thankfully to acknowledge, and so bidd you
right heartely farewell

ffrom the Tower your verie loving ffrend
this 26th day MA. SHREWSBURY,
of ffebruary
1618.

Addressed: To the Right Worshippfull my very loving
ffrendes the Master, Seniors and fellowes of St John's
Colledge in Cambridge, deliver.

Salutem in Christo Jesu amen.

I did the last yeaire (your eleccion of fellowes being
towarde) command vnto your frindly consideracions the
sonne of Mr Dodsworth my Chancellour, then to make
choice of him. I heare the young man well reported of,
both for his sober conversacion and towardnes in studie. As
I do right well respect his father, so I should be glad to
further the young mans promocion in this accion, and there-
fore do hartely pray you once more to respect him in this
preferment (there being a place nowe void, as I am informed)
where of he is capable, which at the last eleccion was
otherwise. Herein you shall much comfort the young man
in his progresse of studie and do a very acceptable kindnes
to his father which he will thankfully imbrace and indeavour
to deserue, as also my self, in any of your occasions wherein
I may bestead you, wilbe ready to acknowledge your kindnes
in this particuler. And so hopeing of your favour herein,
I betake you and every of you to the grace of God. At
Bishopthorpe this xvth of March 1619

your verie loving frende
TOBIAS EBORACENSIS.

Addressed: To my very loving ffrendes Mr Doctor Gwyn
maister of St John's Colledge in Cambridge and the Seniours
of the same deliuere these.

After my verie hartie Commendacions. Whereas the
last yere I aduentured to write vnto you for the preferringe

of Mr Dodsworth's sonne, the Chancellor of Yorke, to bee
fellowe of your Colledge, which I vnderstand did not take
place in regard there were no fellowshipps then void,
whereof his sonne was capable. I must now againe reuiue
my former request in his behalfe because my late deare
husband did much affect the said Mr Dodisworth as one
euer readie and willinge to doe him and my selfe all good
offices which was in his power to performe. And therefore
I am earnestlie to entreate your fauor to grante this my
request which I hope yow will not deny mee. And soe
wishinge yow all and euery of you right hartlie well, I
leauue you to God's mercie And rest your assured freind

At the Tower
the 22 of March
1619.

MA. SHREWSBURY.

Addressed: To the right worshipful my verie louinge
freindes Doctor Gwynne master of St John's Colledge in
Cambridge and others the seniors there, deliver theese.

The last group of letters refer to the entry into the
College of John Frechvile, only son of Sir Peter
Frechvile, of Staveley, in Derbyshire. Peter Frechvile
matriculated as a Fellow Commoner of St John's
8 December, 1587, and was admitted to the Middle
Temple 4 February 1590, as son and heir of Peter
Frechvile, of Staveley, deceased. He was knighted
by King James at Worksop 21 April 1603, and the
University conferred the M.A. degree on him in 1612-3,
on the occasion of the visit of Prince Charles.

A John Frechewell matriculated as a Fellow Com-
moner of St John's in 1594, and paid for the Tennis
Court in the Easter Term of that year.

The letters divide themselves into two groups;
those of the years 1613-5 and those of 1621-3. In the
first period interest is being made to have a certain
Sir Marshall, of Trinity, elected Fellow of St John's in
order that he might act as Tutor to Sir Peter's son.
This appears to be John Marshall, who matriculated

from Trinity in 1611, but, migrating to St John's, became B.A. 1614-5 and M.A. 1618. In spite of his influential support he did not get a Fellowship, and apparently the entry of Sir Peter's son was delayed.

John Frechvile then matriculated at Oxford, from Magdalen Hall, 23 June 1621, aged 14; so that he was about seven years of age when his father first thought of sending him to St John's. In his letter of 19 July 1621, Sir Peter states that his son had been admitted to St John's and his name (ffrechvyle) appears in 1620 as paying for the Tennis Court; he did not matriculate in the University, but we find him admitted to the Middle Temple 5 June 1624.

John Frechvile was M.P. for the County of Derby in 1628 and 1661. He was a Royalist, and was created Baron Frechvile of Staveley, 16 March 1664. He left no male issue, and the peerage became extinct on his death in 1682.

Robert Marshall, on whose behalf the Duke of Buckingham (then Chancellor of the University) and Sir Peter wrote, was admitted a Fellow 19 March 1623-4. Sir Peter's explanation that the Duke's letter was "only obtained to prevent Mandates which might hinder the course of a free election," is interesting but obscure.

Good Mr Doctor Gwyn, out of dutye and love to our Colledge, and my good affection to your self, I have thought fitt, by this my letter, to signifie vnto you that a very earnest sute is intended in the behalf of a Derbyshire man, one Marshall of Trinitye Colledge (who is to proceede Bachelour of Artes at your commencement now at hand), for a fellowshipp in your howse at your next election in lent. I do suppose that my Lord wilbe verye earnest therein, and so will Sir Peter Fretchwell (whom it doth concerne) who was bread in St Johns and is very affectionately kynde to the howse and companye, and for his worth, learning and guyftes, is (where soever he comes) an honour to our Colledg, and therefore deserves extraordinary favour in any reasonable

sute. My self also may not denye to improve my poore credit with you to the vttermost strayne in the sayd Marshall's behalfe. At this tyme my request to yourself is, that yon wilbe pleased to take notyce of this intended sute, least otherwyse your favour be forestalled, and we prevented, by your promyse to some other, and that you will also signifie by this bearer what felowships are lykelye nowe to be chosen and what hope there is of any good to be donne for this partie. That what I have herin written is not (I assure you) without my Lordes privitye. I pray you pardon my boldenes and give me leave to deale with you in such playne and frendly sort as I was accustomed with your predecessor. And thus with my hartye thankes for your favours and with my syncere well wishinges to the Colledg and to your self and my other frendes with you I leave you to the protection of the Almightye, at my Lord's house in Brocestreat 31th of January 1613

yours assuredly at commaundment

ROBERT BOUTH

Addressed: To the right worshipfull my assured good frend Mr Dr Gwyn Master of St Johnes Colledg in Cambridge, deliver.

Mr Doctor Gwin, My very good friend Sir Peter ffrechvile, knight, out of a very kynde affeccion to your Colledge (havinge been brought vpp there in his youth) is most desirous that his sonne and heire should have his breeding lykewise with you, and to that purpose hath made choice of one Marshall of Trinitye Colledge for the tuycion of him, Which cannot bee well effected without your extraordinary favour. I doe therfore most earnestlie entreate you (if with conveniency you may) to take the said Marshall into your tuycion, or if you well may not do it, to appoynt such a Tutor for him, as may best further him in the takinge his degree this next Lent, and after to a fellowshipp when the first opportunity shall serue, and your selfe to haue a care ouer him for his lodginge, and for any other thinge that may be helpfull in his studyes in the meane tyme. And if you may possibly helpe him with

a fellowshippe in your Colledge at your next Election, I harteley beseeche you for your best furtheraunce. I doe acknowledge my selfe to haue beene heretofore oft beholding vnto you in this kynd, and yet I haue many tymes avoyded to bee troublesome vnto you in such sutes. Now my loue to Sir Peter ffrecivile and his sonne and his loue to your howse, besides his owne worth, enforce mee to bee most earnest in his behalfe. What pleasure you shall doe vs herein, I shall adde to your former kyndnesses and wilbee most ready ever to giue you my best furtheraunce in any thinge that I shall vnderstand, or conceyue, may bee a benefitt or preferrement vnto you. And so with my kindest thankes and well wishinges I committ you to God's blessed protection.
At Worksop this xxvijth of September 1614

your very assured lovinge friend
GILB. SHREUSBURY.

I assure you, Sir, I did never move eyther you or your predecessor in any thynge of this nature which I did more desyre shold be effected then this, and therefore I wryte the more earnestly therin.

Addressed: To my very Lovinge friend Mr Dr Gwin Mayster of St John's Colledge in Cambridge dd.

My most honoured Lord, Pardon I beseech you this importunity of myne, my wyue's and sonne's ioynt humble Suite in behalfe of that Cambridge Scholler by name Sir Marshall now Bacheller of Arts in St John's Colledge, for whom it pleased your good Lordship, about Michelmas last to favour vs with your letters vnto Mr Doctor Gwin, Master of that house, which letters were also accompanayed with others from my late deere deceased frend Mr Robert Booth who (as one of his last requestes to that Colledge, of which he hadl soe well deserved) did most effectually solicite the sayd Doctor Gwin for the preferment of this Sir Marshall to a fellowshipp at the next election which should be of fellowes in that Colledge. The which new choyce (as I am credibly aduertised) now intended to be made vpon Monday the 27 of this March, and vnderstanding further that some

Northerne fellowshipp, whereof the said Sir Marshall may be capable, will in lyklyhood be vacant at that tyme. My most humble request therefore is that your good Lordship would now please to second and strengthen those your former letters vnto Mr Doctor Gwin with another to the same effect, whereby he may understand the continuance of your Lordships desyre, which by your foresayd letter and specially the Postscript of your Lordships owne hand wryting appeared to be more then ordinarily earnest for his favourable help and best furtherance to make the said Marshall a fellow of St Johns at theire election approaching. To this effect may it please your Lordship to vouchsafe vs a second letter (which this messenger shall convey to the Doctor with all possible expedition) I shall for myne owne part conceyve great hope of prevayling as well in regard of my intelligence concerning the said Doctors willingnes, which he protested was to giue your good Lordship full satisfaction in your desyre vpon receipt of your foresaid letter, as also for that which my self doe knowe and dare engage my creditt of the sayd Sir Marshall's sufficiency, for his Schollershipp and good carriage every way worthie of such place and preferment; the consideration thereof having made mee thus earnest in hope to have him a Tutor for my Boy (the only hope of my poore house and name), whereof I doe remember it pleased your Lordship to giue some touch in your letter to Doctor Gwin. Thus humbly leaving my foresayd sute to your Lordships favourable respect, for which both I and myne shall rest perpetually obliged to your service. With my humble earnest desyre to heare of your Lordships and my honourable Ladys good health I humbly take leave, ffrom Staveley, this xvijth March 1614

your Lordships ever to be commanded
PETER FRECHEUILE.

Addressed: To the Right honorable my very good Lord the Earle of Shreusbury, at his Lordships house in Broad Streete London, with speede.

Sir, I am as vnwillinge as any man can be to visite you so often, as the importunitie of my frendes doth vrge me vnto

in any sute of this nature, wherein now agayne I am pressed by my espetiall good frend Sir Peter Frechvile, whose letter to me I send you herewith, by which you may perceave what his sute is and how boulde I have formerly been with you in that behalfe. It is trew that I should be most gladd to gratify that honest gentleman, Sir Peter, who is my very kynde frend, and therefore so farr as with any good manners I may, I shall agayne intreate your good favore therein. And so with many thankes to you for your kynde intertaynement of my daughters at theyr late beyng with you at Cambrydge, wher I was hارتely greaved that I could not be, I committ you to the protection of Allmyghty God. At the Courte at Whytehall this 23 of March 1614.

your frend most assured
GILB. SHREUSBURY.

Addressed: To my very good frend Mr Doctor Gwyn, Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge deliver with spedee.

Worthie Sir

After my thankfull acknowledgement of your seuerall kyndnesses, more specially in behalfe of my sonne whome it pleased you about a yeaere agoe to admitt in to your house and to beare his name till I hadd provided him of a Tutor. Being now resolued this next Spring (by God's grace) to remove him from Oxford vnto that Society of St Johns (which I must euer preferre before all other, as whereof soe many of my ancestors and honorable frends have beene members) my earnest request is that by your good meanes he may be favoured with the vse of some convenient chamber within the Colledge, eyther by succeeding my nephew Darcy in his last lodging (if that be not alreddy otherwyse disposed of) or where els you please to place him. I shall endeavour to deserue this favour by the best meanes of requitall that shall lye in my power. Meanwhyle saluting you with my best respects, I take leaue. ffrom my house, Staueley, in Derbyshire, this xixth July 1621

yours in all frendly offices
PETER FRECHEUIL

Sir, what answerē you please to returne to this letter my contrymān and kynde frend Mr Wright, the bearer hereof, will procure to be convayed.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull his worthily respected frende Mr Doctor Gwyn Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge geue these.

Sir, I vnderstand that there is a fellowship void in your house by the death of one Mr Smelt, one of the fellowes. And hauing receiued very good testimonie of the honest cariage and sufficiencie in learning of one Robert Marshall a Bachellor of Artes and a Student in that Colledge; I haue thought fitt, he being a Derbyshireman and by the statutes of your house capable in that respect of the said place, to desire you at your next election to chuse him into the same, which I shall take as a Curtesie at your hands. And will euer rest

Hinchinbrooke
27 of Octob. 1623

your very louing friend
G. BUCKINGHAM.

Addressed: To my very louing friend Mr Dr Gwin Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

Reuerend Sir

gifie me leaue once more to recontinue the remembrance of my ancient earnest suyte in behalfe of Sir Marshall for Mr Smelt's ffellowshipp at this next election. Our cheifest anchor hold (besides the man's meritt and capacity, which I hope will proue without exception) is the hope which I receaued from your owne mouth when I sollicited you for him at my last beinge in Cambridge. The Duke of Buckingham's letters procured by some honourable frendes in his favour were only obtained to prevent Mandates which might hinder the course of a free election. Soe as for Sir Marshall's prevailinge, wherein my experiance of your true frendshipp makes me not a little confident, I shall acknowledge my selfe most obliged vnto you and will endeavour to deserue your

loue while I liue. Howsoever I resolute it shalbe the last suyte which the memory of myne owne or any of my frendes forepast, well deseruinge of your Colledge, or the intention of any future, shall imbolden me to make in this kinkle. I leaue the poore Bachelor suiter to your benigne consideracion. And salutinge you with my best respects doe take leaue and will rest

Staueley in
Derbyshire
30th of Janu. 1623

Addressed: To the right worshipfull his worthily respected frend Mr Doctor Gwyn, Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)

At your dispose in
all frendly offices
PETER FRECHEUILE.



1815 AND 1915.



HE appearance in this number of *The Eagle* of a revised and lengthened 'War List' prompts the enquiry whether in the four hundred years of the College history there has been any similar outburst of patriotic enthusiasm. The answer must, we think, be that there is no parallel.

In Elizabethan times, when life was more varied, members of the College are to be found in after life in naval or military careers, or in positions which University men did not again fill for a long period. When the Civil War broke out in the reign of Charles I. there was a great dislocation in College life; up to 1640 the average annual entry was about 60, for the years 1642-3 and 1643-4 the entries fell to 13 and 9 respectively, after which the number went up again rapidly. But the fall was due no doubt to the fact that the College was for a time turned into a prison for Royalists, and, if not actually closed, was in some disorder. The number of men fighting on either side must be a matter for conjecture, and probably no materials exist for forming an estimate. After the Scotch Rebellion of 1745 we find that Robert Ganton, a member of the College, was allowed to count a Term as residence *quo in Regio exercitu contra perduelles militavit*, so that the action of the University at the present time in allowing Terms to those engaged in military service is strictly in accordance with precedent.

The Crimean War was on so small a scale, compared to modern operations, that it hardly affords a

parallel, the Army employed consisting of professional soldiers; some members of the College no doubt served, but they were few in number.

At the time of the South African War a fair number of members of the College undertook active service, but the number who did so was insignificant compared with those serving at the present time.

To find something comparable with the present conditions we must go back to the long series of wars at the end of the eighteenth century, culminating in the Waterloo campaign. Even then there was no general exodus; speaking in general terms it would probably be fairly correct to say that from about 1780 onwards some two or three men a year left the College to take up a military life. To trace their careers is no easy matter, the *Gazettes* and Army Lists of those days are very full of misprints, wrong initials, or christian names, and the most perverse mis-spelling of surnames. So far as appears from the annual Army Lists some officers spent their whole period of service without a christian name, whether even their surnames were correct must be a matter of conjecture; they passed away and took their secrets with them. There is no *Eagle* to help with contemporary evidence; no *Who's Who* to identify, or distinguish between, persons of the same name.

An example will illustrate these pitfalls. John Tekell, son of John Tekell, of Frinton Hall, Essex, was admitted to the College from Harrow School 21 May 1794, came into residence 12 October 1794; kept four Terms and left the College. In a letter from William Pitt to Bishop Pretyman, of Lincoln, dated 24 January 1800 (Lord Ashbourne: *Pitt, some chapters of his Life and Times*, p. 341), the following passage occurs: "I have a particular reason (which I will explain to you when we meet) for wishing to know as much as I can of the character of a Mr Tickell, a young man now in the 15th Light Dragoons, who was

educated at Harrow and was afterwards at St John's, which he left between one and two years ago. If you can learn anything from the latter quarter I shall be much obliged to you." Observe the first variation in Mr Tekell's name. The reason why Mr Pitt made the enquiry was that Tekell was engaged to Lady Griselda Stanhope, second daughter of Charles, third Earl Stanhope; in fact he married that lady in Marylebone Church on 29 August 1800. She was a sister of the famous Lady Hester Stanhope and a niece of William Pitt. To maintain the confusion of names, in the announcement of the marriage in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the lady's christian name is given as 'Casilda.' We now turn to the Army Lists to see what Mr Tekell's career was. It may be explained that in those days there were two Army Lists, a monthly (unindexed) and an annual list, the latter in the form in which it is preserved at the British Museum, a portly folio volume. In the annual list for 1800 we find Thomas Tekyll a Cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons, the date of his commission being 5 August 1799; in the monthly Army List for 1 December 1799 he appears as John Tekyll. By 1801 he has disappeared from both lists, probably resigning on his marriage; without the hint in Pitt's letter it would have been impossible to identify the Johnian with the officer.

To complete Mr Tekell's history it may be added that on 19 November 1805 he was appointed Deputy Commissary General of the Musters, an office he held until 1818. Afterwards he was Comptroller of the Mint, and died 28 January 1858.

This example illustrates the difficulties which confront the explorer in the by-ways of military biography. Without going into a lengthy Johnian Army List, let us concentrate on what was happening one hundred years ago and enumerate those members of the College of whom it can be confidently stated that they took

part in the Waterloo campaign; the dates of the successive Commissions are taken from the Army Lists and, in addition to special evidence in each case, the presence of the officers at Waterloo checked by Mr Charles Dalton's *The Waterloo Roll Call*.

Edward Grose.

Only son of Sir Nash Grose, a Judge of the Court of King's Bench; admitted from Eton, 27 July 1801; B.A. 1806. Ensign 1st Foot Guards, 25 December 1805; Lieutenant and Captain, 26 September 1811. Killed at Quatre Bras, 16 June 1815. He is referred to in Byron's *Don Juan* (see *The Eagle*, xxxi, 124).

John Mervyn Cutcliffe.

Only son of Charles Newell Cutcliffe, of Barnstaple, banker; admitted from Ilminster School, 30 June 1796 (he appears to have been previously at Blundell's School, Tiverton, 1788-1791); admitted Scholar of the College 8 November 1796; kept five Terms, and his name was removed from the Boards, 6 November 1800. Cornet, 26th Light Dragoons, 3 May 1800; Lieutenant in the same, 28 November 1800; Captain, 23rd Light Dragoons, 15 December 1804; Major in the same, 2 September 1813. He served in Egypt in 1801, and in Portugal and Spain, being present at the battle of Talavera. He was present at Quatre Bras on June 16, at the action of Genappe on the 17th, and at Waterloo on 18 June 1815. At Waterloo Major Cutcliffe commanded his regiment in the absence of Colonel, the Earl of Portarlington. He was severely wounded early in the day. On 18 June 1815 he was made brevet Lieutenant Colonel "for his conduct at the battle of Waterloo," and made a Companion of the Bath on June 22. He became Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, 28 September 1815; and was made a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1816. He was placed on half pay in 1818, when the regiment was reduced. The exact date of his death does not seem to have been recorded, but he was buried at Westleigh, Devon, 16 July 1822.

Charles James Edgell.

Son of Captain Chafin Edgell of Frome Selwood, Somerset; admitted from Winchester, 14 March 1799; admitted Duchess of Somerset Scholar, 10 April 1799; name removed from the Boards, 30 October 1800. Ensign 4th (King's Own) Regiment of Foot, 1 January 1801; Lieutenant, 4 March 1803; Captain, 5 September 1805. The regiment had just landed at Ostend from America and only reached Waterloo by a forced march as the battle was commencing. Captain Edgell was wounded at Waterloo, and is said to have died in 1821 while on a passage to Barbados.

Thomas William Taylor.

Eldest son of Pierce Joseph Taylor, of West Ogwell, Devon; his mother was a daughter of Dr William Cooke, Provost of King's College. Admitted from Eton, 30 June 1800; admitted Scholar, 9 November 1802; he kept nine Terms by residence, but did not graduate. Cornet 6th Dragoon Guards, 14 July 1804; Lieutenant in the same, 12 June 1805; brevet Captain, 22 January 1807; Captain 56th Foot, 5 February 1807; Captain 24th Dragoons, 25 November 1807; brevet Major, 7 July 1814; Captain 10th (Prince of Wales') Light Dragoons (Hussars), 12 November 1814. He was the Senior Captain of the regiment at Waterloo. In 1811 he had served as Deputy Q.M.G. in the expedition to Java. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel for Waterloo, 18 June 1815, and Major of the 10th Hussars 21 September 1815. He became Lieutenant Colonel on half-pay, unattached, 16 December 1824; Colonel, 10 January 1837; Lieutenant Governor of the R.M. College, Sandhurst, 3 February 1837, until his death; Major General, 9 November 1846. He was also a C.B., and Colonel-in-Chief of the 17th Lancers. He died at Haccombe, Devon, 8 January 1854.

Richard Weyland.

Son of John Weyland, of Woodeaton, co. Oxford; admitted Pensioner, 26 May 1798; B.A. 1802, M.A. 1805. Ensign 9th (East Norfolk) Foot, 26 December 1805; Lieutenant in the same, 17 December 1806; Lieutenant 16th Light Dragoons,

26 March 1807 ; brevet Captain, 18 July 1811 ; Captain 16th Light Dragoons, 5 September 1811 ; he served with the regiment throughout the Peninsular War (being A.D.C. to General Sir George Anson). He was wounded at Waterloo ; brevet Major, 21 January 1819, and retired as Major in 1820.

He was returned as (Whig) M.P. for Oxfordshire, 9 May 1831, 17 December 1832, and 12 January 1835, retiring from Parliament in 1837. In 1832 he was High Sheriff for Oxfordshire, and was Deputy Lieutenant for Norfolk and Oxfordshire. He died 14 October 1864 at his seat, Woodrising Hall, Norfolk, aged 84. He is described as "a soldier of the finest type."

Rev. George Griffin Stonestreet.

Son of George Griffin Stonestreet, a director of the Phoenix Fire Office and of the Pelican Life Insurance Office. Admitted 26 June 1799 from Merchant Taylors' School ; admitted Scholar, 5 November 1799 ; kept seven Terms by residence, and his name was removed from the Boards, 9 July 1802. He was admitted to Jesus College, 25 January 1804, and took the LL.B. degree from that College in 1807. He was appointed Chaplain to the Forces, 6 April 1814, and was Chaplain to the Guards in the Waterloo Campaign. He afterwards became a Prebendary of Lincoln, and died at Hastings, 6 December 1857.

There is one doubtful case.

Edward Kelly.

Son of Arthur Kelly, of Kelly, in Devon, where he was baptised, 26 January 1779. Admitted from Blundell's School, 9 May 1797 ; kept ten Terms by residence, and his name was removed from the Boards, 23 June 1801, without graduating. Ensign 22nd Foot, 8 October 1801 ; Lieutenant in the same, 6 October 1803 ; brevet Captain, 11 February 1808 ; Captain 51st Light Infantry, 21 April 1808. The regiment was present at Waterloo, but Captain Kelly's name does not appear in the "Roll Call." He was placed on half-pay, 25 July 1816. He was severely wounded in the Peninsular War, and died at Camplehay, 24 May 1831.

Mr Dalton's work on Waterloo has given us the opportunity of establishing the presence of members of the College at one great battle ; the patient study of Regimental Histories would give some help with similar researches, but the work is more tedious than it might seem at first sight. Two further examples of military careers are given on account of the special interest attaching to the names.

Charles Dodgson.

Eldest son of the Right Rev. Charles Dodgson, Bishop of Elphin (himself a Johnian), admitted 12 June 1786 ; B.A. 1790, M.A. 1793. Cornet 1st (King's) Regiment of Dragoon Guards, 16 June 1795 ; Lieutenant in the same, 17 December 1797 ; Captain 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, 15 December 1798. His end was a sad one, while on patrol duty in Ireland he was shot by moonlighters, 16 December 1803. One of his grandsons, the Rev. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, of Christ Church, Oxford, was the author of *Alice in Wonderland*.

John Banks Hunter.

Son of John Hunter, F.R.S., the famous surgeon. His mother, Anne (Home), was a well-known writer of songs, for which Haydn supplied the music. "My mother bids me bind my hair," is one of the best known. A volume of her poems, published in 1802, was dedicated to her son. He was admitted to the College, 8 November 1788, and kept twelve terms, but did not graduate. He was "intended for the profession of physick," but after the death of his father (16 October 1793) entered the Army. Lieutenant 1st Foot (2nd Battalion), 16 March 1795 ; Captain, 31 August 1797 ; Major 103rd Foot, 22 September 1808 ; transferred to a Garrison Battalion and retired, 9 April 1810. From his mother's poems we learn that he embarked at Ramsgate in 1799 for the expedition to Holland, and returned from Egypt in 1802. He died, 24 November 1838, at Toulouse ; the notice of his death in *The Times* of 15 December closes with the words : "distinguished for his gallantry at the capture of the Island of St Lucia."

Turning to a few of those who rose to the higher commands, we have :

Daniel Hoghton.

Second son of Sir Henry Hoghton ; admitted 14 December 1787, became a Fellow Commoner, 19 September 1788. He had been admitted to Lincoln's Inn, 11 June 1787. He first appears in the Army List as Major of the newly raised 97th Foot, 8 February 1794; Senior Major of the 67th Foot, 12 August 1795; brevet Lieutenant Colonel, 3 May 1796; Major of the 88th Foot (Connaught Rangers), 31 January 1799; junior of three Lieutenant Colonels of the newly raised 8th (King's) Foot, 23 November 1804; brevet Colonel, 1 January 1805; Major General in the Army, 25 July 1810. He served in India under Wellington, and was sent home with despatches ; then he went to the West Indies, where he served under General Beckwith at the capture of Martinique. Then joining Wellington's Army in the Peninsular War he served under Marshall Beresford at the siege of Badajos. He was in command of the 3rd Brigade at the battle of Albuera, 16 May 1811, where he fell while cheering his Brigade to the charge ; the Brigade, it may be mentioned, came out of action commanded by a captain. In the House of Commons, on 5 June 1811, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, an address was passed to the Prince Regent asking that a memorial should be placed to General Hoghton in St Paul's Cathedral.

As an example of Wellington's somewhat chilly ways, the following letter (*Wellington's Supplementary Despatches*, vii, 134-5) may be quoted.

Elvas, 22nd May 1811

My dear Wellesley

I am convinced that you will feel severely the loss of poor Hoghton, whose last hours must have tended to raise him in the estimation of everybody.

I understand that it was impossible for any body to behave better than he did throughout the terrible scene, to him novel, in which he was an actor. He was not only cool and collected, as he ought to have been, throughout the action, but animated

and anxious to a degree beyond what could have been expected from his former habits, and indifference with which he always appeared to perform the ordinary duties of his profession ; and he actually fell waving his hat and cheering his brigade on to the charge.

I could not deny myself the satisfaction of communicating to you the last anecdote of our poor friend, whose loss I am convinced you will lament, on account of his private worth.

Believe me, my dear Wellesley
ever yours most affectionately
WELLINGTON.

The guarded terms remind one somewhat of the "Character" of a Cox, as given in "Our Chronicle" from time to time by a Rowing Coach.

We conclude with four men who rose to the higher commands, the record of their services is not given in full.

Walter Robert Stuart, 11th Lord Blantyre.

Admitted 21 February 1794 ; Ensign 1st Foot Guards, 13 March 1795. After long service in many parts of the world (he commanded the 2nd Battalion of the Black Watch in the Peninsular War, and received the medal for Fuentes d'Onor) he became a Lieutenant General. He was accidentally shot at Brussels, 22 September 1830, during some civil disturbances.

Thomas Mahon.

Eldest son of the first Lord Hartland ; admitted Pensioner, 31 October 1786, and Fellow Commoner, 29 May 1787. Ensign 47th Foot, 17 April 1784. Became a Lieutenant General 4 June 1819. He was for some time M.P. for Roscommon, both in the Irish Parliament and that of the United Kingdom. He died, 8 December 1835, in Grosvenor Place, London.

James Orde.

Son of John Orde, of Weetwood ; admitted Pensioner, from Newcastle School, 21 October 1791 ; admitted Scholar

of the College, 6 November 1792 ; did not graduate. Ensign 22nd Foot, 28 September 1794. He rose to be a Lieutenant General, 22 July 1830, and General, 9 November 1846. He died, 21 May 1850, at Bushy Park Cottage, Teddington.

Edmond Phipps.

Son of the first Baron Mulgrave ; admitted, 14 January 1778, on the same day as James Wood, afterwards Master of the College ; M.A. 1790. Ensign 85th Foot (King's Light Infantry), 17 March 1780. Rose to be Lieutenant General, 25 April 1808, and General, 12 August 1819. He held many military posts, and was M.P. for Scarborough from 1796 to 1826. General Phipps was a well-known figure in London Society and was nicknamed "The Member for Finland," his right arm, having been injured, hung down like the fin of a turtle. He died at Venice, 14 September 1837.

R. F. S.



BALLAD

The invitation

' COME in, good old man ! To forbid thee is none.
The door of the room where we tarry alone
Shall be closed while thy song thou outpourest,
For mother's at prayer and father is gone
To hunt the wild wolves in the forest.
O sing us a lay, sing it once and again,
That brother and I learn the measure ;
A minstrel to hear we have long'd for in vain'—
The children they hear it with pleasure.

The lay

' At the dread hour of midnight, mid foemen's array,
From the halls of his fathers he hastens away,
Their buried hoards he has forsaken ;
He steals through the postern or ere it be day.
What is't in his arms he hath taken ?
What is't 'neath his cloak he so carefully keeps,
That he beareth away as a treasure ?
A daughter so young and so peaceful she sleeps'—
The children they hear it with pleasure.

' Now morning has broken, the world is so wide,
The valleys and forests a shelter provide,
And villages welcome the singer.
His beard it grows longer with time and with tide,
He must beg, wheresoever they linger ;
Yet grows, as though born 'neath the happiest star,
The sweet child in those arms' tender pressure ;
From wind and rain shields her the cloak that he wore'—
The children they hear it with pleasure.

'And so the time passes, now long years are sped,
The cloak is discoloured, 'tis worn to the thread,
The cloak can no longer enfold her;
Yet in her he is happy, though hardly bestead,
Full of pride whensoe'er he behold her.
Of grace and of beauty he sees her possest—
Such flower fair stem only could bear it—
So fair and so noble, her father is blest'—
The children with pleasure they hear it.

'A princely young noble rides by on his steed,
She stretches her hand for a beggarly meed,
But an alms he will tender her never.
The hand she outstretches he takes it indeed:
"That hand," he cries, "mine is for ever!"
"Well worthy is she thy princess to be made,
An thou knewest how great is the treasure;
Then be ye betroth'd in this green forest-glade"—
The children they hear it with pleasure.

'The priest joins their hands with blessing and prayer,
In joy and in sorrow now forth she doth fare,
Her father she's loth to be leaving.
The old man he wanders now here and now there,
But joy mingles still with his grieving.
*To think of her thus has been long my delight,
And her children, though far, were my treasure;
I bless them by day and I bless them by night'—
The children they hear it with pleasure.

The sequel

E'en while he cloth bless them a sound's at the door,
'The father, 'tis he!' Though they plant them before,
The minstrel they cannot conceal him.
'Thou beggar, thou fool! Would'st the children win o'er?
Ye varlets, with iron hand hale him!

* Note the transition to the first person. The minstrel *is* he of whom he sings.

To the depth of my dungeons, thou rash one, begone!
The mother the uproar perceiveth,
She hastens, she beseeches with flattering tone—
The children's distress she relieveth.

The varlets, while he in calm dignity stands,
While mother and children lift suppliant hands,
Refrain, the prince bridles his anger;
Yet no pleading his passionate pride understands,
And at length he keeps silence no longer:
'O meanest of offspring, O beggarly race,
My princely star's lustre that darken!
Confusion ye bring me, deserved my disgrace'—
The children in terror they hearken.

He calmly looks on mid this terrible burst,
The varlets fall back, more in awe than at first,
The prince's wrath rageth and teareth:
'My marriage-bliss I have long held it accurst,
Such the fruit that such blossom still beareth!
'Twas ever averr'd, and its truth is agreed,
That ne'er can *noblesse* be imparted.
The beggar-maid bore me a beggarly breed'—
The children they hear it sore-hearted.

'Thy lord and your sire, though these ties he forswear,
The holiest of bonds though asunder he tear,
To a father, a grandsire repair ye!
The beggar, though grey, though of everything bare
The proudest of paths can prepare ye.
The castle is mine, though an outlaw I rove.
See, here are the seals of the treasure!
Thy race into exile its owner they drove'—
The children they hear it with pleasure.

* Our true, lawful monarch once more mounts the throne,
His exiled adherents now come by their own,
The seals of the treasure I bear them.
Yet,' adds the old man in a friendlier tone,
'Mild offers of peace I declare them.

* His restoration brings back the minstrel-count, who announces an amnesty.

Son, banish thy wrath ! We should now be agreed,
Blended stars fill our happiness' measure.
The princess she bore thee the princeliest breed'—
The children they hear it with pleasure.

GOETHE (1816) : Tr. W. A. C.

Note.—Goethe drew his subject from ‘an old English Ballad that took my fancy many years ago,’—no doubt *The Beggar’s daughter of Bednal Green* in Percy’s *Reliques* (1765). Here the beggar-minstrel is son of Simon de Montfort, blinded on the field of Evesham. The metre is dactylic. But another source is the *Decameron* II, 8 (II, 9 is a source of *Cymbeline*). Here, as in Goethe’s poem, the *anagnorisis* comes years after the daughter’s marriage and is led up to by the children’s instinctive attraction to their unknown grandsire, which incurs bitter reproach. The stanza, the refrain, and the structure of the poem are Goethe’s.

Though a favourite of its author’s, ‘das deutsche Publikum could not make much of it’; and for them he wrote a verse by verse comment. For readers of *The Eagle* the hints here given may suffice.

Goethe calls the poem simply ‘Ballad’: perhaps we might prefix ‘The eugenic.’

The Ballad was not translated by Aytoun and Martin, possibly owing to the difficulty caused by the refrain, with which, indeed, some liberties are here taken.

The seals (*στιλαύτρα*) on the doors of a secret treasure-chamber remind one of Herod. II, 121. The minstrel holds the *σφραγίς*.



THE KAISER: 1915.



T is a point of interesting contrast between modern kings and those of early and mediaeval times, that with the former there is usually little opportunity for the display of any wide personal influence. The character of the monarch, speaking generally, has come to mean less and less for the people. To them he is a figure summing up vague notions about rule and government, a clearly defined person, making a tangible appeal to the imagination, who keeps their minds free from difficulties and abstractions. A famous political theorist of the middle Victorian period said that it is the theatrical elements in the kingship which are its chief appeal—the elements, that is, of glamour and splendour, the spectacular effects surrounding a royal routine. For the writer took no account of the factor *personality* in his examination into the theory of monarchy.

Our notion, however, of personality as a negligible quantity in modern kingship, like all theories, receives a check when faced with the problem of the Kaiser. It is said of actors in the theatre—to return to the former simile—that it is their chief business to get such personality as they may possess, pleasant or unpleasant, over the footlights, away from the entanglements of scenes and lights and artificial effects which serve them only as backgrounds. So the Kaiser with the German throne for his stage, seeming always to play a part, has succeeded all through his career

in arousing at least the attention of his audiences. There is so much of the interesting enigma about the man, likely at any moment to attract or startle the attention of Europe—or merely to amuse it. William II in many unexpected ways sums up the German character: in him to some extent it is presented in its extreme form, almost as caricature. We have looked upon him in time past as a firebrand, a sort of meteor, even an unworthy echo of Charles XII without his genuine touches of chivalry, who enlivened Europe by an incessant activity, giving his opinions in eloquent if extravagant speeches on all sorts of occasions in all sorts of places. An interesting, even picturesque, figure, a “dilettante of activities”—as Senhor Eça de Queiroz, a distinguished Portuguese writer, described him in an article written twenty-four years ago—who may in future times be held up to the light of history

“To point a moral, or adorn a tale.”

Yet in spite of, at first sight, an apparent dissipation of strength in so many varied activities, it is militarism in all its aspects and potentialities which has been his dominating interest. Like his ancestor, Frederick the Great, he has placed his trust in the big battalions of Germany, has striven to perfect the military machine with Napoleonic pride and assurance. “You have been able to learn,” wrote the founder of modern Prussia, to his nephew, “in the two campaigns you have made with me, the spirit of officer and soldier, and you have been able to perceive that in general they are veritable machines, with no other forward movement than that which you give them.” William II possesses this energising quality, this ability to stimulate the spirit of the nation and of his troops. We must look far to find any parallel to the tremendous energy inspired by a single man and the few opportunists and propagandists who surround him.

Apart from this little group of men around the

Emperor, however, who in the nature of things have the limitations of mere humanity, there is another ally to whom the Kaiser continually refers as his particular aid and counsellor. He speaks with a confident familiarity of “My Old Ally, God!” which is somewhat bewildering to those who have not measured the depths of the Kaiser’s, and the German, egotism. “*Gott mit uns*” is the satisfied cry of the German war-lord which to his—in this respect—naive Germans, coupled with their sense of Deutschland’s superiority, puts outside all questioning the righteousness of their aims. Beyond their own frontiers the logic seems a little thin; yet it suffices for them, proudly aware of their position as a chosen people. That is partly the reason of their satisfied assertion of the pre-eminence of the Teutonic race, and the noisy boastings of German *Kultur*.

But in the temperament of the Kaiser, this odd mixture of arrogance and romanticism, charlatanism, verbosity and reported personal charm, there is a curious vein of mysticism that in one respect shows itself in his ancestor-worship—which may again be a mere sham directed to material aims. In his first proclamation to the army, June 1888, he said: “On my part I solemnly vow always to be mindful of the fact that the eyes of my ancestors are looking down upon me from the other world, and that one day I shall have to render to them an account both of the glory and honour of the Army.” By such an utterance the Kaiser showed his knowledge of the German character, and the ends which sentiment may serve: for the benefit of the army and the German people he buttresses himself up, fortifies even more strongly his position, with impromptu rhetoric about his “Old Ally,” and appeal to his ancestors—even though it may all be a part of the mechanism of patriotic stimulation, making claim at once upon the arrogance and sentimentalism of the Teutonic character. Or

perhaps it is simply a type of official utterance in which the Emperor allows himself to indulge. A writer in the *Times*, whom we have quoted before in the pages of this magazine, after insisting on the incongruity of the Kaiser and the incongruity of modern Germany "which is as modern as you please, eager for every new theory and invention, but all the while dreaming of its Teutonic ancestors in their primeval German forests," proceeds to show how important to the Kaiser is his official prestige. "To do him justice, he regards himself as officially, rather than personally, holy. Indeed, he is a comic figure because, to himself, he is officially everything and personally nothing; officially religious, romantic, modern, terrible—in fact all the different things which Germany believes itself to be." One would almost have imagined him overwhelmed with the responsibilities of office, as a Pope might be, if it were not that during the war his utterances have lost none of their old reckless fluency, his theology none of its ancient flavour of divine intimacy. And the Germans believe hopelessly in their Kaiser, as being the highest official thing of which they are aware.

One finds it therefore difficult to move with any sureness in the dim recesses of the Kaiser's theology. His Deity, in so far as there is a conformity with Christianity, is the God of the Old Testament, who leads forth nations and peoples conquering and to conquer. The jealous warlike God of the old dispensation, so fiercely contrasted by Nietzsche with the Christ of the new dispensation, makes a particular appeal to the German temper as a leader who shows especial favour to the elect in the dangers of battle. It is odd that we have heard so little about the presence of this Deity of the Teutons in the ordinary affairs of life; and indeed that is so, because the materialist German mind could not conceive of anything spiritual about their God; He is a tribal Being, and the jargon-word

anthropomorphism perhaps best describes their creed in relation to Him. So God is irretrievably committed to the German cause; and the Kaiser is equally firmly allied with Him. On his birthday this year the Kaiser was evidently quotation-hunting: he produced a remark, attributed without any evidence to John Knox, to the effect that "A man with God is always in the majority." Again it is the official speaking to his people to assure them that there can be no possibility of mistake. And the nation still listens without the least feeling of irrelevance.

It may be said, further, of the Kaiser, that throughout his career, in other senses besides theological, he has not omitted to "live dangerously" as prescribed in the Nietzsche phrase. We mention Nietzsche here fully aware that he has nothing to do with the present war, and alive also to the misrepresentations which have tried to foist upon him the intellectual fatherhood of the war, making him into a sort of Potsdam militarist of the Bernhardi complexion. With Nietzsche's philosophic aloofness the Kaiser has, of course, nothing in common; only in the furthering of his dangerous aims, consciously, with always in the background that conscious notion of "greatness" do we find a superficial and incidental resemblance between the two. In this self-conscious notion there is something childish which might even be amusing—as children are—if it did not happen that behind it is the military weapon which has been shaped and welded to such menacing proportions.

Children, indeed, are sometimes blamed by unreasonable mothers and aunts for a self-consciousness—that strange young shyness—which comes from their sense of being so much alone in a world many sizes too big for them. It is in fact simply the selective attention of children that saves them from being overwhelmed by the spectacle of the new, big universe. Now although, as we have said, there is often a good deal of the

childish spirit about German behaviour, in this self-consciousness they are entirely different and grown-up. It originates, perhaps—and here is the contrast—in their being so harassingly aware of the *smallness* of a world corresponding quite imperfectly to their own opinion of themselves. This egotism is even further swelled by the notion about scientific truth, for the attainment of their ends, of which Germans believe they alone have the key. *There* is displayed a sort of conceit which Tolstoy, with that penetrating, analytical gift which at times has revealed itself so astonishingly in Russian minds, once noted and described. In "War and Peace," written nearly half a century ago, he speaks of the different kinds of conceit to be found in different nations. "A conceited German is the worst of them all," he says, "and the most hardened of all"—and even this—"the most repulsive of all: for he imagines that he possesses the truth in a science of his own invention which is to him absolute truth." He further describes a German character as "one of those hopelessly, immutably conceited men, ready to face martyrdom for their own ideas, conceited as only Germans can be, just because it is only a German's conceit that is based on an abstract idea—science, that is, the supposed possession of absolute truth." This latter passage contains a statement entirely true of the Teutons: they are willing to go to the wildest extremes for their distorted ideas and ideals—ideas and ideals that the rest of civilisation is disposed to reject. Their conceit is that most ludicrous of all conceits, which cannot stay quiet and live to itself; it makes them believe rather that the things they have become accustomed to are good not only for themselves, but must also be thrust upon other unwilling peoples. Therein lies the irony of their unhappy situation.

So it may be said that blinding self-consciousness is the chief asset to the Kaiser's, as also to the German, character. The creeds of William II, it is true, show

little of that rather clumsy stolidity which is so much a characteristic of the Germans. In his personality German flamboyancy, which apart from him is disciplined and drilled, reduced to a common denominator of practical working efficiency, sums itself up as the free, natural expression of a topsy-turvy mind—rather like an untidy jig-saw puzzle that won't fit—active yet obsessed, a prey to that arrogance which has eliminated conflicting topics and interests. A study of Kaiser Wilhelm is after all nothing else than a piece of psychology; we must, in absence of contrary evidence, presuppose a mind subject to some of the same processes as the rest of mankind. Active megalomania has possessed men in the world before, and often with far less opportunity of putting their obsession to the test. We note with ironical interest the recorded desire of Ernest Renan, the French philosopher, that the only reason he wished to go on living was in order to watch the later development of the German Emperor. A strange tribute—if it was such—to the riddle of his personality.

J. F. H.



HORACE, ODES, I, XXIX.

To my friend in France.

So, Iccius, you go to win
The gathered treasures of Berlin,
The dreaded Hun to bind
Your festal car behind :

The Kaiser and his Prussian brood,
Unconquered yet, in warfare rude
You hasten to attack,
Vowing to bring us back

A Zeppelin, a twelve-inch gun,
And iron crosses by the ton,
To decorate the wall
Of your ancestral hall.

We might expect the meanest rill
To wander up the loftiest hill,
The Cam to change its course
And flow towards its source,

When you desert the books you know,
Your Roby, Jebb, and Shilleto,
And leave the classic art
To play a warrior's part.

H. R. C.



THE BOMBARDMENT OF SCARBOROUGH.

THE morning of December 16th of last year was a typical winter morning, clear inland, and out to sea that fog which marks the beginning of a fine sunny day. Suddenly through this fog appeared the outlines of four warships, two some way out, and two larger ones which gradually drew in to within six hundred yards of the shore—a thing that would have been impossible at any other time except when the tides are at their highest. They are said to have followed a trawler in, and they seem to have been almost on a level with the end of the piers. According to the account of a professor who saw them steering northward later past a little fishing village fifteen miles north of Scarborough, and who recognised their outlines, they were the Von Moltke and the Von der Tann. From the fragments of the shells it seems probable that the ships were battle cruisers and had twelve-inch guns. It was these two ships which carried out the bombardment; they appeared from the north, steamed slowly along the bay, firing the whole time, turned round at the extreme south of the bay—an operation which took about five minutes—and resumed firing, moving slowly north; and finally headed along the coast at full speed. The whole affair occupied about forty minutes. It began at eight o'clock, and must have found about half the inhabitants in bed or only just out of it. The Germans were much more correct in calling it 'sleepy Scar-

borough' than in representing it as a strongly fortified place, bristling with concealed guns. It certainly was not wide awake enough to expect such a flagrant violation of the rules of the Hague Tribunal. Really, of course, there is no artillery there at all, nor has there been for several years. Six or seven years ago some artillery used to practise from the Castle Hill at targets in the bay for a short time during the summer; but report says that the visitors complained of the noise, and it was stopped: it certainly has never happened since.

The first shots seem to have been directed at the Castle Hill. The said Castle is a fine early ruin, and there is also a good deal of the old wall left. The only other buildings on the hill top are the coast-guard station—a tiny place,—a most hideous barracks, empty now for many years, and a private house. The coastguards on duty seem to have had the time of their lives. They thought at first that the warships were English, and began signalling to them, but they were soon undeceived by a rain of shells. None of them were hurt, but they had to cross the Castle yard—which is quite large—under fire. What annoyed one of them more than anything was that he had to leave his breakfast behind, and never could find it again. The unfortunate Castle had a shell right through it, and the old wall three; the barracks and the small coastguard station were absolutely destroyed.

After thus accounting for the defences of the town, the Germans seemed to have fired almost promiscuously the rest of the time. We do, as a matter of fact, possess a large wireless station about three miles from the sea, and it is said that this was one of their objectives: it was however untouched, though one of the Territorials on guard was badly hurt. The operator had made himself a bomb-proof shelter underground some time before, and so there seems to have been no other casualties there. The main street was almost unharmed, though the town

hall had the corner knocked off by a shell which proceeded afterwards through a large hotel. The station itself was untouched, though shells fell in its vicinity with rather unpleasant frequency. The foreshore and the houses facing the sea, as might be expected, suffered badly, one large hotel on the front, where officers were billeted, having four or five holes in it; the lighthouse was also hit so badly that it has since had to be pulled down. Still, the people living near the sea were most lucky, they could see the ships; but inland nothing could be seen except the flashes of the guns, or heard except the firing of the shells and the falling masonry, and it was difficult to make out whether it was a mere bombardment or an attempted landing. Some of the poorer streets were the most damaged of any, naturally enough, as the houses were less stoutly built, and in more than one case the whole of the inside of a house was blown out, leaving only the walls. One street in particular, Belle Vue Street, had practically every house damaged and the pavement torn up with what seems to have been shrapnel. There were not many houses anywhere which had not at least their windows broken. Churches were by no means immune; in one case the shell went through the roof of a church and then into the vicar's study opposite; the congregation were celebrating Holy Communion, and the service was proceeded with without interruption. Altogether five hundred shells were put into the town in forty minutes, shells of all sizes and kinds, and though the damage to buildings was considerable, the loss of life was on the whole surprisingly small. The people who happened to be in the streets at the time suffered most, though four people were killed in one house by a shell. One unfortunate woman was helping two old ladies through a trap door into a cellar when a shell came through the shop and killed her instantly. But it was usually people in the street where the shells burst who were killed. A postman was killed while delivering

letters, and another man while cleaning the outside of a shop window. About fifteen people altogether were killed, and very many injured, some of them too horribly for words to express. There were no signs of panic, and most people seem to have felt like one well-known local fisherman, who stamped up and down the pier the whole time, chewing a cigar and cursing the Germans vigorously. So ended the first visitation of that old seaport since the days of that earlier pirate, Paul Jones.

H. R. C.



CATULLUS. ODE XLV.

HE held her to his bosom closely pressed,
His darling, and in passionate words addressed
Her thus: "As near as man may come to die,
For love of maid, so near, my own, am I.
Oh would that I might ever thee adore,
Or else, alone on Libya's sun-parched shore,
(If thou believest me not) or India's plain
Careless I'll face the lion's tawny mane."

He spoke, and listening Cupid, young and fair,
Sneezed on the left, approval to declare.

She gently sank her head upon his breast :
Then, looking up, she tenderly caressed
Her darling's love-intoxicated eyes
With rosy lips : "My love, my life, arise
And let us henceforth gladly bear our part
In one dear servitude : I feel my heart
Burning with fierce and ever fiercer flame
Within me, nor can I its wild throbs tame."

She spoke, and listening Cupid, young and fair,
Sneezed on the left, approval to declare.

Lover and loved their happy course pursue
With kindly omens, finding ever new
Rapture in mutual love : he'd not prefer
The loveliest beauties of the world to her,
Nor Britain's blondes, nor Syria's dark brunettes :
She in her pride and loyalty forgets
All else but him, fond-hearted, love-sick boy,
On whom she'll all her native charms employ.

Say, who has seen a happier pair than this,
Or Venus more propitious to their bliss ?

A. G. P.



WHIPPING-TOPS.

NOW that the year of grace 1915 is well underway the pedestrian finds a new terror in his road. After he has kicked his neighbour's dog and dodged his neighbour's perambulator with a feeling of triumph over the woes of life, he falls an unready victim to his neighbour's eldest boy flogging skilfully the seasonable whipping-top. It is not that the boy aims badly, but his whip lashes much besides the top, and the latter bounds with much velocity and force under the impulse of the thong. Either way the passer-by receives a shock and does not count ten before he speaks.

If not consolation however, he might draw food for curious reflection from his sufferings. He might think while rubbing his shin that he is paying for the privilege of witnessing a very ancient ceremony of an old and dead religion. "Though ghostly toe can give no blow," it is the ghost of the past which took that skin off his leg and bespattered his overcoat. It seems probable that the practice of whipping tops, like May games or kissing under the mistletoe, is a remnant of a custom which had a very serious grown-up side to it once, a fragment of a primitive ceremonial, to which the worship of Capitoline Jove and the Teutonic Woden are modern in comparison: by it we may chance on an inkling of what they thought. Earth's "vigorous primitive sons," and their views on the world they lived in.

To begin with, they must have been profoundly impressed with the passage of Time. Spring succeeded

winter, summer spring; crops ripened and were reaped as the years passed by and renewed their course. And the change of nature was accompanied and guided by an obvious revolution of the heavenly bodies. The sun pursued a yearly journey from equinox to equinox, and at the winter-solstice was clearly at his weakest in the interregnum of the happier life of nature. The moon, if not so immediately potent, yet divided up nearly the same period by her alternations of wax and wane, *metiens iter annuum*, and those months which were most prosperous and enjoyable to early man had the seal of her influence stamped upon them. But the individual movements of sun and moon did not fill up the reckoning. These were rather additions and deviations for their special purpose, forming part of that far vaster revolution of the starry heavens day after day. In fact the mere wandering of two luminaries, although the brightest, did not satisfy the antique mind any more than it satisfied Dante's. Like the schoolmen and the Ptolemaic system, they sought for a *primum mobile*, some first cause of change and movement which all other bodies followed and kept up with according to their nature and special purport. Now the *primum mobile* of these primeval shepherds was the star-studded vault of heaven. It was the firmament turning on the "quiet poles" that moved sun and moon and planets, whatever proper motions the latter had, and hence its daily revolution was the ultimate and real cause of the change of season and year. It was the author, not only of day and night, but of reawakened life.

Having reached this point in their argument, the first star-gazers were not content with thanksgiving alone. They had no notion of the invariability of nature and her laws which is impressed upon the modern mind; with them the miraculous was the normal. It was true that spring and harvest had always returned as far as they knew, and probably would again, but in Uncle Remus' words, "then

again they moughtn't." It was men's duty and interest to aid them in their regular habits. Consequently, and here we return to our whipping topic, the days succeeding the winter-solstice were a time of some anxiety and exertion to our forefathers. Turning the heavens might seem at first sight difficult to mortals, but they were not without resources for the emergency. If they believed in one thing more than another, it was in sympathetic magic, in the belief, that is, that if you mimicked an action or thing realistically enough you thereby aided in its performance or even brought it about. Sticking pins into your enemies' waxen image to effect sickness or death is only one example among many of the ancient credit given to the powers of mimicry.

Then came the application. The heavens revolved for our good; it was most important that they should continue to revolve towards the vernal equinox. "Aid this," said the star-gazers, "by revolving ourselves as much as feasible and causing other things to revolve as well." Many and various were the ways they invented of doing so, and as was natural those ways were usually pleasant or profitable to the worshipper. The Homeric heroes would not have so frequently sacrificed to the gods, had they not themselves possessed a remarkably good appetite for the less sanctified portions of the victims' anatomy. So too the inborn joy mankind takes in dancing led to really elaborate forms of rotation being invented. There were the circular dithyrambic dances, like those of Bacchus, where the performers sped round with lit torches and the presiding priest wore a skin, spotted as with stars, and a zodiacal belt. There were the single dances, still kept up by the dancing dervishes, where the dancer whirled round and round "like the empyrean" in solitary rapture till he fell exhausted. Then for lazier amateur magicians there were wheels to be turned, such as were still a part of Corpus Christi

celebrations in nineteenth century France, or, easier still, wheels that would swing lightly round with a handle or turn by themselves in the wind, ancestors of the praying wheels of Thibet. Connected with the wheel idea was the superstition that spinning should only be performed after sunset, when the stars were visibly revolving to aid the spinner and be aided by her; the Fates were spinners, and Fortune perhaps possessed a wheel owing to the same train of thought. The heavens were the first wheel to which "ten thousand lesser things were mortised and adjoined."

Lastly came our theme, the whipping-top. What could be a better symbol of rotation, what more amusing to a youthful worshipper? what more active and healthful to the more mature? So when the feast, that later was Saturnalia or Yule, was well over, and the sun-god was recovering from his winter decline, the tribesmen and boys started in their leisure or festive hours to whip their tops enthusiastically with the view, in fact, of making things hum, and ensuring as far as in them lay the steady progress of the hours to the rebirth of the year at the vernal equinox.

THE BUMP.

THE papers said that we had "made some progress near —." Suffice it to say that, after a gruelling time, trenches which had once held Germans, now held British soldiers. And there had been a further advance. Now only the sound of the guns could be heard in the near distance, and cold, wintry night had come down on the stricken field.

Private Edward Perry, late captain L.M.B.C., was lying under a bush, bitterly cold, when he opened his eyes. Nobody was near him. This, and the fact that he could not turn himself over, caused him considerable surprise.

"Wonder why I cracked up like that," he thought. "Must have strained a muscle in my back. . . . Where have all the men gone? Suppose they're getting a doctor. . . . Wonder if I lasted long enough? Sicken-
ing if we got bumped through it! . . . Oh, where have they all gone to?" And he relapsed into unconsciousness.

His next conscious sensation was an agonising twinge in the back. Two men were bending over him, trying to move him. "I say," he gasped out, "did we catch them, stroke? And why have you two men changed so soon? . . . There don't seem to be any Lady Margaret blazers about. . . . Where is everyone?" Again his eyes closed.

The Padre and the R.A.M.C. man saw that his time was short. It was useless to try and move him. They

waited for the end; the Chaplain was commanding his spirit into the hands of his Maker.

Again they heard the voice—feeble now than ever: "Did we make our bump, stroke?" The R.A.M.C. man swallowed a lump that rose in his throat. "Yes, we got them all right," he said, "caught them at the Glass Houses. But don't you worry about it, Ted, old man. You keep quiet."

"Well—rowed—you men!" The voice was hardly audible now. "Shake—hands—stroke!" The R.A.M.C. man was holding his hand, while Private Perry's last breath was spent in a feeble cheer.

* * * *

Among his kit they found an old scarlet blazer with silk edging. This he had managed to keep through the whole campaign. He is still wearing it under French soil, "somewhere in France."

F. C. O.

OF BEDMAKERS.

A Lost Essay of Bacon.

HE that hath gyp and bedmaker hath given hostages to Fortune. For certainly they do vary much in temper, neither can any man be sure what treatment he is like to receive. Plato saith there be three classes of bedmakers—the ideal, the imitation, and the imitation of the imitation, twice removed from the vantage ground of Truth. The story of those days is but little known to us, and its image is dim, seen as it were *through a glass darkly*, so as we cannot now judge of the bedmakers of the ancients. But it seemeth to be acknowledged that the ideal bedmaker no longer exists upon this earth, and some there be that deny even the imitation a place among men, and say that only the third class remaineth to us, and they be little better than a kind of vermin; yet that is a poor sentiment, and worthy only of the meaner sort.

But to speak in a mean. Bedmakers are of divers sorts, whereof only the less part is preferable; they that went before us did derive the word *gyp* from the ancient Greek to mean that ravenous bird the vulture, and so it is with many, both gyps and bedmakers. When a man seeketh that he did put away in store from a former meal, lo, it hath vanished, and the bedmaker's wallet, like the maw of Charybdis insatiate, devoureth all his substance. Neither doth it profit to rail against them, or be over close, because illiberality is often a harmful error, making them baser, and acquaints them with shifts and subtleties. And they have such power over a man's goods and comfort as they can

work him what they will. Yet fall not into the opposite extreme, but remember the advice of Scripture concerning pearls; neither give thou Aesop's cock a gem, that would be better pleased if it had had a barley-corn.

There is in some bedmakers a lack of truth, that which seemeth to be a natural, though corrupt, love of the lie itself, together with a certain boldness that of itself will often prevail. For a man shall take them in the act of having a meal in his rooms while he is away: yet they have that perfection of boldness and readiness of simulation that they are never at a stand, but will slight it over, and make a turn, and no more ado.

Others are of a contentious spirit, and delight in railing: as the old poet of the Boeotians saith, *Potter is angry with potter and craftsman with craftsman*. So, too, a man may hear bedmaker and gyp oft at variance, taunting and flinging the reproach of idleness, each upon the other, which is the more grievous when they are man and wife, twain whom God hath joined to live in continual peace and harmony. It is an ill business when a man's bedmaker is after this fashion; for bedmakers are ever carried away by their own tongues, and this sort is of all the most oppressive, ever bemoaning themselves what a life they lead, and chanting a *quanta patimur* of all their woes. Salomon saith truly: *It is better to dwell in the wilderness than with a contentious woman, it is like the continual dropping in a very rainy day.*

The more tolerable sort of bedmakers are those that note the times of a man's absence and clean his rooms while he is away. I had one once that would talk with me while I worked, and tell me of how that she did always watch for a certain man to go out before she went in, for that he had a nervous disposition, and she knew well that no man liketh to be interrupted whiles that he is at work.

A. G. P.

THE TOP EYE.

THE child and the man were in the summer lane. About them was the summer beauty of the earth. The air was warm and sweet with the freshness of life. The sun was half-way down the sky.

He tossed back his head and looked upwards.

"The sky is so blue," said the child. "It is just blue. It is blue always."

"I wish it was," he said. "But what about the grey clouds, and the white clouds, and the black clouds, and the red clouds, the mists and the rains and the storms?"

"They don't last," answered the child. "They come for a bit and then go away very quickly—especially the red ones. But the blue is always there. And such a lot of it, such a fearful lot of it. It must go up for miles and miles!"

"All nothing!" he said, "Emptiness. The red clouds, the red clouds of the evening, and the morning, they are the best. They are alive, full of love and joy and ripe peace; or sometimes angry, tossed mightily in wildness and freedom, no beginning and no end."

"Yes," said the child, "I like the red clouds. But the blue is the best. Just blue, blue and nobody can say any more. Deep and far, full of light, beyond the red clouds. When we go out there, we pass the red clouds and leave them behind."

It was a bit tiring straining that way with the head thrown back to look upwards, even while standing still. As for getting on anywhere, so many pitfalls were digged all about by unseen enemies, as you would

hardly have believed. Presently topping a grassy knoll, he stretched himself at full length upon his back, his head resting low among the waving and rustling grass stems and the summer flowers.

"It's good," said the child. "I want to keep on looking up, always, and never stop. Oh! wouldn't it be grand if we had eyes in the tops of our heads, always to see the sky only and the clouds and the stars."

"What about hats?" he said. "We should have to leave off hats. Then lots of us would catch our deaths."

"Oh no," said the child. "But, still, those who were afraid, they could have hats."

"Yes," he cried, "then we could point at them and say: Look! Look! Fools! Or afraid!"

"You are angry with somebody," said the child.

"Perhaps I am," he admitted. "Of course there might be some people with conscientious objections to the sky. They would have hats."

"The fixed people," said the child.

"Yes," he said.

"There might be some people who just didn't like the sky at all," said the child, "I had not thought of that. They would have hats. But we could tell them, because they would have great broad brims as well."

"Or," he said, "some might hate the confusion of sky and the earth both at once."

"Or," said the child, "they might forget."

"Forget! Forget what?" he said.

"Why, to open the top eye, of course," said the child.

"Perhaps," he said, "perhaps. It would be a new thing. They might forget to think of it."

F. K.



TO THE ANEMONE.

THOU art the type, Anemone, of flowers ;
Nature asleep, ere flowers began to be,
Dreamed of her dormant powers,
And that she painted the broad earth—with thee.

Who knew not flowers, thee should we shew to them,
With petals wide, and collar of green lace ;
Sole crown of thy bare stem,
Rich-hued, the paragon of floral grace.

The rest have characters—proud, brilliant, warm,
Modest, fantastic, wayward, sanguine, free ;
Thou colour hast, and form ;
Thou art the perfect flower, Anemone.

THE MODERN SCHOOLBOY.

IN spite of the fact that we have come to believe in a pretty-well defined “type” of individual, whom we speak of as the public school man, it is an easy matter to exaggerate this conformity to a norm, always considered to be so much a mark of the Englishman. There are so very many exceptions—the critics of the system cannot understand how ever they managed to slip through its meshes—that it is dangerous to construct a rule liable to break down at any moment. Viewed in a purely detached spirit, it might seem a cause of wonder that the English public school, in itself conservative, convention-ridden, intolerant of change, insisting on conformity, should contain an inner code of conventions, customs, small things that are “done” and “not done,” manufactured by boys themselves. Yet, perhaps, the reason of it is that boys, naturally, love elaborate and stern allegiances. They must have gods to worship—gods of this world, merciless, unreasonable gods whose discipline is as inflexible as that of earlier heathen deities. Most of this is truer, however, of boys-at-school, collectively and in the mass, than of boys as individuals. These latter are quixotic, uncertain creatures whose course of action, under any given circumstances, it is usually impossible to foresee; their behaviour in the ordinary affairs of life, as conducted by adults, contains always the unexpected element. Their thoughts, for all we know, may be the “long, long thoughts” of youth; certainly their wishes are as capricious as the winds.

Yet who shall say that the presence of such an *enfant terrible* in any household does not exercise a salutary, chastening influence?

It is worth while attempting, however superficially, to understand the schoolboy. He is so numerous. The modern cult of the Child has left him rather in the lurch, as being a little uninteresting—which he is emphatically *not*—a little too old, a little lacking in imagination. It is worth while examining a boy's mind, because below the shibboleths and scorns and uncompromising attitudes which distinguish him, there is usually to be found a real personality, with individual interests of its own, and particular likes and dislikes. He rises, in fact, to the dignity of a person. There is sometimes a quiet seriousness in him, almost philosophic, as if he had ruminated over many problems, and come to conclusions about them. Probably he will mention them to nobody, which does not matter. For reticence, the feeling when to speak and when to keep silence is, in certain directions, one of the best things a public school has to teach. Yet, in other respects, and especially among themselves, schoolboys are sometimes hideously frank; smaller boys feel no qualms in their criticism of current affairs, individuals—everything, in fact, with which they come into contact. It is done with a brutal ingenuousness and a choice selection of words which come from practice alone.

We have spoken of the stern loyalty of youth, its intolerance of everything save its own school, its own house, even its own immediate clique. Mr Compton Mackenzie, in the Oxford part of his *Sinister Street*, so triumphant an exhibition of memory, showed very well how frequently that same attitude overlaps into University life—and especially at first—most often, we imagine, because it saves trouble. Yet the differences between School and 'Varsity are clearly so immense—nobodies at school suddenly blossom into performers at the Union, or mainstays of the Fabian

Society, or merely wild revolutionaries with their hand against every man—that it is impossible to make any attempt at bridging them. A new scale of values is presented; the world perceptibly widens.

These are some of the notions suggested by Mr Ian Hay's new studies of school life.* Mr Hay has "no illusions about the schoolboy. He has remembered what he was like, from his own experiences, and later in life has observed him minutely and accurately in all his aspects. He has got his specimens and dissected them; from them he has constructed his "types." Memory and observation form thus the basis of Mr Hay's work; but intermixed with them are those humorous and imaginative touches which temper and lighten the whole. The book embraces every aspect of school life; but, perhaps, as we have said, it is with the human boy that the author is most at home. He draws him in all his shapes and phases—as the Nipper, the little boy who loves secret societies; the Man of the World knowing men and cities and their Bohemian naughtiness; the Buffoon; the Super-intellectual who despairs the Philistines and devours the *English Review*; the Cave-Dweller, a silent, retiring person; and the Prefect. A mixed society indeed! Each of these "types" Mr Hay describes in his own amusingly observant way.

In one of his chapters, called "My People," the writer shows admirably the horror with which Speech-Day visitations are looked on by the young offspring. Sisters are adjured *not* to extend the R.S.V.P. eye to all the small worms of the Lower School. So Master Brown in his stern, uncompromising fashion shows the family round.

"Yes, Dad, that's the Head. Look the other way or he'll notice you. . . . For goodness sake, Mum, don't stop and talk to *this* fellow: he's in the Boat. *Who is that dear little*

* *The Lighter side of School Life*, by Ian Hay. (Foulis, 5/- net).

boy with brown eyes? Great Scot, how should I know all the rotten little ticks in the Lower School. . . . This is the cricket ground. No, you can't go and sit in the shade under those trees : it is fearful side to go there. Stay about here. If you see any people you know, from Town or anywhere, you can talk to them ; but whatever you do, don't go making up to chaps. I'll find young Griffin for you if you like. He'll be pretty sick ; but he knows you in the holidays, so I suppose he has got to go through it. Sit here. . . . Sis, remember about not making eyes at fellows. They don't like that sort of thing from young girls: they're different from your pals in Hyde Park; so hold yourself in. I'll be back in a minute."

Mr Hay has an interesting dissertation on cribbing. As individuals, boys are often conscienceless in the matter, though collectively they possess a conscience fully and finely developed. Indeed, moral problems—and it is well that this is so—trouble them very little. The confirmed cribber is described in the famous stanza in Hilton's "*Heathen Parsee*"—Hilton was a Johnian—published over a quarter of a century ago in that curious Cambridge periodical *The Light Green*. The lines, quoted by Mr Hay, reveal admirably the methods of the cribber:—

"In the crown of his cap
Were the Furies and Fates
And an elegant map
Of the Dorian States:
And we found in his palms, which were hollow,
What are common in palms—that is dates."

The chapter on "School Stories," too, is well done; it shows the writer's discrimination—he has some good criticism of that reckless book *Eric or Little by Little*, written by a worthy Dean, one of the evil influences, we remember, of our own childhood. This book belongs to the same department as the lady novelist's attempted description of boat races. Both are untrue because the

authors seem to suffer from some obsession or wildness of the mind—with Farrar it was nauseous religious sentiment; with the lady novelist a total inability to see her subject, or indeed anything, except in terms of herself. *Eric*, at any rate, must be as dead as a door-nail. Yet, perhaps, it has a certain antiquarian interest. Here is an account of a sixth-form boy "dealing with" a gang of juniors who have prepared him an apple-pie bed :—

"By heavens, this is too bad!" he exclaimed, stamping his foot with anger. "What have I ever done to you young blackguards that you should treat me thus? Have I ever been a bully? Have I ever harmed one of you? And *you*, too, Vernon Williams!"

The little boy trembled and looked ashamed under his glance of sorrow and scorn.

"Well, I *know* who has put you up to this, but you shall not escape so. I shall thrash you, every one."

Very quietly he suited the action to the word, sparing none.

This requires no comment. To Mr Hay the value of the book consists in showing how immensely public school life has changed in those intervening years. *Tom Brown's Schooldays*, a book as wonderfully and distinctively English as Nyren's *Cricketers' Tutor* in *The Hambledon Men*, shows the same thing. There has been a great transition to the modern schoolboy. On their departure from the Garden of Eden Eve is said to have remarked to Adam that they lived in an age of transition. This apparently has been true of most ages: and most institutions, public schools not excepted, have experienced vast changes in the last fifty years. As Mr Hay points out, the older literature pictures school life as "more spacious than now," more various. A good deal of the newest literature is just "realism," which the writer heartily despises.

Mr Hay's book then is a study of school life from the inside. It has been admirably illustrated with

pastel drawings by Mr Lewis Baumer, of which we like best "The Luncheon Interval"—a portrait of a gentleman who has scored fifty runs. Only once in real life have we seen as fascinating a small girl as this who gazes so soulfully at the hero of the moment. . . . Mr. Ian Hay's book, in spite of itself, closes on a curious note. The public school man, who develops quite logically out of the public school boy, is, he tells us, always "a type," never "an individual." A rather depressing prospect indeed. But we believe the writer, in this connection, has overestimated the force of the system and misjudged it. After all, the people most "worth while" are those who have welded the best things the public school has to offer into their characters, and have preserved the freedom of their own personality. Mr Hay is complacent over his picture—"a standard of Character and Manners which, while never meteoric, seldom brilliant, too often hopelessly dull, is always conscientious," etc. "If this be mediocrity," he asks "who would soar?" Mr Hay ought not to be complacent over such a picture. We believe, however, that his presentation is not a fair one. Let him look round. Let him remember also the Universities which, re-adjusting the balance, are in so many ways a valuable antidote (to mix the metaphor) to the excesses of the modern public school.

J. F. H.

Obituary

HENRY JOHN ROBY, LL.D.,

Honorary Fellow of the College.

Dr H. J. Roby, who died on the 2nd of January last, at his residence, Lancrigg, Grasmere, was a son of Henry Wood Roby, Solicitor, of Tamworth ; he was born there 12 August 1830. He received his early education at Tamworth, of which town Sir Robert Peel was then the representative in Parliament. As a boy Dr Roby took some part in the famous election of 1841, and one of the most cherished reminiscences of his early days was the kindly recognition of his services by that statesman. His father, Mr H. W. Roby, had died 11 May 1833, and in 1842 the family removed to Bridgnorth, the main reason being the renown of its Grammar School, then under the mastership of Dr Rowley. There he remained until he commenced residence at St John's in October 1849, his Tutor being Dr Hymers. Roby was Senior Classic in 1853, and was admitted a Fellow of the College 4 April 1854. He became Assistant Tutor and Classical Lecturer of the College, taking also private pupils. As shewing his versatility and varied interests it may be noted that he acted as Examiner for the Law Tripos in 1859, for the Classical Tripos in 1860, and for the Moral Sciences Tripos in 1861.

The times were stirring and important for Cambridge. Under The Cambridge University Act of 1856 the Colleges were empowered to reform their Statutes. So far as the forms of government were concerned the College Statutes were practically those prescribed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a partial reform had been introduced in 1849 chiefly by recognising the practices which had grown up and then existed. Mr Roby published in 1858, through Messrs. Macmillan and Co., "Remarks on College Reform," full of caustic wit and practical wisdom. The Act allowed each

College to undertake, subject to the approval of the Commissioners, the reform of its own Statutes, and Mr Roby pointed out "the collisions likely to result from seventeen bodies in a confined space moving vaguely in the dark." He also printed for private circulation a little pamphlet of 28 pages, entitled, "To the Master and Fellows of St John's College, Cambridge ; The Government and Tuition." This is dated 14 January 1857, and is distinguished by the same characteristics as the published tract. He was strongly in favour of an elected governing body as opposed to the rule then existing of succeeding to the governing body by seniority. In this tract he writes : "'Our present government secures age.' True, age pure and simple ; the average minimum age of thirty-four, against perhaps that of twenty-eight. But the age of thirty is enough by the Statutes for the Master of the College, and by the Prayer Book for a Bishop. Besides, men are fit for office, not because they are older, but because they are wiser. How the present system guarantees the wisdom, and how the proposed system would exclude the age, may be left to others to point out." Again, in his tract on College Reform, he writes : "The Greek lecturer, the head lecturer, the sub-lecturers, of St John's College, and some similar officers at Trinity, are mere names, for the most part without duties and without pay, like lifeless fossils which adorn our Cabinets, to some, curious antiquities, to others, the speaking relics of a bygone era that was full of life." Such statements stimulate curiosity, in spite of venerable traditions and valueless sinecures men were doing good work, how was it done ? Dr Roby was invited some five years ago to contribute his recollections to *The Eagle*, these will be found in Vol. xxxi., 195-209 ; the article is interesting and informing, but Dr Roby was more of a man of action than a historian, and he tells us more of what was aimed at and accomplished than of the system which was superseded. Much of the matter which appeared at the time was printed for private circulation and is now as scarce and hard to procure as manuscripts.

Dr Roby married 13 August 1861, at Dawlish, Mary Ann Matilda Ermen, a daughter of Peter Albert Ermen, a Manchester cotton spinner, of Dutch birth. This vacated

his Fellowship, and brought his Cambridge career to an end. In December 1860 he had been appointed an assistant master at Dulwich College, where he proved a most stimulating instructor. The appointment had an important effect on Roby's life ; at Dulwich he came into contact with one of the leading governors of the school, the well-known 'Hang Theology' Rogers. On 23 December 1864 the Schools Inquiry Commission was appointed to do for the lesser Grammar, or Public, Schools what had been done for the greater Public Schools by the Public Schools Commission. Dr Temple, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was one of the Commissioners, and Roby was appointed Secretary. He gave some account of the work of the Commission in the "Memoirs of Archbishop Temple by seven Friends," published in 1906. The Commission received and considered a vast body of evidence, some 800 Grammar Schools were dealt with and reported on. Besides the work connected with the organization of the inquiry and inspection of the Schools, Roby wrote two of the chief sections of the Report ; Chapter II., On the present State of Schools for Secondary Education, and Chapter IV., The law of Charities as affecting Endowed Schools ; the latter is a masterly statement of the law, not only of endowed Schools, but of Charities in general.

This Report led up to the appointment of The Endowed Schools Commission, under the Endowed Schools Act of 1869. On this Roby was at first Secretary, and afterwards, in 1872, a Commissioner. The Commission was appointed for three years from the end of 1869, and when the time came for its renewal in 1872 a storm of opposition broke out ; Roby was thought to have sealed the doom of himself and the Commission by a single answer before a Select Committee. The Commissioners left the making of regulations for religious instruction to the Governors of a School. Mr Roby was pressed to say that they could therefore make it Nonconformist or nothing, and "if they became Mahomedans they could teach the Koran," and he answered promptly, "Yes, if they became Mahomedans they probably would." It was therefore asserted that the Commissioners, and Mr Roby in particular, wished to banish religion from

the schools. There was much debate and vigorous letter writing in the newspapers of the day. Finally, in 1874, the powers of the Commission were transferred to the Charity Commissioners with two Endowed School Commissioners added to them. Whether the Schools benefited by the change is a matter for discussion, but Mr Roby had the satisfaction in after years of seeing many of his ideas carried out by others.

This controversy led to another important change in Roby's life ; recognising that for the time being his views as an educational reformer were suspect, he retired from the Commission. He then accepted an invitation from the Manchester firm, of which Mrs Roby's relatives were members, to join them. And soon afterwards the old firm of Ermel and Engels became that of Ermel and Roby. The ex-fellow and lecturer, the retired Commissioner, now threw his energies into the world of commerce and industry with excellent results. Even this did not absorb all his time ; when the new scheme for Manchester Grammar School came into force he was appointed one of the Governors ; moreover, during a serious illness of the High Master, Dr Dill, Mr Roby volunteered to take his place, and Manchester boys long treasured the experience of having been taught by the Cotton-spinner and Senior Classic. In 1892 he became Chairman of the Governing Body of the School. He helped to found the Manchester High School for Girls, was a member of the Council of Owens College, and afterwards a member of the governing body of Manchester University. The University of Cambridge nominated him a Trustee of the Hulme Charity, and when a new scheme for that came into effect he rendered valuable aid in the foundation of the Hulme Grammar School.

Immediately after going to Manchester Dr Roby became a member of the Liberal Association, and was soon engaged in its active organizing work. He took the chair at a meeting in the Free Trade Hall on the occasion of Mr Gladstone's last visit to Manchester, when that statesman expounded his Home Rule policy. He was more than once invited to contest one of the divisions of Manchester, declining until 1890, when a vacancy occurred in the Eccles

Division. The seat had previously been held by the Conservatives, and was contested by a strong candidate, the Hon. Algernon Egerton, but Roby won the seat, the result of the Poll, on 22 October 1890, being :—Roby, 4901 ; Egerton, 4696. He stood again at the General Election in July 1892, his opponent being another Johnian, Mr O. Leigh Clare, and was successful, the result of the Poll being :—Roby, 5,340 ; Leigh Clare, 5071. But he lost the seat at the General Election in 1895, when the figures were :—Leigh Clare, 5722 ; Roby, 5302. He did not again try to enter Parliament. While in the House he had not time to make a great mark, but he was an acute thinker and incisive speaker, and on more than one occasion he suggested clauses in important Bills, which were accepted by all parties. He acted on several Committees, and was selected as one of a small number of members to act as Deputy Speaker and Deputy Chairman of Committees in the 1892 Parliament. One of his former colleagues relates that he found him in a Committee-room ruling the Committee on a Railway Bill just as he had in earlier days ruled the Endowed Schools Commission. More could hardly have been expected of one who entered Parliament late and remained there but a short time ; he had not the graces of an Orator, but what he said was always worth hearing, and he was as independent in the formation of his opinions as vigorous in their delivery, while, for everyone has his limitations, the bent of his mind was scholarly and critical rather than of the usual party type. After retiring from Parliament he settled down at Lancrigg.

In spite of all the calls of an active practical life, Dr Roby found time for much scholarly work. His experience as a Master at Dulwich shewed him the necessity of a reform in the Latin Grammar then in vogue, and in 1862 he published "An elementary Latin Grammar," based largely on that of Madvig ; this attracted much attention at the time, and though afterwards withdrawn to prevent prejudice to Dr Kennedy's 'Grammar,' profoundly modified that work. In after years he returned to the study and published : 'A Grammar of the Latin language,' 1871 ; 'A Latin Grammar for Schools,' 1880 ; 'A Grammar of the Latin Language

from Plautus to Suetonius,' in 2 volumes, 1871 and 1874 ; this has passed through several editions.

He was interested also in Roman Law (it ought to have been mentioned before that, from 1866 to 1868, he was Professor of Jurisprudence at University College, London) and published : 'An Introduction to the study of Justinian's Digest,' 1884 (this was translated into Italian and published at Florence in 1886) ; 'Essays on the law in Cicero's Private Orations,' 1902 ; 'Roman private law in the time of Cicero and the Antonines,' 2 vols. 1902.

He was latterly interested in family history, and printed for private circulation "The pedigree of Roby, of Castle Donington," editions in 1889 and 1907 ; in this he traced his family history back to 1515. In 1890 he printed in the same way "Pedigree of Wood of Leicester," an allied family.

Dr Roby was elected an Honorary Fellow of the College 5 March 1886. The University of Cambridge conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. on 11 June 1892, upon the occasion of the Installation of the 8th Duke of Devonshire as Chancellor of the University. The University of Edinburgh also conferred on him its LL.D. degree.

Such in brief outline is the record of a busy career ; it is given to few even in the course of a long life to contribute so much to learning, to administrative work, or to reform in education and educational methods. To all his tasks he brought the illumination of a searching and powerful intellect and the ardour of an enthusiast. He was respected by all, even by those who differed from him energetically ; his personal charm was linked with his work, and both were great.

From *Ulula*, the Manchester School Magazine :

This number of *Ulula* must not come out without some reminiscences of one so closely connected with this School—he took for a term the post of High Master, in addition to being a Governor—and one so distinguished and loveable as H. J. Roby. But a School magazine is no place for a mere catalogue or estimate of his many grounds of distinction. Such of our readers as would like to know some details of

his many-sided work as Scholar, Schoolmaster, Educational Reformer, Administrator, Member of Parliament, Cotton Spinner, Professor of Jurisprudence, and supreme authority on such abstruse matters as Justinian's Digest, and Roman private law, may refer to the obituary notices that appeared at the time of his death in *The Times* of January 5th, and elsewhere. The present writer does not propose to go over any of that ground, but to give a few memory-snapshots, to show how at various periods of his long life he struck one who was a few years junior to him.

Roby was born in August, 1830, and was Senior Classic at Cambridge in 1853. He was already a Fellow of St John's when I went up there in October, 1855. He was one of a brilliant group of young fellows, which included Courtney and J. B. Mayor, both still living, and J. E. B. Mayor and Newbery, who have passed away. They were reformers, and were our heroes. Of University Reform we knew nothing. But we thoroughly understood Roby's fight with the College Cook. The dinners in Hall, at 4 p.m., were very expensive, and unless one "sized," i.e., ran up a heavy bill for vegetables and pudding and cheese, they were meagre and ill-served, as well as abominably dear. The joints were placed at intervals on the long tables, and the men carved for themselves, for the most part execrably. I have seen a leg of mutton so mangled by the first comer—whom I could name—that no one who came after him could get a well-cut slice from it. College cooks were reported to make enormous profits. Rumour ran that when Trinity College wanted to borrow £60,000 to build the new courts on the other side of the street, the College cook offered the Master to lend him an even larger sum.

So a College cook was a worthy foe on whom Roby was to flesh his steel. He enjoyed the fight ; he was floored again and again, but at last he mastered all the details, and won his victory. Undergraduates of all colleges at this day owe something to the dogged and good-tempered Reformer of sixty years ago.

He set on foot another reform of which we were less conscious. When Roby became a Fellow the gulf between Fellows and undergraduates was wide and unbridged. He

was a pioneer in altering this relationship, out of sheer kindness of heart and appreciation of human values. He took notice of the reading men ; thawed their shyness by his easy humorous manner ; made them feel that they were not negligible nonentities, but that their prospects of success or failure were of moment to the College and to its dons. What this meant to the raw youths of the 'fifties it is hard for an undergraduate of to-day to imagine. We went up with very little of the social aplomb and ease of public school boys of to-day, and met with very little consideration. Roby changed the atmosphere ; he set us on our feet, stimulated us intellectually—even those who were not in his lecture room—and by some genial art made us feel that we were not unworthy of the friendship of our seniors.

What was he like then ? Curiously like what he was in later years : strongly and squarely built, fair in face and hair, with a large Socratic head as well as figure, and with a happy and often humorous expression.

After Cambridge days for some years we met rarely. Then I saw him in the fulness of his powers as Secretary to the Endowed Schools Commission. This was a vast work. Its immediate results were contained in a thick Blue Book of Report, and some fifteen to twenty volumes of evidence and appendices of all sorts. He was mainly responsible for editing it all, and for writing much of it. I used to hear of his work from Temple, then Headmaster of Rugby. At that time Roby was thoroughly enjoying "doing something that mattered," "making history," "laying foundations." Years afterwards, when I had occasion to consult him, I learned how strong was his grasp both of principles and details, and how sound his judgment.

In later years my wife and I used to visit him at Lancrigg, Grasmere. It was a delightful house, with a cottage nucleus of Wordsworthian associations, with larger rooms added to it ; well outside the haunts of the British tourist ; built on a terrace facing south, and looking at Silverhowe, with a steep slope of wood behind it reaching a long way up to the open fell. In front and at the sides were rose gardens, and walks through woods, some few hundred yards up the valley.

And Roby had the secret, the very genius, of hospitality.

He faithfully kept his old friends, of every stage of his life, like Courtney and Bryce, now valued members of the House of Lords, and added new friends ; and he chose his small house parties with a special view that his guests should enjoy one another. There was also in the neighbourhood a very pleasant coterie of friends. And he thoroughly enjoyed good breakfasts, lunches, dinners, and enjoyed not less his friends' enjoyment of them ; fruit, wine, flowers—everything excellent. In cheese he was a connoisseur, of catholic tastes, liking fresh varieties so long as they were what he called "unsophisticated." If a Swiss valley had some speciality in that line, it was certain that he would enjoy a sample of it ; but Gorgonzola was barred under his rule.

He had another virtue as a host. He let his visitors much alone, spending some hours each day in his roomy study, with well-chosen books on well-filled shelves. If a drive was desired, a carriage appeared from Grasmere : but for the most part, I think, his guests liked strolling, often with him, among his roses and azaleas, and in the paths among the woods, or reading in the pleasant and sunny sitting-rooms.

What he stood for in his social circle of Grasmere could not be fully estimated till one had seen the reliance on his advice and judgment which brought his neighbours so often to him for his counsel. He was an old man when he went to Lancrigg ; but there were older inhabitants of the vale than he, and they learned to rely on him for help in difficulties. The same qualities which enabled Roby to make the undergraduates of St John's realise that their youth was no bar to social consideration, made it possible for him to cheer old ladies—they were his *specialité*—by a similar appreciation of their inherent qualities. He was quite able to protect himself, however, from bores, and especially from canting or gushing bores, of whom he had an amusing horror.

In the evenings his delight was whist—good whist, if possible, but if that was impossible, then bad, even very bad ; no bridge, no three-handed whist when only three were available, but the old short whist, sometimes with a dummy. His enjoyment was contagious, and overflowed.

He enjoyed, with a decorous economy of joy, even the most fatal errors of his partner. I remember how, when by a fearful lapse his partner expended the last remaining trump in taking his trick and breaking his lead, he pursed up his lips and cast a resigned look at me, and when the tricks were announced only said "How delightful the unforeseen is in whist!"

I wish I could at all worthily recall his conversation. But I cannot. Of late years, I think, it was that of pleasant society with occasional shrewd comments. One remark I remember with which it may be not unsuitable to conclude an article in a school magazine. It was on the use of school libraries. "Have the best books of reference," he said, "and invent ways of inducing or compelling boys to refer to them. It soon becomes a pleasure, and no education is more permanently valuable."

J. M. WILSON.

CAPTAIN GEORGE RALEIGH KERR EVATT.

Captain Evatt was the only son of Surgeon General George Joseph Hamilton Evatt, C.B.; his mother, Sophie Mary Frances Kerr, is a daughter of William Walter Raleigh Kerr and granddaughter of Lord Robert Kerr, son of the fifth Marquis of Lothian. He was born 30 September 1883, at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, his father being then Medical Officer in charge; he was educated partly at Cheltenham College and afterwards by private tuition, entering St John's in 1900, his Tutor being Dr, now Sir Donald, MacAlister. He came of a military stock, for in the 301 years which have elapsed since the Evatt family passed over to Ireland not less than twenty-one members have served in the British Army. One other member of the family was killed in action; Captain Henry Evatt, of the 16th Lancers, served in the Revolutionary War in America (1775-7), and was eventually shot dead at the gate of Lord Moira's house, in the battle of Ballynahinch, in 1798, by the Presbyterian rebels, while serving with the Monaghan Militia.



Captain G. R. K. EVATT
(1st Batt. Middlesex Regiment).

Captain G. R. K. Evatt entered the Army as a University candidate in 1904, joining the 1st Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment, the old 57th Foot. It is interesting to learn that this is the same Battalion as his great grandfather, Captain John Hamilton Evatt, served in at the battle of Albuera, in Spain, 1811, in which desperate fight he was severely wounded.

The dates of Evatt's successive Commissions are as follows : 2nd Lieutenant 12 March 1904 ; Lieutenant 9 May 1906 ; and Captain 18 September 1914.

Besides passing through various courses of military study he also saw some field service against the aboriginal tribes in Northern Nigeria, serving with the West African Frontier Force from 29 April 1909 to 4 December 1913. Being a man of fine physique and active habits he never had any attack of malarial fever during his tropical service.

He was killed instantly in the trenches near La Boutillerie, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Armentières, Department du Nord, France, on the 13th of November 1914, being then in command of A Company of his Battalion. His remains, with those of a brother officer and some forty men of his Regiment, were buried in the grounds of a private chateau near the trenches, and the men of his company erected a white wooden cross over the grave.

The following extracts from a brother officer's letter to General Evatt shew the esteem in which he was held :—
" His wit and gallantry kept us cheerful and bright in many uncomfortable situations when we were thrown together as Company Officers. One of the points, I thought, most characteristic of him was his care and consideration for our men. There was no dangerous work which he had to detail for them upon which he would not accompany them himself. More than twice I have been out to put up barbed wire in front of the position because he thought it was too dangerous for the men. On the morning of his death I was on duty in the trenches. He came up to relieve me for five minutes while I heated some tea. He walked along to the middle of the trench to a place which I had once used for observing from, but had given up as one had only to show a hat there to have a bullet through it. My sergeant

warned him not to observe from there, but he appeared not to mind. He was hit through the brain and his death was absolutely instantaneous. . . . Captain Evatt's men were really fond of him; many of them talked to me of him, and three different soldiers said: 'Mr Evatt, he was a gentleman, Sir; he was a nice man, Sir.' A soldier is a true judge of a gentleman."

CAPTAIN FRANCIS CAMPBELL NORBURY, M.A.

Captain Norbury was the youngest son of Mr Thomas William Norbury, surgeon, and was born at Stratford-on-Avon, 16 January 1882. He was educated at Oundle School, and entered the College in 1901 with an Open Exhibition for Classics. He took his B.A. degree in 1904, having passed in Part I. of the Classical Tripos of that year.

He returned to his old school, Oundle, as a Classical Master, and was in the Officers' Training Corps there, being gazetted Captain on the Unattached list, serving with the Oundle School Contingent (and in Special Reserve of Officers), 20 November 1909.

Soon after the commencement of the War he was called up for active service and gazetted Captain in the 6th (Reserve) Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, 21 October 1914, and proceeded to France. He was killed in action near Béthune on 8 January 1915.

LIEUT. DONALD WILLIAMSON RENNIE, B.A.

Lieutenant Rennie was a son of Mr John Rennie, electrical engineer, and was born in Glasgow, 14 January 1885. He was educated at the City of London School (1900-1904), and was elected an Exhibitioner of the College at the examination for Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions 18 December 1903. After coming into residence he was elected a Foundation Scholar of the College and took his B.A. degree in 1907, having passed the Mechanical Sciences

Tripos that year. On leaving Cambridge he acted for eight months as Testing Assistant at the Board of Trade Electrical Standards Laboratory. During this period he contributed to the 'Electrician' an article on "The representation of alternating current phenomena."

In July 1908 he entered the works of Messrs Yarrow & Co., Shipbuilders, Glasgow, under the Yarrow Pupilage Scheme, designed for the practical training in Engineering of University Graduates. During the period 1908-10 he worked on the erection of high speed engines, fitting out Torpedo Boat Destroyers and running efficiency and speed trials. During the last six months of this period he acted as Supervisor of records on trials.

He then entered the Drawing Office on the Engine-draughting side.

In October 1911 he undertook, for Messrs Yarrow, an experimental investigation into some phenomena connected with high power water-tube boilers up to 6000 horse power units. Mr Yarrow expressed his special satisfaction with the manner in which the work had been carried out, and the results were adopted by him for future practice, where applicable.

From this time onwards Rennie gave much of his spare time to a theoretical examination of the phenomena in water-tube boilers and, with Messrs Yarrow's sanction, prepared a lengthy paper on the subject, which was published in the 'Engineer' in the early part of the year 1914. As a result of these investigations he took out two patents relating to the use of radiant heat in water-tube boilers.

While in Glasgow he joined the Officers' Training Corps, and obtained the usual certificates, being then placed in the Special Reserve of Officers. He was called out for service within twenty-four hours of the declaration of War, and gazetted Second Lieutenant in the 5th Battalion Royal Fusiliers (London Regiment), 7 August 1914. He was then sent to France and attached to the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment. He was killed 11 November 1914, during a night attack on the trenches.

SECOND LIEUTENANT HAROLD WILLIAM ROSEVEARE.

Lieutenant Roseveare, who was born at Monmouth 17 March 1895, was the eldest son of the Rev. Richard Polgreen Roseveare (of St John's, B.A. 1888). He entered Marlborough College in September 1908 and rose rapidly in the School, gaining the first Senior Scholarship in the summer of 1910 and becoming a member of the VIth Form in the next Term. He was a member of the Officers' Training Corps, at first in the Signalling Section, and became a Cadet Officer in 1911. He is described as probably the most efficient Cadet Officer the School has known. Roseveare was gazetted Second Lieutenant in the Special Reserve of Officers 18 April 1914.

At the Scholarship Examination in December 1913 he was elected to a Scholarship for Classics, and in the ordinary course would have entered St John's in October last. On the outbreak of the War he was at once called up for service and attached to the Wiltshire Regiment. At School at the end of July, in a fortnight he was at the front, taking part in the desperate retreat from Mons and in the subsequent advance of the allied armies. He met with a soldier's death, thus described in a letter from a brother officer:—"It was on Sunday, September 20th, at Vailly (on the Aisne near Soissons), the enemy attacked through a wood and broke our line. We fell back, and they brought one of their machine guns very far forward. The Germans fell back shortly after, and Roseveare was ordered to take some men and try to take this machine gun. He went forward very pluckily at the head of his men, but got hit somewhere about the shoulder-blade, I think. He died the next day, and was buried in the village. He was very popular in the Regiment and was doing very well." The Commanding Officer wrote:—"Roseveare fell while bravely leading his men on Sunday, September 20th, shot through the left breast. He lived some hours, and died in hospital that night."

The following members of the College have died during the year 1914; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:—

Alexander Bertie Baldwin (1890), youngest son of the late Mr Hartley Baldwin, solicitor; born at Clitheroe 1 February 1868; educated at the Royal Grammar School, Clitheroe, and Tonbridge School. After taking his degree he qualified as a Solicitor, and about 1901 went out as a District Commissioner to Port Axim, on the West African Coast, but had to resign owing to a breakdown in health. After his return home he purchased an estate at Combe Martin, North Devon. He provided new Choir stalls, a Reredos, and Altar rails for Combe Martin Church. He went up to London to see the University Boat Race, and died suddenly in his hotel on Sunday, March 29th.

Rev. Colin Edward Beever Bell (1884), son of the Rev. Canon Edward John Bell, Rector of Alderley; baptized at Crostwick, Norfolk, 19 August 1860. He was a member of the College Rugby Football team and of the Cricket Eleven. Curate of Sealforth, Lancashire, 1885-88; of St Nicholas, Liverpool, 1888-91; Precentor of Liverpool Cathedral 1890-91; Vicar of Nether Witton, Northumberland, 1891-98; of St Mary's, Whittlesea, 1898-1907; Vicar of Chelford, Cheshire, 1907-14. Died 14 May at a Nursing Home, aged 53.

Rev. Canon Robert Hudson Borradaile (1858), son of the Rev. Frederick Borradaile; baptized at Clapham, Surrey, 27 January 1836. Vicar of Tandridge 1865-81; Rural Dean of Godstone 1901-07; Honorary Canon of Southwark 1905-14. Died 3 June at his residence, Hall Hill, Oxted, Surrey. Canon Borradaile married in 1864 Leila Scott, daughter of Major Carnegie, C.B.; she died 28 May 1908, at Lake House, Chiddingfold.

Rev. Charles Brumell (1844), son of Henry Brumell, solicitor, Morpeth; baptized 26 August 1819. Curate of Slaithwaite 1847-57; of Baconsthorpe 1858-61; of Letheringsett 1861-66; of Foulsham 1867-68; of Fulmodeston 1868-74; Rector of Sherrington, Norfolk, 1874-1902. After resigning his Rectory he went to reside in Holt, of which his elder brother, the Rev. Edward Brumell, formerly Fellow and Tutor of the College, had been Rector. He died at Holt on January 30th, and was buried beside his brother in Holt Churchyard.

George John Mulcaster Burnett (1880), son of George Hopper Burnett; born 3 April 1857 in the parish of Shotley, Northumberland. Educated at Cheltenham College. Died 31 August at his residence, Elstree Cottage, Elstree, Herts. Mr Burnett was, we believe, a land agent.

Rev. Thomas Holland Chadwick (1873), son of John Chadwick, of Egerton Terrace, Rochdale, manufacturer; baptized in the parish of Rochdale 28 January 1849. He was a nephew of the Rev. Edward Chadwick (of St John's, B.A. 1859), Vicar of Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury, who died 16 March 1901. Curate of Pemberton, Lancs, 1872-74; of Dunham with Darlton and Ragnall 1875-77; of St John Baptist, Nottingham, 1877-82; of St Saviour, Leeds, 1882-86; of St Peter, Derby, 1886-88; of Christ Church, Belper, 1888-91; Vicar of Bole with Saundby 1891-1913. Latterly resided at Cobham, Surrey; died there 18 September.

Rev. John Edward Cooper (1846), son of the Rev. John Cooper, Vicar of Everton, Lancs; born 27 March 1823. Educated at Rugby under Dr Arnold. He was 9th Wrangler 1846, and was a Fellow of the

College 1846-53. Assistant Master, Repton School, 1846-48; Rector of Fornsett St Mary, Norfolk, 1853-1908; and of Fornsett St Peter 1902-08; Rural Dean of Depwade 1867-87 and 1895-1902. Died 6 April at the Rectory, Fornsett St Mary. Mr Cooper married 12 October 1853 at St Peter's Church, Guernsey, Mary Lydia, elder daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Edward Simons, of the 56th Regiment of Native Infantry, Bengal, H.E.I.C.S.; she died 25 February 1901 at the Rectory, Fornsett St Mary, aged 74. Mr Cooper published: "The nature of Reprobation and the preacher's liability to it. A sermon preached at the visitation of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Norfolk, held in the parish church of Long Stratton, on Friday, 3 June 1850."

Rev. Cyril Coore (1902), son of the Rev. Alfred Thomas Coore, now of Scruton Hall, Bedale, and Louise, his wife, niece of Bishop Robert Gray, of Capetown; born 4 March 1881 at the Vicarage, Builth, Brecon, of which his father was then Vicar. Educated at the Royal Grammar School, Sheffield. Curate of King Cross, Halifax, 1904-07; of Thornhill Lees 1907-11; Vicar of Hartshead, near Liversedge, Yorks, 1911-14; died at the Vicarage 19 July. Mr Coore married 12 December 1907, at St Mary Abbots, Kensington, Margaret Faith, only daughter of the late Rev. George Sydney Raynor (of St. John's, B.A. 1875) and of Mrs Raynor, of 22, Gordon Place, Kensington.

Charles William Mitcalfe Dale (1878), son of John Brodrick Dale, of Westoe, South Shields, banker and shipowner; born 5 May 1856 at South Shields. Educated at Norwich Grammar School under Dr A. Jessopp. He rowed in the First Lady Margaret Boat in the May Term of 1875 and 1876, and in the University Trial Eights in the October Terms of these years; he was First Captain L. M. B.C. 1876-7. He was admitted a student of the Inner Temple 17 January 1876 and was called to the Bar 7 May 1879, and practised for a time on the North Eastern Circuit. He was joint author with Mr R. C. Lehmann of "Cases overruled 1756-1884." He retired from the Bar and became General Secretary of the North Eastern Banking Company in Newcastle, and was on the Commission of Justices of the Peace for Newcastle. He died 10 April at his residence, 17, Framlington Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne. He leaves a widow and two sons.

Rev. Canon Owen William Davys (1851), son of the Rev George Davys, Preceptor to Queen Victoria and afterwards Bishop of Peterborough 1839-1864; born at Kensington 4 January 1829; educated privately. Rector of Stilton 1853-59; Rector of Wheathampstead 1859-1914; Rural Dean of St Albans 1887-1907; Surrogate Diocese of St Albans 1859-1914; Honorary Canon of St Albans 1877-1914. Died 27 August at Wheathampstead Rectory, aged 85. Canon Davys married 3 August 1854 at Ponsonby, Cumberland, Helen Le Fleming, third daughter of Edward Stanley, of Ponsonby Hall; she died 11 February 1915 at Hill House, Wheathampstead, aged 87. Canon Davys published: "An architectural and historical guide to Peterborough Cathedral," which has passed through many editions; he edited the St. Albans Psalter in 1912. In 1913 he published "A long life's story, with some met by the way." He contributed to *The Eagle*, Vol. xxxi, his recollections of St John's, pp. 181-8; see also the same volume, pp. 114-6. He was for some time Secretary of the Cambridge Architectural Society and of the St Albans Archaeological Society.

Rev. Francis Henry Dinnis (1862), son of William Dinnis, of Brunswick Walk, Cambridge, born 4 November 1838, baptized 28 August 1840, in the parish of St Andrew the Less; educated at the Perse School.

He was a Scholar of the College and 14th Wrangler in 1862. Vice-Principal of the Chester Training College 1862-63; Assistant Master at Cheam School 1864-66; Curate of St John, Fitzroy Square, 1867-68; of Paddington 1868-76; Vicar of St Peter, Stepney, 1876-1914. In 1905 the College presented him to the Sinecure Rectory of Aberdaron, in the diocese of Bangor, which he held until his death on 12 September 1914. Mr. Dinnis married 1 December 1868, at St John the Evangelist, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, Annie Maria Emma, only daughter of Major D. C. Ramsay, late of the Hyderabad Contingent. He published: "Paddington in 1665; the year of the Great Plague." He also wrote a tract on the Athanasian Creed. The following notice of him is taken from the 'The Guardian,' 24 September 1914: "After his ordination he met Bishop Moorhouse at St John's, where he was contemplating trying for a Fellowship. He heard about the work Dr Moorhouse was doing in Tottenham Court Road slums, and offered himself as Curate, without payment, for love of the work. He went with Bishop Moorhouse to St James', Paddington, and thence after eight years to St Peter's, Mile End, where he remained for thirty-seven years. There the scholar moped, the thinker was starved, and the dreamer died. He hated the bustling activity that is necessary to work a poor parish, and he saw other men put in front of him while he was plodding on in the way he believed to be right. His theology was that of a Presbyterian divine, but he hated 'ranting and canting.' There seemed to be no place in the Church for his type, and yet every one loved and respected him, scholars looked up to him, and a remnant at Mile End deeply deplore him. One old woman has thus summed him up: 'He was the best of living men, and such a gentleman'."

Rev. Charles Edward Drew (1870), son of James Drew, Esq., of the Paragon, Blackheath; baptized at Lewisham 15 December 1844. Curate of St Ives, Hunts., 1870-71; of Lynmouth 1871-72; of Walford 1872-75; of Berkswich, Staffs., 1876-84; Vicar of Elmton 1884-91; Rector of West Tofts, Norfolk, 1891-92; Rector of Wymington, near Rushden, 1892-1913. Died at Wymington Rectory 10 July, aged 72. Mr Drew married 23 August 1871 at All Saints' Church, St Ives, Isabella Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Major Barré W. Goldie.

Rev. Charles Fryer Eastburn (1852), son of John Eastburn; baptized at Bolton-le-Moors 20 April 1828. Fellow of the College 1855-1870; Mathematical Tutor and Vice-Principal of St Mark's Training College, Chelsea, 1859-70; Rector of Medbourne-with-Holt 1870-1909; Rural Dean of Gartree iii, 1892-1908. Latterly resided at 14, Ravenscourt Mansions, London, W.; died there 13 February, aged 85. Mr Eastburn married 16 October 1872, at St George's, Bloomsbury, Adelaide Fanny Julia, eldest daughter of the late Captain Henry Robison, H.E.I.C.S., sometime of Melbourne, Australia.

Rev. Arthur Jonathan Edmonds, admitted to St John's 12 June 1862, but B.A. from Clare College 1866. Third son of Orlando Edmonds, banker, born at Stamford 23 February 1843; educated at Cheltenham College. Curate of Stroud 1871-77; of Weston Super Mare 1879-84; Vicar of Great Gransden 1884-1914; died at the Vicarage 19 June. Before being ordained Mr Edmonds was an assistant master at Wakefield Grammar School, at St Columba's College, Dublin, and at Uppingham. He was a man of literary and artistic tastes, a draughtsman of some skill, and at one time an ardent photographer. He took great interest in archaeology, and was a member, and for some time Secretary of the Hunts Archaeological Society. In 1892

he published a history of Great Gransden. One of his especial delights was the study of languages, and when Esperanto came into notice he took it up enthusiastically, giving lectures and lessons upon it. He took a prominent share in the arrangements for the Third International Congress of Esperantists held at Cambridge. He translated into Esperanto Longfellow's *Hiawatha*, some books of Homer, and scenes from the *Alcestis*, and took part in the translation of the New Testament. His last venture was an essay on the usefulness of Esperanto for the blind. Mr Edmonds married : (1) On 25 June 1872, at the parish church, Stroud, Gloucestershire, Mary, only daughter of John Libby, Esq., of New Mills Court, Stroud ; she died 21 February 1889 at St Leonards-on-Sea, aged 44 ; and (2) on 22 July 1890, at St Paul's, Truro, Helen, eldest daughter of the late James Tannahill, of Truro.

Rev. Alfred Evans (1872), son of the Rev. Joseph Saville Roberts Evans, baptized at Prescot, Lancashire, 25 September 1849. Curate of St Matthew, Chadderton, 1873 ; of Leesfield, Lancashire, 1873-77 ; Vicar of Bidford 1877-1905. Latterly resided at The Manor Cottage, Woodborough, near Pewsey ; died there 8 March. Mr Evans married : (1) On 8 September 1875, at Leesfield Church, near Oldham, Agnes, daughter of the Rev. Robert Whittaker, Vicar of the parish, and (2) on 25 April 1893, at St Andrew's, Plymouth, Mary, elder daughter of the late F. A. Nicholson, of the Esplanade, Plymouth.

Captain George Raleigh Kerr Evatt (matriculated 1900, did not graduate). Killed in action 13 November ; see special notice.

Rev. George Lax Farthing (1859), born in Somerset, admitted to the College 13 October 1855 from St Catharine's College. Curate of Atworth, Wilts, 1863-67 ; of St Peter, Southampton, 1867-69 ; of Knowle, Somerset, 1869-70 ; of Tottenham 1870-76 ; of Lynmouth 1880-81 ; Vicar of Leighland, Somerset, 1881-87 ; Curate of All Saints, Clifton, 1887-89 ; of Upper Street, St Leonard's-on-Sea, 1890-96 ; Rector of Rumboldswyke 1896-1904. Latterly resided at 19, Carisbrooke Road, St Leonard's-on-Sea ; died there 23 October. Mr Farthing married 27 April 1871 at All Hallows, Tottenham, Anne Elizabeth Marie, eldest daughter of G. H. Jackson, M.D., of Lower Tottenham ; she died 23 June 1912.

Rev. Henry Falcon Gipps (1883), son of Walter Gipps, Esq., of Dover (of St John's, B.A. 1847), born 5 November 1859 at Dover ; educated at Tonbridge School. Curate of Thornhill Lees 1882-85 ; of Barnes 1885-89 ; of Chiswick 1889-94 ; of St George, Beckenham, 1895-96 ; Vicar of Hundon, near Clare, Suffolk, 1896-1914 ; died at Hundon Vicarage 13 January. Mr Gipps married in 1893 Miss Osburn ; his widow survives him.

Captain Reginald Hall (matriculated 1879, did not graduate). Son of Rev. Henry Hall, Headmaster of the Grammar School, St Albans, and afterwards Vicar of St Paul's, Cambridge. Born at St Albans 25 February 1860 ; educated at Haileybury College. Ran for Cambridge in the "Three Miles" 1880. Passed as a University Candidate into the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, 1881. Lieut. Royal Warwickshire Regiment 9 September 1882, Captain 5 July 1889. Captain Hall retired from the Army some years ago and died 12 May at a Nursing Home in London.

Rev. Canon Augustus Jessopp (1848). A notice of Dr Jessopp has already appeared in our pages (vol. xxxv, 345-8). To this may be added the following notes : Dr Jessopp was born at Albury Place, Cheshunt,

20 December 1823, and, as he was fond of telling, was patted on the head as a child by Charles Lamb. While Headmaster of Helston Grammar School he acted as editor of "The Helston Grammar School Magazine," this ran to eight numbers (1857-9). In Boase and Courtney's "Bibliotheca Cornubiensis," 275, will be found a list of the articles contributed by Dr and Mrs Jessopp. Mrs Jessopp was a daughter of Charles Cotesworth, RN., of Liverpool, and died at Scarning Rectory 6 November 1905, aged 82.

Alfred John Jukes-Browne (1874), died 14 August at Westleigh, Ashfield Road, Torquay. See p. 73.

Samuel Wayland Kershaw (1859) : the parentage of Mr Kershaw is not given in the College Register, he is stated to have been the son of the Rev. John Kershaw of The Cranhamns, Gloucestershire. From September 1849 until July 1855 he was at King's College School, London, his mother, Mrs Elizabeth Kershaw, was then living at 17, Grove Place, Brixton. After taking his degree Mr Kershaw was engaged in literary and journalistic work, and was for a time Librarian to the Royal Institute of Architects. In 1870 he was appointed Curator (or Librarian) of Lambeth Palace Library, a post he held for 40 years until 1910. Many workers in that collection were indebted to Mr Kershaw for assistance in their researches, and have a kindly remembrance of his helpful though at times rather fussy ways, of his pride in the Library, and of the energy with which he used to beg for additions to the collection. Another feature was the constant succession of small boys who brought the books and tended to the fires, so singularly inadequate in the winter time. At Lambeth he served under four Archbishops (Tait, Temple, Benson, and Davidson). On his retirement, Archbishop Davidson, on behalf of himself and a number of Bishops and others who appreciated his labours, presented Mr Kershaw with a gold watch. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, of the Huguenot Society, and Honorary Member of the Kent, Guernsey, and Picardy Archaeological Societies, and of the Society of Architects. He contributed many papers to the Proceedings of these and other societies and magazines. He also published : "The Art Treasures of Lambeth Palace Library" ; "Surrey Sketches in the Olden Time" ; "Protestants from France." One of his latest papers was on "The Archbishops' Manors in Sussex." He died 19 November at 17 Dorlcote Road, Wandsworth Common, aged 78.

Rev. John Henry Reginald Kirby (1873), son of the Rev. Henry Thomas Murdoch Kirby (of St John's, B.A. 1844, see vol. xx, 227), Vicar of Mayfield, Sussex ; baptized at Mayfield, 5 August 1849, he was a grandson of Sir Henry Thompson, Rector of Frant, and was educated at Lancing College. Curate of Hambleden 1873-75 ; of Hawkhurst 1875-84 ; Vicar of Patrixbourne with Bridge 1884-97 ; Vicar of Mayfield 1897-1912. He was the fourth generation of his family to hold the last (a family) living. Mr Kirby continued the work of restoring and beautifying Mayfield Church, now one of the most stately in Sussex. He also built new Schools for the parish, and secured the site for the parish room. He died 24 January at Upper Norwood, aged 64. Mr Kirby married 21 January 1886, at Patrixbourne, Caroline Jane, only surviving child of the Rev. Richard Drake, Rector of Stourmouth, Kent.

Sir William Lee Warner, G.C.S.I. (1869), son of the Rev. Henry James Lee Warner (St John's, B.A. 1825), Vicar of Little Walsingham ; born at Little Walsingham 13 April 1846 ; educated at Rugby (see vol. xxxv, 209).

Rev Canon Joseph McCormick (1857), son of Mr William McCormick, sometime M.P. for Londonderry; born in Liverpool 29 October 1834; educated at Liverpool College, Bingley. While at the University he distinguished himself as an all-round athlete. He was in the Cambridge Eleven in 1854 and 1856; in the latter year, when he was captain, he also rowed in the Cambridge boat. He was in addition a very fine boxer. He was more than 6 ft. 1 in. in height, and even as a young man weighed well over 13 st. As a batsman he is described in "Scores and Biographies" as one of the hardest of hitters, with a forward style of play. His bowling, modelled on that of the once-famous William Buttress, was slow round-arm, with a great deal of "twist." He did not do much in either of his 'Varsity matches at Lord's, but had the satisfaction of captaining the winning side in 1856, when the splendid all-round cricket of Mr Joseph Makinson decided the issue. Canon McCormick only once played for Gentlemen against Players—at Lord's in 1857—when the late Mr Reginald Hankie caused quite a sensation by scoring 70 against the bowling of Jackson, Willscher, and Wisden. He had little time for first-class cricket after he left Cambridge, but took part in the Canterbury Week in 1866, 1867 and 1868, playing in 1866 under the assumed name of J. Cambridge. In 1868 he played perhaps the innings of his life, scoring 137 for North of the Thames against South of the Thames. This was a memorable game, as Mr W. G. Grace, though he made 130 and 102 not out—the first instance in modern first-class cricket of two "centuries" in one match—was on the losing side. As an Irishman it was fitting that later in life he should take an *ad eundem* degree at Trinity College, Dublin, to which University he owed his D.D. Dr McCormick was ordained by Dr Tait, at the time Bishop of London, in 1858, with a licence to St Peter's, Regent Square. He, however, went to Ireland two years later, to become rector of Dunmore East, Waterford, but in 1864 he returned to London to be a member of the staff at St Stephen's, Marylebone. In 1867 he was appointed to St Peter's, Deptford, and after being incumbent there for eight years the trustees of Holy Trinity, Hull, nominated him vicar of that parish. Here he was also rural dean. The Archbishop of York made him Prebendary of South Newbold in York Minster in 1884, and in 1890 Queen Victoria appointed him one of her honorary chaplains, and later a chaplain-in-ordinary. He was also honorary chaplain to King Edward VII. and to the present King. For twenty years he was chaplain of the Hull Rifle Volunteers, and retired with the Volunteer's decoration. After being in Hull for nineteen years, in 1894 Mr McCormick once more returned to London, to become vicar of St Augustine's, Highbury. Here he remained until 1900, when Dr Creighton appointed him to the important benefice of St James's, Piccadilly, in succession to Bishop A. Barry. Canon McCormick, who published the sermons he delivered as select preacher at Oxford in 1895-96, with the title "What is sin?" was one of the leaders of what may be regarded as the older school of evangelicals, being less a party man than a firm maintainer of the Established Church as formed on the basis of the Reformation settlement. He was in years gone by a much appreciated speaker at the Islington Clerical Meetings and other gatherings of evangelical churchmen. But while there was no doubt as to his own opinions his influence was always towards fellowship between different Church parties. A wide circle of people both in London and in Yorkshire will remember him as a man of real spiritual influence. Canon McCormick married 20 April 1871 at Dunmore, East Waterford, Frances Harriet, eldest surviving daughter of Lieut.-Col. and the Hon. Mrs Haines, and grand-daughter of the late Field Marshal Viscount Gough. She died 8 January 1913 at St

James Rectory; Canon McCormick died 9 April 1914 at the same Rectory. Three of his sons have been Members of the College; the names of two appear in our "War List," and the Rev J. G. McCormick, Vicar of St Michael's, Chester Square, following in his father's footsteps, has recently been appointed Honorary Chaplain to King George.

Thomas Herbert Maddy (1863), son of Thomas Watkin Maddy, of Sutton Court, Hereford, banker; baptized at Hereford 24 December 1840; educated at Harrow. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 27 January 1863, called to the Bar 26 January 1867. Died 22 March at 51 Argyle Road, West Ealing, aged 73.

Rev Frederick Charles Marshall (1884), son of John Hewson Marshall, of Grimsby; born at Grimsby 23 March 1861; educated at Shrewsbury School. Curate of Wheathamstead, Herts, 1884-87; Rector of Doddington, in the Isle of Ely, 1887-1914. Died at the Rectory 25 December. Mr Marshall did a great deal of public work, he was Chairman of the Doddington Parish Council and of the School Managers and also for many years a member of the Isle of Ely County Council.

Edward Alfred Martell (1903), son of the Rev. Alfred Whiston Frost Martell; born 28 May 1880 at South Hackney; educated at St John's School, Leatherhead. While at College Mr Martell was a Choral Student; after leaving College he was Master for a year at Yarmouth Grammar School, then a Master at Abingdon School 1904-10, and at Christ's Hospital, West Horsham, 1910-12. He died, from the result of an accident, on 24 September, at Harting.

Rev. Philip Hughes Moore (1864), son of Thomas Moore, Esq., baptized at Ramsey, Isle of Man, 12 February 1839. Curate of Swansea 1864-67; Chaplain to Seamen on the Tyne 1867-76; Curate of Fenton 1876-78; Chaplain to the Lichfield Barge Mission 1879-84; Curate of Chesterton, Staffs, 1885-88; Vicar at St Peter, Tynemouth, 1888-1911. Latterly resided at 8 Upper Marlborough Road, St Albans; died there 14 November, aged 75. Mr Moore married 6 July 1865 at Stockport, Eleanor, third daughter of the Rev. C. K. Prescott, Rector of Stockport.

Sir Charles William Morrison-Bell, admitted 12 October 1854, resided for a short time, but did not graduate; his name, while in residence, was Charles William Bell, he took the name of Morrison-Bell in 1905. Son of William Bell, of Ford Hall, near Sunderland, born 18 March 1833, and baptized at Bishopwearmouth 19 April. After leaving College he was for some years an officer in the 15th Hussars, the dates of his commissions being: Cornet 1 June 1855, Lieutenant 9 May 1856. After leaving the regular army he was an officer in the Lancashire Hussar Yeomanry Cavalry, the Durham Artillery Militia, and Major of the 3rd Battalion Durham Rifle Volunteers. He was created a baronet in 1905, he was a J.P. for the counties of Sussex, Wilts, Northumberland, and Durham, and a D.L. for Durham. He died 20 October at his residence, Otterburn Hall, Otterburn, Northumberland. Mr Bell married 1 September 1863, Louisa Maria, second daughter of the late William Henry Dawes, of The Hall, Kenilworth.

Reginald Morshead (1872), son of the Rev. Henry John Morshead, Rector of Kelly, Devon, born at Kelly 27 November 1848; educated at Marlborough College and Beaumaris School. After taking his degree he was for a short time master at King Edward's School, Berkhamstead. Became a partner in the banking firm of Gill, Morshead & Co., Tavistock. Died 28 September at his residence, Hurlitch Court, Tavistock. Mr Morshead married 16 September 1880, Ella Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Grace Wilson Sperling.

Hugh John Mossop (1900), youngest son of Robert Peel Mossop, Esq., of Peter's Point, Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire; born 12 September 1879 at Sutton Bridge; educated at King's Lynn Grammar School. Died 15 November at The Shrubbery, Ketton, Rutland. Mr Mossop married 3 August 1904, at St Matthew's Church, Sutton Bridge, Adela Marian, youngest daughter of William Grimley, Esq., of Sutton Bridge.

Rev. Charles Ammon Moull (1878), son of Charles Moull, of Chelmsford; baptized in the parish church there 23 May 1855; educated at Bishops Stortford School. Curate of East Hatley, Cambs, 1878-80; of St Peter, March, 1881-83; of St. Mary, Bedford, 1883-85; of Hove 1886-95; Perpetual Curate of St Andrew's, Hove, 1895-1906. Latterly resided at Brentwood; died 22 August at a Nursing Home in London.

William Wynn Pratt Pittom (1911), son of Thomas Pittom, Esq.; born at Barby, Northamptonshire; educated at the Northampton and County School. He was a Scholar and Exhibitioner of the College and a B.Sc. of the University of London. He died 10 October at a Nursing Home in Rugby.

Colonel Henry Platt, C.B.; admitted 5 October 1864, but did not graduate. Eldest son of John Platt, of Werneth Park, Oldham; born at Oldham 26 December 1844. Educated at Cheltenham College and the Friedrich Wilhelm's Real Schule, Berlin. He was a partner in the firm of Williams and Co., bankers, Chester and North Wales (now Lloyd's Bank, Ltd.). He was High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire 1877, of Anglesey 1880; first Mayor of Bangor 1883. He took a great interest in the Militia, and was for some time Colonel of the 4th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers (Carnarvon Militia); he was made a C.B. in 1907 for his long services to the Militia. He made several efforts to enter Parliament as a Conservative, contesting Carnarvon North in 1885 and 1886 and the Carnarvon District in 1900 against Mr Lloyd George, but was unsuccessful on all three occasions. He was Provincial Grand Master of the North Wales Freemasons. He died 13 October at Llandudno. Col. Platt married 22 January 1868, Eleanor, second daughter of Richard Sykes, of Edgeley House, co. Chester.

Rev. Clifford William Power-Mountney, matriculated 1869 as C. W. Power, but did not graduate; he took the name of Power-Mountney by advertisement in *The Times* of 26 September 1894. Son of the Rev. John Peckleton Power, incumbent of Nutley, Sussex; baptized at Nutley 30 November 1849. Curate of Ringwood 1874-75; of Sopley, Hants, 1875-77; Incumbent of Buckland, Tasmania, 1878-82; Assistant Priest of St David's Cathedral, Hobart, Tasmania, 1882-84; Headmaster of Christ Church School, Toowoomba, Queensland, 1884-87; Curate of St James', Sydney, 1887-88; Incumbent of Katoomba, New South Wales, 1889-92; Curate of Chislehurst, Kent, 1892-94; of Christ Church, Ealing, 1894-95; of Great Greenford, Middlesex, 1895-97; of St Gabriel's, Pimlico, 1897-99; of St Saviour, Chelsea, 1899-1901; Vicar of Icklesham, Sussex, 1901-14. Died at Icklesham Vicarage 18 January.

Rev. Roger Kerrison Preston (1874), son of Jacob Preston, of Great Yarmouth; born there 19 October 1847; educated at Yarmouth Grammar School. Curate of St Mary, Lowgate, Kingston-upon-Hull, 1873-79; Chaplain to the Hull Borough Asylum 1877-80; Curate of Sculcoates, Hull, 1879-80; Chaplain to the Chester County Asylum, Upton, Cheshire, 1880-87; Vicar of St James', Congleton, 1887-93; Vicar of St Marks, Dunham Massey, Altringham, 1893-1914. Died at St Mark's Vicarage 28 March.

Matthew Henry Pugh (1873), son of the Rev. Matthew Pugh, Headmaster of Rishworth School; baptized at Congleton 25 June 1852; educated at Rishworth School. Mr Pugh was for some time Modern Languages Master at Cranleigh School; he took a great interest in the College Mission. Died 4 July at 29 Devonshire Road, Bristol, aged 62.

Donald Williamson Rennie (1907), Second Lieutenant, 1st Warwickshire Regiment; killed in action 11 November. See special notice.

Harold William Roseveare, elected scholar December 1913; Second Lieutenant, Wiltshire Regiment. Died 20 September of wounds received in action. See special notice.

Rev. Jeremiah Pledger Seabrook (1867), son of John Seabrook, farmer; baptized at Springfield, Essex, 22 June 1844. Curate of Kirkstall 1869-71; of Gargrave 1871-72; of Burton Agnes 1872-75; of St Martin, Brighton, and Acting Chaplain to the Forces at Dover and Aldershot 1876-78; Vicar of Stonesby 1878-1914; and Rector of Waltham-on-the-Wolds 1893-1914. Died 25 September. Mr Seabrook was a J.P. for Leicestershire and a well-known follower of the Belvoir Hounds. By his will he left a large number of charitable bequests.

Rev. Prebendary William Selwyn (1862), eldest son of the Right Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand, and afterwards of Lichfield; born 27 March 1840, at Eton. Prebendary Selwyn was, we believe, the last survivor of the party that sailed from Plymouth in December 1841 with the first Bishop of New Zealand. As a boy of nine he returned to England in H.M.S. *Dido* in charge of one of the sailors, who proved, as he often used to say, a most efficient substitute for a nurse. He then entered at Eton, and after a short visit to his parents in New Zealand entered at St John's. Curate of Chaddesley Corbett 1864-66; Secretary and Treasurer of the Melanesian Mission 1873-79; Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield 1875-78; Commissary for the Bishop of Melanesia 1877-91; Vicar of Bromfield, Salop, 1866-1907; Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral 1901-14. Died 24 December, at his residence, Quarry House, Hereford. Mr Selwyn married 20 October 1864 at Trinity Church, Ipswich, Harriet Susan, elder daughter of the Rev. Ambrose Steward, of Lower Hill House, Ipswich; she died 28 October 1913 at the Quarry House, Hereford; both she and her husband were buried at Bromfield. Prebendary Selwyn was an excellent parish priest, knowing every one of his parishioners intimately with an interest that followed them through life and, with a kindly, half-humorous contempt for much of the modern parochial machinery, attained, through his own unwearied diligence in visitation, the result which that machinery is designed to accomplish. He was on many boards, but, as was natural, was perhaps most keenly interested in foreign mission work, and was one of the most familiar figures at the annual gatherings on St Barnabas day of the Eton association of the Mission. He was also a member of the Council of Selwyn College.

Rev. Henry Herbert Surgey, matriculated from St John's, but after residing three Terms migrated to Christ's College, taking his B.A. degree from there in 1886. He was also a B.A. of the University of London 1881, and of Victoria University, Manchester, 1904. Son of Cornelius Surgey, of Nottingham; born there 13 February 1857; educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and Owen's College, Manchester. Second Master of Dorset County School 1887-90; Curate of Cattislock 1890-1902; Curate of Somerby and Assistant Master of Grantham School 1902-05; Rector of Muckton with Burwell and Walmgate, near Louth, co. Lincoln, 1905-1914. Died 28 February at Muckton Rectory.

John Tillard (1877), son of the Rev. Richard Henry Tillard (St John's, B.A. 1838), Rector of Blakeney, Norfolk; baptized at Blakeney 15 April 1855. He was appointed in 1877 Classical Master at Cowbridge School; he became one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools and died 23 March at his residence, 9, Marlborough Lane, Walcot, Bath, aged 59.

Rev. Frederic Tobin (1872), son of the Rev. John Tobin, incumbent of St John's Church, Liscard, Wallasey, Cheshire (of Christ Church, Oxford, who died 27 June 1874, and was son of Sir John Tobin, Mayor of Liverpool, who was knighted 10 May 1820, and died 27 February 1851); born 5 July 1849; educated at Rugby. He was in the Rugby XI 1867-68; in the Cambridge XI. 1870-72; played for the English XV against Scotland 1871, and in the Huntingdon County XI. Curate of Croydon 1873-75; of Caversham 1875-83; Vicar of Charlecote, near Warwick, 1884-1914; Rural Dean of North Kington 1896-1908. Died 28 September at Folkestone.

William Warren (1861), eldest son of the late William Warren, J.P. of Cambridge; baptized in St Clement's Church, Cambridge, 27 February 1837; educated at Oakham School. Mr Warren, who was a Fellow of the Entomological Society, was latterly connected with the Tring Museum, and died 18 October at Hemel Hempstead, aged 75.

Rev. Harry St John Wilding (1878), son of the Rev. James Henry Wilding, Rector of St Albans, Worcester; Baptized at St Albans 11 June 1856; educated at Oakham School. Curate of St Lawrence, Evesham, 1903-05; of St Andrew, Pershore, 1905-09; Rector of Nafford with Birlingham, near Pershore, 1909-14. Died at Birlingham Rectory 14 September, aged 58. Mr Wilding married 3 June 1884, at St Michael's, Highgate, Emily E. A., second daughter of the late James Sherlock, M.D., of Powyke, near Worcester.

Benjamin Francis Williams, K.C. (1866), only son of the Rev. Enoch Williams, of Merthyr Tydfil, born 27 February 1845; educated at Shrewsbury School. Admitted a student of the Middle Temple 11 April 1864; called to the Bar 26 January 1867; Q.C. 1885; Bencher of the Middle Temple 26 May 1891; Autumn Reader 1901; Treasurer 1913. He was a member of the South Wales Circuit, where he soon achieved great success. Some anecdotes of his skill as an advocate will be found in Mr F. C. Philip's "My varied life," pp. 250-255. He was appointed Recorder of Carmarthen in 1887, and in 1890 first Recorder of Cardiff, holding this until his death. He unsuccessfully fought two Parliamentary contests: at West Monmouth in 1885, and at Merthyr Tydfil in 1892; in both cases he was severely defeated. He died 28 July at his residence, 38 Craven Hill Gardens, London. Mr Francis Williams married 8 September 1869, at St George's, Tredegar, Williameta Ann, only daughter of the late John Hughes, Esq., of Aberclyn, co. Brecon, and niece of the Rev. Williams Hughes, of Ebbw Vale, Monmouth.

Rev. Canon Joseph Samuel Wilsden (B.A. 1859 as J. S. Pickles; he took the name of Wilsden by advertisement in the *Church Times* of 6 April 1889), son of William Pickles, yeoman farmer, baptized at Wilsden, Yorks, 24 May 1835; educated at Bingley Grammar School. Curate of St Saviour, Liverpool, 1859-66; Curate of St Saviour, Everton, 1866-69, and Vicar 1869-80; Vicar of Wooler 1880-1910; Rural Dean of Glendale 1898-1910; Chaplain to the Bishop of Newcastle-on-Tyne 1907-10; Honorary Canon of St Ethelburga in Newcastle Cathedral 1887-1914. When he went to Everton it was a new Mission District, and while there he got the Church, the Schools, and the parsonage house built; he was one of the founders and the

first Honorary Secretary of the Chester Diocesan Finance Association; when he left it was not possible to replace him by an unpaid successor. The Bishop of Chester presented him to Wooler, a country parish in the heart of the Cheviots, his Church and home, were twelve miles, over moorland and dale, to a railway station. To him it was at first topsy-turvydom, but he soon adopted himself to the new conditions. After retiring from Wooler he went to live at Ty-Gabaith, near Abergale, North Wales, where he died on 15 April. Canon Wilsden married 11 April 1866, at the Parish Church, Preston, Ursula Catterall, eldest daughter of the late David Kinnear Brown, of Orrisdale, Isle of Man; she died 15 October 1888, at Wooler Vicarage, aged 66.

Rev. Charles Wing (1850), son of William Wing, of Thornhaugh, co. Northampton; baptized 13 September 1827. Rector of Staunton, Notts, 1851-64; Rector of Frowlesworth, co. Leicester, 1864-65; Curate of Crundale, Kent, 1866-68; Rector of Foston, co. Leicester, 1868-1900; Chaplain to the Blaby Union 1873-93. Latterly resided at Hestercombe, Holly Walk, Leamington; died there 15 April, aged 86. His wife, Elizabeth Sarah, died 1 December 1911, at Hestercombe, aged 78.

Rev. Vernon George Yonge (1845), eldest son of Weston Yonge, of Charnes Hall, co. Stafford; born 4 July 1823; educated at Stamford School. Curate of Pyke and Lyde, co. Hereford, 1846-47; of Croxton, Staffs, 1848-53; of Ullingswick, co. Hereford, 1853-54; of Great Bolas, Salop, 1855-63; Vicar of Doddington, Cheshire, 1868-78; Rector of Whitmore, Staffs, 1878-85; Rector of Brattleby, Lincolnshire, 1885-89. Mr Yonge died at Charnes Hall, Ecclesall, Staffordshire, 20 August, aged 91. He married 27 July 1848 Frances, daughter of Nathaniel Cave, of Barbados, West Indies.

The following deaths were not noted in the years in which they occurred:

Rev. William Marsden Du Rieu (1867), son of Louis Adolphus Du Rieu, manufacturer; born in the parish of St Giles in the Fields 5 June 1843, Curate of St Mary Magdalene, Paddington, 1867-69; of St Barnabas, Pimlico, 1869-79; of Sudbury, Suffolk, 1879-82; of the Church of the Ascension, Lavender Hill, 1883-85; Vicar of St Thomas in the City and Diocese of Auckland, New Zealand, 1885-1907. Died September 28 1907 in Napier Street, Auckland, New Zealand.

Rev. William Addy Proctor (1860), son of William Proctor of Chipping Hill, solicitor; baptized at Witham, Essex, 23 November 1834. Ordained Deacon 1859 and Priest 1860 by the Bishop of Rochester. Resided at Trevella, Wrotham Road, Gravesend; died there 5 December 1912, aged 78. He was a brother of Richard Anthony Proctor, the Astronomer.

Rev. Horace Stone Wilcocks (1859), son of James Blackmore Wilcocks, solicitor, of Exeter; baptized 7 February 1835. Curate of St Luke, Heywood, Lancashire, 1859-60; of St James, Devonport, 1866-73; of St Peter, Plymouth, 1866-73; Vicar of St James the Less, Plymouth, 1873-75. He had a dispute with the Bishop of Exeter as to residence, having let the Vicarage House, and resigned; he held no further preferment in the Church. Died 24 October 1912 at his residence, Chieveley, Seymour Road, Mannamead, Plymouth, aged 78. Mr Wilcocks married 4 September 1865 at St James', Devonport, Caroline Elizabeth, only daughter of Francis F. Jemmett, Esq., of Horne Park, Stoke Damerell.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term, 1915.

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

(1) The honour of knighthood is conferred upon William Kellman Chandler (B.A. 1880). Sir William K. Chandler was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 25 June 1879, and was soon afterwards appointed to a legal office in Barbados, where he has held many legal appointments. He is at the present time Master in Chancery and Judge of the Assistant Court of Appeal, Barbados. He was created a C.M.G. in 1902.

(2) The Companionship of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire was conferred on Kiran Chandra Dé (matriculated 1892). Mr Dé was appointed to the Indian Civil Service in 1892, and is now a Magistrate and Collector, Bengal.

On January 23 it was announced that the King, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, had been pleased to appoint Mr J. G. Hay Halkett (B.A. 1885), Stipendiary Magistrate at Hull, to be a Metropolitan Police Magistrate. His district includes the Greenwich and Woolwich Police Courts. Mr Halkett was educated at Cheltenham, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 17 November 1887, and became a member of the North Eastern Circuit. He was appointed Stipendiary Magistrate at Hull 12 June 1901. His early practice at the Bar was of use to him at Hull in presiding over Board of Trade inquiries regarding wrecks. As magistrate at Hull he paid special attention through the Children's Court to the welfare of children, and leaves behind him a splendid memorial of his work in the Hull Boy's Club.

The *London Gazette* of 1 December 1914 contained the announcement from the War Office that the King had been



Second-Lieut. H. N. ATKINSON, D.S.O.
(3rd Batt. Cheshire Regiment).

graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of the following Officer to be a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of his services with the Expeditionary Force :

"Second Lieutenant Henry Noel Atkinson, 3rd Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment. For conspicuous gallantry under a heavy fire from front and both flanks, by collecting a few men and checking the enemy, thereby facilitating the retirement of his comrades."

Second Lieutenant Atkinson is a son of the Rev Canon Arthur Atkinson, formerly Vicar of Audlem : he entered the College from the Charterhouse in 1908, but his health giving way he left to take up an out-door life. He studied farming and pursued golf as a recreation. He was gazetted Second Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion of the Cheshire Regiment 12 March 1913, and became Amateur Golf champion of Wales in 1913. We regret to learn that Lieut. Atkinson is wounded and missing.

Sir William J. Goulding (B.A. 1879) was, on the 27th of January last, elected Chairman of the Irish Railway Clearing House for the year 1915.

A Commission on Unemployment was on 22 December 1914 appointed by Royal Letters Patent of the Dominion of Canada, Province of Ontario ; the Secretary of the Commission is Mr G. E. Jackson (B.A. 1911), formerly Foundation Scholar and sometime MacMahon Law Student of the College.

The Board of Trade have appointed a Committee to inquire into the causes of the present rise in the retail price of coal sold for domestic use, especially to the poorer classes of customers in London and other centres ; Mr A. W. Flux (B.A. 1887), formerly Fellow of the College, is a member of the Committee ; he has been Director of the Census of Production at the Board of Trade since 1911.

Mr Cloutesley S. H. Brereton (B.A. 1886), on the invitation of the University of Paris, delivered on January 31 one of a series of eight lectures dealing with various aspects of the War. His subject was "An English view of the War."

At the annual general meeting of the Royal Meteorological Society, held on January 20, Mr F. Campbell Bayard (B.A. 1874) was elected one of the Secretaries of the Society for the ensuing year.

At the Annual Meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, held on February 12, Professor R. A. Sampson (B.A. 1888) was elected President for the ensuing year.

At the Annual Meeting of the Geological Society, held on February 19, a portion of the Lyell Fund was awarded to Mr J. Parkinson (B.A. 1903) in recognition of valuable work done not only on the Petrology of the Channel Islands and the South-West of Britain, but also on the Geology of parts of Nigeria and Liberia.

At the same Meeting Dr J. E. Marr, formerly President, was elected a Member of the Council, and Dr A. Strahan one of the Vice-Presidents.

Professor Ernest Henry Starling, F.R.S., has been appointed the Linacre Lecturer for the College for the year 1915; he is the Jodrell Professor of Physiology at University College, London.

Mr Balak Ram, I.C.S. (1900) has been appointed Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, at Poona, Bombay.

Mr G. E. A. C. Monck-Mason, was appointed His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Diarbekir, as from 1 October 1914. The appointment was notified by the Foreign Office on 30 December 1914, as having been made prior to the outbreak of hostilities with Turkey.

One of the Smith's Prizes has been awarded to Mr H. Jeffreys (B.A. 1913) for his Essays : (1) "Certain hypotheses as to the internal Structure of the Earth and Moon"; (2) "On a possible distribution of Meteors."

The following members of the College were called to the Bar at the Inner Temple on the 26th of January last : P. Clouts (B.A. and LL.B. 1914) and N. E. Rosenberg (B.A. and LL.B. 1914).

Mr W. H. Templeman (B.A. 1906), formerly Scholar and afterwards MacMahon Law Student of the College, has been appointed to a Mastership at the King's School, Canterbury.

Mr F. G. Rose (B.A. 1907), M.B., B.C., has been appointed Government Pathologist in British Guiana.

Mr S. I. Levy (B.A. 1912) has received an appointment in connexion with the Committee for the supply of high explosives under Lord Moulton, now "The High Explosives Department."

W. N. C. Belgrave (B.A. 1913) has been appointed Assistant Mycologist to the Government of the Federated Malay States.

At the B.Sc. examination of the University of London, held last Term, the following members of the College passed with Honours: Francis Puryer White, with first class honours in Mathematics, and William George Palmer (B.A. 1914), with first class honours in Chemistry.

During the past Lent Term sermons have been preached in the College Chapel as follows : January 31, Rev. B. T. D. Smith ; February 7, Rev. Canon G. H. Whitaker ; February 14, Rev. Dr T. G. Bonney ; February 28, Rev. R. S. Eves.

The Rev. Dr A. Caldecott (B.A. 1880), formerly Fellow and Dean of the College, now Dean and Professor of Philosophy in King's College, London, has been appointed Prebendary of Caddington Major in St Paul's Cathedral.

The Rev. A. W. Callis (B.A. 1877), Rector of Salford, Chipping Norton, has also been appointed Rector of Little Rollright.

The Rev. A. M. Cott (B.A. 1882), Vicar of Great Ashby near Lutterworth, has been appointed Rural Dean of Guthlaxton, III.

The Rev. H. Ward (B.A. 1885), Vicar of Appleton-le-Street with Amotherby, near Malton, Yorks, has been appointed Rural Dean of Helmsley.

The Rev. G. D. White (B.A. 1887), Rector of Wallasey, has been appointed a Surrogate in the Diocese of Chester.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Joseph Gough McCormick (B.A. 1896), to be one of His Majesty's Honorary Chaplains as from the 22nd of January last.

The Rev. H. S. Crole-Rees (B.A. 1906), has been appointed Chaplain to H.M.A.S. *Australia*, to date from January 26.

The preacher at the ordination at Rochester was the Rev. Dr G. C. Allen, Vicar of Higham, and at Southwell the Rev. H. Lovell Clarke, Vicar of All Saints', Nottingham.

The following ecclesiastical appointments of members of the College are announced :—

Name	Degree	From	To be
Vinter, R. K.	(1869)	V. Marton-cum-Grafton, York	R. Houghton Conquest, Beds.
Whitaker, G. S.	(1897)	R. Plaiford, Romney	V. Somerton, Somerset
Cheese, W. G.	(1905)	C. All Saints', Peterborough	V. Duddington
Browne, A. B.	(1879)	R. Bradfield, Sheffield	V. Marton-cum-Grafton, York
Jackson, G. F.	(1883)	V. Locking, Weston-super-Mare	V. St John's, Cherryhinton
Wilkinson, G. G.	(1881)	C. Christ Church, Horeham Road	R. Cold Overton and Knessington
Hurst, R. F.	(1908)	C. St Mary's, Crumpsall	V. St Andrew's, Cleveleys.
Jones, I. W.	(1901)	V. St Mark's, Swansea	V. Cockett-with-Wanarlwydd, Swansea
Whiting, W. H.	(1884)	V. St Matthew's, Sutton Bridge	V. St Andrew's, Langton, or Woodhall Spa
Taylor, R. O. P.	(1899)	C. All Saints', Edinburgh	P.C. Prestwold-with-Hoton, Loughborough
Clarke, W. F.	(1897)	V. St John's, Cheltenham	V. St Andrew's, Watford
Betts, J. A.	(1879)	V. St Stephen's, Portland Town	R. Stokesby-with-Herringby
Wallis, A. T.	(1891)	V. Strood	R. Cliffe-at-Hoo

The following members of the College were ordained on the fourth Sunday in Advent (20 December 1914) :—DEACONS : R. L. Williams (B.A. 1913), by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, in Wells Cathedral, licenced to Bridgewater ; H. T. Mogridge (B.A. 1913), by the Bishop of Peterborough, in his Cathedral, licenced to Christ Church, Northampton. PRIESTS : R. P. Griffiths (B.A. 1912), by the Bishop of Chelmsford, and P. K. Haslam (B.A. 1912), by the Bishop of Southwark.

The following appeared in *The Morning Post* of Jan. 21st :

NOTABLE GIFT TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

FINE PIECE OF IRONWORK RESTORED.

The National Art-Collections Fund has been fortunate in being able to restore to Westminster Abbey a wrought-iron Grille, which was removed from its site about 1820. This fine specimen of Sixteenth Century craftsmanship in protective ornament formerly enclosed the tomb, in the east end of the south aisle of Henry VII.'s Chapel, of Lady Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII., and afterwards Countess of Richmond, who died in 1509. She was the special patroness of Caxton, and founded St John's and

Christ's Colleges, Cambridge, and her "plain and just" epitaph was composed by Erasmus. The altar tomb itself is the work of the famous Florentine artist Pietro Torrigiano and his English assistants, and is considered, from the point of view of the features, hands, and drapery of the effigy, to be among the most excellent figures in the Abbey.

The Grille, extremely important from its historical interest, is 9 ft. long, has a width of 4 ft. 11 in., and is, considering its adventures, in a remarkably good state of preservation. At each of its angles and in the centre of the long sides is a rectangular pillar, with applied Gothic moulding, the upper part being twisted and surrounded by a finial, on which revolves a flag, originally painted. The sides are composed of vertical bars of lozenge section, supporting a horizontal band, with edges of twisted cable moulding, formerly ornamented with small appliques. On the upper edge is a line of fleurs-de-lys, alternately with pikeheads. Some verses by John Skelton, written on parchment and framed, formerly hung on it.

The removal of the Grille is explained by the extensive and almost irresponsible alterations and repairs carried out by the vandal architect Wyatt and his mason-assistant Gayfere, completed in 1822, the funds for which were obtained by Dean Vincent in the form of a Parliamentary Grant in 1807. That intelligent restoration was necessary appears from a description of the chapel in 1803 as "almost a shapeless ruin." At the conclusion of these repairs the Grille was missing, presumably spirited away by one of Wyatt's assistants in his zeal for thorough restoration. A collection of notes from the records of St John's College, Cambridge, made by the present Master, contains a complete specification, dated 1512, for the design and construction of the Grille, which fixes the cost, and is, in fact, part of an agreement between the maker and the Master of the College for constructing and erecting the Grille round the tomb. The specification agrees in every detail with the present Grille, and it will also be remembered that the Lady Margaret was the foundress of the College. Further, in a History of the Abbey Church of St Peter's, Westminster, published by Ackermann in 1812, there is an illustration of the tomb showing the Grille in its place. Having come into the possession of Messrs Harding, of St James's Square, the Grille was purchased from them by the National Art-Collections Fund, the head of that firm contributing generously to the purchase price.

The Dean and Chapter, satisfied as to the identity of the Grille by the report of Professor Lethaby, the official Surveyor to the Abbey, welcomed the offer of the National Art-

Collections Fund to restore the Grille to its original position round the tomb. Its re-erection has now been completed, and the public is thus enabled to see the tomb in practically the same condition as when it was first erected in the early part of the Sixteenth Century.

It may be of interest to add that the Contracts for the Tomb of the Lady Margaret and of the Grille which surrounds it were first printed in *The Eagle* for December 1894 (Vol. xviii, 341-346). The Contract for the Tomb was made between her executors and Torrigiano; that for the Grille between the Master, Nicholas Metcalfe, and Cornelius Symondson, of St Clement Danes, Smith. In *The Eagle* for March 1910 (Vol. xxxi, 135) a letter from Bishop Fisher (reproduced in facsimile) to the Prior of Saint Bartholomew's was printed asking the Prior to "se Peter's work for my ladyes tomb."

Prints of these documents were sent to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster when the offer of the Grille was made to them.

In connexion with this the following letter, which was printed in *The Times* of 18 June, 1914, is also of interest:—

Sir,—Visitors to Westminster Abbey are familiar with Torrigiano's noble tomb of the Lady Margaret Beaufort, wife of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, and mother of King Henry VII., who survived her son by a few weeks and who lies in the south aisle of his famous chapel. More, perhaps, than any other woman of her time she retains an honoured place in our modern concerns. Her protection and encouragement of Caxton and Wynkyn de Worde affected for good the development of printing in England. Her name has been often on the lips of those who have been watching the "May" races on the Cam this June. Students of her two Cambridge colleges—Christ's and St John's—will figure largely in the Tripos lists that you are just publishing. English theology owes a great debt to the occupants of her Chairs of Divinity at Oxford and Cambridge, a debt that has seldom seemed greater than within the last few weeks.

It was known that she died on June 29, 1509, that her death occurred at Westminster, presumably in the Palace, and that she received a stately funeral. "Sepulta magnifice, ubi et obiit, Westmonasterii" (C. H. Cooper, "Memoir of Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby," edited by J. E. B. Mayor, p. 253). But an examination of the compotus rolls of our refectories, recently made for another purpose, reveals facts about the place of her decease and the manner of her funeral which you may care to publish, in view

of our continued indebtedness to her. The record is as follows:—

M^d quod domina Margareta comitissa de Richemont obiit anno domini M^lCCCCCIX^o penultimo die mensis Junii apud Westm. in hospicio Abbatis vocato le Cheyngates. Delatum est autem eiusdem comitisse funus in Refectorium iii^o die mensis Julii Et usque ad nonum eiusdem mensis diem ibidem repausauit. Nono vero die funere decenter in basilicam deportata tata (? tota) cera circa piramidem intra refectorium fratris Thome Elsryde tunc temporis Refectorarii remansit, vz. pondere cxlviii li. pretio in grossu xxxiiii iijid. (Westminster Abbey Muniments 1960.)

The system by which the careful rector enters in his account the value of the chandlery that remained over after the lying in state belongs to other studies. The point at present is that the Lady Margaret died in "the Abbot's lodging called Cheyngates," and a reference to "Notes and Documents Relating to Westminster Abbey, No. 4: The Abbot's House at Westminster," 1911, compiled by the Dean of Wells, himself an honorary Fellow of Christ's College, will show that Cheyngates or Cheyne-gatis was the contemporary name for what is now the Deanery. It appears in the indenture of July 10, 1486, by which Abbot John Esteney demised "a mansion within the said Abbey called Cheyne-gatis Apperteyning unto the Abbot of the said place" (*ibid.*, p. 23) to Elizabeth Wydville, widow of Edward IV., and in the grant of the same house to Bishop Thirlby, January 20, 1541 (*ibid.*, p. 24).

It would be interesting to speculate how Abbot Islip, who lived much at his manor of Neyte, where he died on May 12, 1532, came to lend his residence in the convent to the revered mother of the King whose matchless chapel he watched over as it rose. We should also like to know whether the Lady Margaret saw the beginning of those additions to Cheyngates which are associated with Islip's name and which include the Jericho Parlour leading to Jerusalem Chamber. But we are content with being thus able to feel associated more closely even than we supposed with a gracious and still beneficent personality.

Yours truly,
E. H. PEARCE.

3, Little Cloisters, June 16.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number: Mr R. F. Scott to be one of the Sex Viri; Mr F. F. Blackman to be a member of the Fitzwilliam Syndicate; Mr E. E. Sikes to be a member of the Committee for the administration of the Museum of Classical Archaeology; Mr F. H. Colson

to be a member of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate : Mr E. Cunningham to be a member of the Observatory Syndicate ; Dr J. R. Tanner to be a member of the Press Syndicate ; Dr A. J. Tait to be a member of the Select Preachers' Syndicate ; Mr H. H. Brindley to be a member of the University Buildings Syndicate ; Mr F. H. Colson to be a member of the Non-Collegiate Students' Board ; Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox to be a member of the Special Board for Law ; Dr T. J. I'a Bromwich and Mr E. Cunningham to be members of the Special Board for Mathematics ; Mr R. P. Gregory to be a member of the Special Board for Biology and Geology ; Dr J. E. Marr to be a member of the Board of Geographical Studies ; Mr H. H. Brindley to be a member of the Board of Military Studies ; Mr F. H. Colson to be an examiner for the Previous Examinations ; Mr E. E. Foxwell to be an examiner in the English Essay for the Previous Examinations ; Mr H. F. Stewart to be an examiner in French for the Previous Examinations ; Mr E. A. Benians to be an Examiner for Part II. of the Historical Tripos ; Dr J. E. Marr to be a member of the Board of Electors to the Harkness Scholarship ; Mr F. F. Blackman to be a member of the Board of Electors to the Professorship of Bio-Chemistry ; Dr H. F. Baker and Mr T. H. Havelock to be examiners for Part II. of the Mathematical Tripos ; Mr A. Y. Campbell to be an examiner for Part I. of the Classical Tripos ; Mr T. R. Glover to be an examiner for Part II. of the Classical Tripos ; Mr J. A. Crowther to be an examiner in Elementary Physics ; Mr A. Harker to be an examiner and Mr H. Woods an assessor in Geology ; Mr F. F. Blackman to be an assessor in Botany ; Professor H. M. Gwatkin and Dr A. Caldecott to be examiners for Part II. of the Theological Tripos ; Mr G. T. Bennett to be an examiner for the degree of Mus.B. ; Mr J. C. H. How to be an examiner for Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships ; Mr T. R. Glover for the Charles Oldham Classical Scholarship and for the George Charles Winter Warr Scholarship ; Mr H. L. Pass to be an examiner for the George Williams prize ; Mr T. R. Glover to be an adjudicator for the Members' Prize for an English Essay ; Sir John Sandys to be a member of the managing committee of the British School at Athens ; Mr P. H. Winfield to be a member of the Special Board for Law ; Mr E. A. Benians to be a member of the Special Board for History and Archaeology ; Professor A. C. Seward to be a member of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate ; Professor H. M. Gwatkin to be an examiner for the Lightfoot Scholarship ; Mr C. A. A. Scott to be a member of the Degree Committee of the Special Board for Divinity ;

Dr T. G. Bonney to be a member of the Boards of Electors to the Woodwardian Professorship of Geology and the Professorship of Mineralogy ; Mr W. Bateson to be a member of the Board of Electors to the Arthur Balfour Professorship of Genetics ; Mr J. W. H. Atkins to be an examiner for the Medieval and Modern Languages' Tripos ; Mr H. F. Stewart to be an examiner for the same Tripos ; Mr J. C. H. How to be an examiner for the Special Examinations in Theology ; Mr H. H. Brindley to be an examiner for the Special Examinations in Zoology ; Mr A. H. Peake to be an examiner for the Special Examinations in Mechanism and Applied Science and in Engineering Science ; Mr Z. N. Brooke to be an examiner for the Lightfoot Scholarship in 1916 ; Mr E. E. Sikes to be an examiner for the Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships ; Mr R. S. Cripps to be an examiner in Hebrew for the same Scholarships ; Sir J. Larmor, M.P., to be an adjudicator for the Adams' Prize in 1916 ; Mr H. F. Stewart to be Chairman of the Examiners for the Medieval and Modern Languages' Tripos 1915 ; Mr P. Lake to be an examiner for the Special Examinations and for the Diploma in Geography ; Mr H. F. Stewart to be an examiner for the Chancellor's Medal for an English Poem in 1916.

The following books by members of the College are announced : *The War : Its Origins and Warnings*, by Frank J. Adkins, M.A. (George Allen and Unwin) ; *The lighter side of School Life*, by Ian Hay [J. H. Beith] (Foulis) ; *A Theory of Time and Space*, by Alfred A. Robb, M.A. (University Press) ; *Text-book of Embryology, Vol. I. Invertebrata*, by E. W. MacBride, D.Sc., Professor of Zoology at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington (Macmillans) ; *The Bellamies of Uxendon*. A lecture delivered before the Harrow Church Reading Union, February 19, 1914, by the Rev W. Done Bushell, formerly Assistant Master in Harrow School, and Fellow of St John's College (Cambridge, Bowes and Bowes) ; *The rare Earths. Their occurrence, chemistry and technology*, by S. I. Levy (Arnold) ; *The History of Melanesian Society*, by W. H. R. Rivers (University Press) ; *Gabriel Harvey's Marginalia*, by Professor G. C. Moore Smith (The Shakespeare Head Press) ; *Visitations of Religious Houses in the Diocese of Lincoln, Vol. i., 1420 to 1436*, edited by A. Hamilton Thompson (Printed by the Lincoln Record Society) ; *The vicious circles of Neurasthenia and their treatment*, by J. B. Hurry, M.D. (Churchill).

On the 24th November 1914 a tablet to the memory of the late Professor John Arthur Cunningham (B.A. 1902) of

the Indian Educational Service, was unveiled at the Presidency College, Calcutta, by the Hon. D. P. Sarbadhikari, Vice-Chancellor of the University. The inscription runs as follows:—

John Arthur Cunningham, M.A. (Camb.), and B.A. R.U. Ireland. For six years Professor of Chemistry in this College, and afterwards Inspector of Schools in Chota Nagpore. Member of the Indian Educational Service 1903-1911. Fellow of Calcutta University 1905-1911. Syndicate of Calcutta University 1906-1909. No Officer in the Educational department ever loved India better; no one worked more eagerly or with clearer insight for the advance of true education. The improvement of science teaching under Calcutta University owed much to his influence. He lived and died a lover of truth and justice. His friends, Indian and English, raise this tablet in affectionate remembrance. Born August the 13th 1878. Died July the 3rd 1911.

The tablet was provided out of funds raised by the Cunningham Memorial Committee, the fund providing also for the establishment in Calcutta University of "The Cunningham Memorial Lecture."

In the course of his address, before unveiling the tablet, the Hon. Dr Sarbadhikari said that Professor Cunningham was universally respected both as a Professor and as a man. He was an educationist in no narrow and restricted sense of the term, but it was ever his determined and deliberate effort to broaden the basis of education: to widen its sphere and enlarge its outlook. Intense earnestness and singleness of purpose, almost regardless of consequences, was the keynote of his life. One of the devoted band of educational workers that succeeded in inspiring and encouraging others, he fearlessly took his ideas outside the college walls into the larger world that must necessarily shape college and university thoughts and ideals. If he did not uniformly succeed he laid a sure foundation for the success of future workers as must be gratefully acknowledged by all engaged in the same line of work. As an active member of the Senate, as an indefatigable adviser of the Colleges, in fact, as one of the pioneer inspectors, he helped in raising the standard of Scientific teaching in the Colleges without unduly taxing their slender resources. It was a real wrench to his friends when his promotion from his chair of Chemistry to the unfamiliar Inspectorate took him away from us. With characteristic earnestness and thoroughness he threw himself into his new work in the Chota Nagpore wilds. The most distant and inaccessible

of jungle schools was a matter of as keen an interest to him as the best equipped of model schools. From one of these journeys he returned ill, and passed away with agonising quickness. How deeply he was mourned many of you remember. No college need have apprehensions for its future when the relationship between students and Professors is as warm as that between Professor Cunningham and his students.

Principal James, in accepting the tablet on behalf of the Presidency College, said of Professor Cunningham: When to our great regret he left this College and went to Chota Nagpore as Inspector of Schools, he was just as keen about methods of teaching and school syllabuses and all the little points of school management as he was here about equipment and apparatus and research in Chemistry. We have some keen men in education both in the educational service and outside it. But never will you find a keener, never one who had a broader conception or firmer grasp of the scope of education, never one who more fully made his zeal for education subsidiary to the higher end of making the world better. He has left a gap in the ranks, no, not in the ranks, a gap among the leaders, where leadership most is wanted.

On January 22 the following Foundation Scholars of the College were elected to McMahon Law Studentships of the value of £150 for four years: R. Ll. Gwynne, N. E. Rosenberg, and C. N. Thompson. All three took their degrees in June 1914.

Mr Gwynne, who came to the College from The High School, Newcastle, Staffordshire, obtained a Second Class, Division 1, in the History Tripos, Part I., 1913, and a First Class in the History Tripos, Part II., in 1914. He is articled to a firm of Solicitors.

Mr N. E. Rosenberg came to the College from the South African College, Cape Town; he obtained a Second Class in the Law Tripos, Part I., in 1913, and a First Class (being first on the list) in the Law Tripos, Part II., in 1914.

Mr C. N. Thompson came to the College from the Rhodes' University College, Graham's Town, South Africa, he obtained a Second in the Law Tripos, Part I., 1913, and a Second Class in the Law Tripos, Part II., 1914.

Both Mr Rosenberg and Mr Thompson have passed the Final Examination for Call to the Bar.

HAWKSLEY-BURBURY PRIZE, 1915

This Prize is not awarded.

ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE, 1914.

The Adams Memorial Prize has been awarded to

F. Puryer White

for his Essay, "The electromagnetic field of moving charges."

A copy of Prof. J. C. Adams' collected works has been awarded to

A. Montagnon

for his Essay, "Algebraic functions and Riemann surfaces."

The Essay of R. Stoneley, "The electromagnetic field of a moving electron," is commended by the adjudicators.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARS AND EXHIBITIONER.

Elected 12 December 1914.

Commencing residence October 1915.

Scholarships :

Hartree, D. R., Bedales School, Petersfield, £80 for Natural Science.
 Neumann, M. H. A., City of London School, £60 for Mathematics.
 Davenport, A., Abingdon School, £60 for Mathematics.
 Aris, D. H., City of London School, £60 for Classics.
 Mogriddle, B. F. W., Oakham School, £60 for Classics.
 White, R. H., Enfield Grammar School, £60 for Natural Science.
 Crowther, H. A., Bradford Grammar School, £60 for Natural Science.
 Franklin, H. W., Watford Grammar School, £40 for Mathematics.
 Hurdman, C., Wolverhampton Grammar School, £40 for Mathematics.
 Le Maitre, A. S., Fettes College, £40 for Classics.
 Chadwick, N. E., City of London School, £40 for History.
 Horton-Smith-Hartley, P. H. G., Eton College, £40 for Modern Languages.
 Ratcliff, E. C., Merchant Taylors' School, London, £40 for Hebrew.

Exhibition :

Newbery, E. V., Tonbridge School, £30 for Mathematics.

FELLOWSHIP ELECTION, 1915.

The following dates have been fixed :

1. Candidates to inform the Master of the subject of their dissertation on or before April 30.

2. The dissertations to be sent to the Master on or before August 15.

The Examination will be Saturday, October 23, and the Election will take place on Monday, November 8.

JOHNIANA.

The following poem is taken, with due acknowledgement, from *Country Life* for 6 February 1915:—

DIMPLES.

(*A Recruit Officer.*)

A few shorts months ago and he
 Was playing for his school Eleven,
 As safe a cover as could be,
 A useful bat for number seven.

His classics, too, were sound enough
 To satisfy the Cambridge dons
 That he was of the proper stuff
 To be a scholar of St John's.

With brain and muscle thus supplied,
 Avoiding knaves and pitying fools,
 Clean minded, strong, he typified
 The best in English Public Schools.

And now his chubby, dimpled face
 Smiles from beneath a khaki peak ;
 The stars of rank his tunic grace :
 He thinks he shaves quite twice a week

His knowledge of his job is small
 As yet, but daily grows less dim,
 And qualities which, after all,
 Count almost more, were born in him.

At what men say his fingers snap :
 He knows not fear, although before
 The Colonel—that not bad old chap—
 He feels, I think, a touch of awe.

But more than these, he has the mind
 That, swaying others, leads the way :
 A man whom most will love ; the kind
 That all will follow and obey.

And in his heart that dreams one dream,
 That thinks one glorious thought alone,
 This huge ambition reigns supreme,
 To slosh a German on his own.

R. S. T. C.

In the Diocesan Registry at Lincoln a number of Presentations to Benefices are preserved. On many of these are endorsed particulars of the person presented which furnish us with details otherwise unobtainable. A specimen of the information thus recorded is worth quoting. It is taken from the Presentation Deed, 1601, No. 4.

Sharnford, co Lincoln.

Presentation by Queen Elizabeth, of Alan Washington, M.A., to the Rectory of Sharnford, vacant by resignation. At Westminster, 3 February 43 Eliz. [1601]. Marbury. Expedited at Buckden 6 February 1600-1.

Endorsed: Archdeaconry Leicester.

Alan Washington, M.A., of St John's College, Cambridge, where he resided 6 years : since at Gretford for 1 year, and since at Sotby, co Lincoln, for about the last 8 years. Born at Kendal co Westmorland. Aged about 37 years. Married.

Not beneficed elsewhere. Licenced by Bishop Wickham, late of Lincoln, and admitted presbyter by the same. Examined and approved by George Eland.

In the College Registers we find: 6 November 1581: Ego Allanus Washington, Westmeriensis, admissus sum discipulus pro Doctore Lupton.

He matriculated in the University as a pensioner 22 November 1581 and took the degrees B.A. 1584-5, M.A. 1588.

The Times, in its issue for 25 January 1915, reprints the following advertisement from its corresponding issue for 1815:—

This day is published, in 4to. price 2*l.* 2*s.* boards. THE EXCURSION: being a portion of the Recluse, a poem. By WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, Paternoster-row; and at the British Gallery, 54, New Bond-street. Preparing for publication, by the same Author, Poems; including Lyrical Ballads, and the Miscellaneous Pieces of the Author, with additions, in 2 vols, 8vo.

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

Our scanty Junior Chronicle may best tell its own tale as to the way in which College life has been affected by the War. We came up in the Michaelmas term to a University from which the majority of second and third year men had already departed or were departing; and during that term and this the outgoing stream has drawn hardly less largely on the first year. Of the men who came into residence last term the majority joined the Officers' Training Corps, and giving five afternoons a week to drill, had neither time nor inclination for sport. Thus the out-door activities of the College, as of the University as a whole, have been entirely changed. This year has seen no "Crocks," no "Lents," and no "Rugger" or "Soccer"; no colour of blazers in the "backs," no cheering crowds on the fields. The river has been deserted and the boat-houses occupied by soldiers. We have let our pavilion for the same purpose. Our field has been in continual use for the drilling of a Territorial battalion, and the driftway for the stabling of its horses.

A few friendly games of football and hockey have been played, but otherwise sport seems to have been non-existent. In the circumstances it was decided at a General Meeting of the Athletic Club, of which an account is given below, to accept a half-subscription for the Michaelmas Term and so long after as the Committee thought fit. The Committee continued the arrangement this term, and in view of the absence of most of its members and the cessation of sport, decided to make no election of new officers, but to ask the existing officers to continue for the present. It is fortunate for the Club that its finances were in good order. Last year its receipts were only just under £1000, a level never before reached; and in spite of a recent heavy expenditure on levelling and

improving the new piece of ground added to our cricket field, and in constructing a hard tennis court, it had a small balance in hand. In the circumstances we hope to pay our way; but that will depend on a future no one can foresee. A statement of the finances follows:

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB. 1913-1914.

<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
Balance from 1912-1913 48 16 9	Grants to L.M.B.C. 436 0 0
Subscriptions :	C.F.H.C. 325 3 6
19 Seniors... 64 3 6	Athletic Club. 35 18 9
699 Terminal	Lawn Tennis Club ... 219 15 4
Instalments 873 15 0	Fives Club. 17 10 2
40 Long Vac- ation (1913) 42 0 0	Lacrosse Club 5 0 0
77 Entrance	Swimming Club 8 8 6
Fees 19 5 0	Printing, Postage and Sundries 13 16 8
	Collectors' Commission. 14 3 10
	1075 16 9
999 3 6	Balance to 1914-15 73 3 6
Grant from Reading Room Committee towards new Lawn Mower 18 0 0	1149 0 3
From Deposit Account towards <i>En Tout Cas</i> Tennis Court 83 0 0	1149 0 3

<i>Deposit Account.</i>	<i>Exceptional Expenditure in the above Accounts as follows :—</i>
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from 1912-13 ... 151 17 6	C.F.H.C.—
Interest (30 June 1913— 31 Dec. 1914) 3 11 7	Lawn Mower 30 3 6
155 9 1	Improvement of Ground 10 0 0
Transferred to Current Account 83 0 0	Repairs to Drift Way. 12 10 0
Balance to 1914-15. 72 9 1	Lawn Tennis Club— <i>En Tout Cas</i> Tennis Court 129 0 0
	181 13 6

Audited and found correct, T. J. Pa BROMWICH, Treasurer.
E. A. BENIANS, President, 2 Feb. 1915.

An Emergency Meeting of the Club was held on the 22nd October, 1914, to consider the financial position for the current year.

The Treasurer submitted an estimate of £300 as the probable cost of keeping the Club working on the least expensive basis; of this amount about £200 was accounted for by fixed charges, such as wages and rates.

It was agreed to authorize the Treasurer to accept during

the current term, and so long after as the Committee thought fit, subscriptions at half the rates laid down in the rules (the terminal instalments being thus reduced from 25/- to 12/6). On this basis the receipts were estimated at from £250 to £280, allowing for the Long Vacation and for subscriptions from those senior members in residence who have usually supported the Club.

In the case of those members of the Club who had volunteered for military service, and had paid their terminal instalments for the October Term in advance, at the full rate, it was agreed that the amounts paid should be placed on deposit, and that such members should be allowed to claim either a refund of the amount paid, or should be credited with the amount (as a terminal instalment) on their return to College.

HOCKEY CLUB.

Officers *pro tem.* : *Captain*—G. W. Bain. *Hon. Sec.*—A. G. Patton.

Eleven gallant enthusiasts were the only material from which to form a hockey side this term; but nevertheless nine matches have been arranged, and in most cases we have succeeded in turning out a full team which was at least keen, if not first-class. At any rate we have had plenty of enjoyable exercise, even if we have done nothing more than provide spoil for all our opponents except Ridley Hall, whom we triumphantly defeated by 7—4, our solitary success so far.

The system of playing three backs, in the absence of any sort of goalkeeper, cannot be said to have been a success; and allowed Pembroke on one occasion, against a weak and incomplete side, to pile on a fabulous number of goals which defied calculation.

As our ground has been in continued use by the soldiers for drilling purposes, we have been compelled to play all our matches away, with the exception of that against Ridley, who were equally afflicted; and we have to thank Sidney for the loan of their ground for that occasion.

Results to date:—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Opponent</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Agst.</i>
Feb. 1	... v. Emmanuel	... Lost	2	5
" 3	... v. Sidney	... Lost	0	2
" 9	... v. Pembroke	... Lost	3	?
" 10	... v. Queens'	... Lost	3	9
" 20	... v. Sidney	... Lost	4	6
" 23	... v. Ridley	... Won	7	4
Mar. 6	... v. Emmanuel	... Lost	2	6
" 9	... v. Pembroke	... Lost	3	4

THE CHESS CLUB.

President—Mr Gunston. *Vice-President*—G. E. Smith.
Hon. Secretary—A. G. Patton.

During the last two terms, through all the stir and commotion of the war, the Chess Club has continued its unruffled course; and, though it has lost many of its members, can still turn out a fairly strong team.

Congratulations, though tardy, to our last year's Vice-President, H. C. Care, on being elected to the Presidency of the University Club.

Early last term a weak side lost to Caius, but we have had the satisfaction of beating the Town Chess Club since. In the Inter-Collegiate Board Matches we lost to a strong combination side from Queens' and Clare, and so relinquish possession of the Trophy we have held for three years.

On November 24th, our President played five of us simultaneously, losing on the top two boards, and winning the other three. We take this opportunity of thanking him for an interesting display.

Match results :

1914. Nov. 12	...	v. Caius	...	Lost	...	2—4
" 16	...	v. Cambridge Town	Won	...	5—3	
" Dec. 3	...	v. Sidney	...	Won	...	3½—2½
1915. Feb. 1	...	v. Trinity	...	Drawn	...	3—3
" 17	...	v. Queens' & Clare	Lost	...	1—3	

Our team in the Inter-Collegiate match consisted of H. C. Care, G. E. Smith, A. G. Patton, E. R. Brown, and J. H. Barnes.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

President—H. R. Carter. *Hon. Sec.*—R. J. Hilary.
Committee—Mr Sikes, G. N. L. Hall, A. G. Patton.

After being in abeyance last term, the Society was restarted this Term, though there are naturally fewer members than there were in the Lent Term, 1914. Five new members, however, were elected, and quite a satisfactory number were present at the first meeting; in fact, the audience was quite as large as at some of the meetings held in the days before the war broke out.

Two papers have been read during the term, one on February 10th, by G. N. L. Hall, on "The Inhabitants of Mount Paryadres," the other by A. G. Patton on February 26th, on "Darius." The scarcity of second year men made it necessary to break the rule that papers should be read by men in their second year, and the thanks of the Society are due to those of the senior years who thus furthered the interests of the Society.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—The President, Mr Graves, Sir J. E. Sandys, Mr Cox. *Committee*—Mr Bushe-Fox, Mr Cunningham, The Dean, Mr Eves, Mr Kidd, Mr Previté-Orton (*Senior Treasurer*), Mr B. T. D. Smith (*Senior Secretary*), Dr Tanner, Mr Ward, Mr Yule, J. H. Clarke, H. S. Goodrich (*Junior Treasurer*), N. W. Hagger (*Junior Secretary*), G. Hoyland, W. M. Heald, J. L. Hillier, F. Horlington, A. Montagnon, A. F. Smith, S. D. Strong, F. Whittaker, W. G. Woolrich. J. H. Yeo. *Committee for Boys' Home*—Mr Janvrin (*Missioner*) (*ex-officio*), N. W. Hagger (*Warden*) (*ex-officio*), Mr Cunningham, Mr Eves, Mr Yule, G. Hoyland, A. Montagnon, S. D. Strong, W. G. Woolrich.

The activities of the Committee have not been suspended by the War. During last vacation between fifteen and twenty people visited the Mission for a week's stay, and this visit, which has now become an annual event, proved extremely interesting and profitable to those who took part in it. The Boys' Club was in particular need of help owing to the loss of Mr Holthouse. Concerts and debates were held, and a considerable amount of visiting was done. We hope that more members of the College will make an opportunity to visit the Mission in this way; so popular has the habit become that it has been arranged to organise another "week" during the Easter vacation (March 22—29). There will be during that week a special object in view, namely the furnishing and the making of arrangements for the start of the Boys' Home, which is to take place in July. We feel that all members of the College will be glad to hear that the Committee have decided to continue the project, which was adopted last year, of adding a Boys' Home, on the model of Christ's College Home, to the activities of the Mission. It will be remembered that Mr Dunkerley was appointed to be Warden, but at the coming of the War he resigned his position, and it was not possible to make a start until the legacy which was bequeathed to us by Mrs Cobb should be paid over. Premises had been taken on a lease at No. 100, Walworth Road, and about £50 collected for the furnishing and initial expenditure. The College received the legacy at the beginning of this term, and about the same time Mr N. W. Hagger came forward and offered to fill the position of Warden, which had become vacant by Mr Dunkerley's resignation. In these circumstances the Committee felt that a start ought to be made, especially in view of the fact that the money had been assigned to that particular object and that the care of destitute boys is a work which should not be interrupted by the international crisis. We hope that we shall have the support of the whole College in this undertaking, and we appeal for any gifts in kind or money towards the furnishing. The number of boys to be taken has been reduced to six, and the current expenses

will be proportionately smaller. All particulars are to be stated in a circular which is to be issued at the beginning of next term.

It is hoped this year that the usual Summer Camp will be held for the Boys' Club, and anyone who feels himself able to act as an officer is asked kindly to communicate with the Chaplain or the Secretaries.

The Mission Scout Troop.

The first annual report of the Mission Scout Troop reached us too late last term for more than a passing reference in our terminal account of the Mission.

The Lady Margaret Troop, "B.-P." Scouts (94th South London), was first started in September, 1913. The Scoutmasters (Messrs. J. C. & R. C. Kidd) "thought it of importance in forming the troop to commence with only a few boys" between the ages of ten and eleven. The formation of the Troop proved exceedingly popular, and there are many boys waiting to join. At present the Troop consists of sixteen boys. Having started with a basement room in the Vicarage, a small flat of two rooms in Paragon Buildings has now been acquired for headquarters, which is open every night.

The Troop has grown from Tenderfeet to Second Class Scouts, and is now qualifying for the First Class Badge. First Aid and Ambulance Work was conducted throughout the winter under the instruction of Mr F. E. Higgins, of St John's College and St Thomas's Hospital. Carpentry classes have been held under Mr F. Bower, an Old Cranleighan. A trek cart built, a motor bicycle shed in hand, a bookcase, and many sundries, speak for themselves in this branch of the Troop's activity.

Three Camps have been held. One at Christmas, 1913, at Tonbridge, for three days; one last Easter at Cambridge for three days, when the Scouts were the guests of the Chaplain of St John's, and of the Master of Downing College; and one week-end camp at Wickham Woods in Kent.

Other branches of Scout work recently started have been Signalling in both Morse and Semaphore, Swimming, Running, and Cooking. The Troop has also a "Start in Life" fund to enable the poorest boys to obtain good work, to apprentice them to trades, and to pay examination fees. One tenth of the donations, and of the boys' payments, is set aside for this object.

The Troop has, we regret to say, been unable to take any part in the Scout activities in connexion with the War, for all the boys are too young. Their disappointment has been great.

We may, in conclusion, congratulate the Troop on their year's work, and we commend the Troop to the support of all members of the College who are interested in its work.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Christmas, 1914.

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

Donations.

	DONORS.
*Brown (W. Jethro), LL.D. The prevention and control of Monopolies. 8vo. Lond. 1914. 1.32.27.	The Author.
*Evans (Rev. J. T.). The Church Plate of Cardiganshire. 4to. Stow-on-the-Wold, 1914. 10.15.66..	The Author.
*Montgomery (W.), B.D. St. Augustine: aspects of his Life and Thought. 8vo. Lond. 1914. 9.36.55.	The Author.
*Hurry (Jaineson B.), M.D. The Marriage of John of Gaunt and Blanche of Lancaster at Reading Abbey. sm. 4to. Reading, 1914. 10.32.60.....	The Author.
*Parker (P.). English, French and German Vocabulary for Water Supply in the Field, oblong 8vo. [Lond. 1914.].....	The Compiler.
*Mathews (G. B.). Projective Geometry. 8vo. Lond. 1914. 3.51.60.....	The Author.
Pownall (G. H.). English Banking: its development and some practical problems it has to solve. Three Lectures delivered Feb. 1914. With a Preface by H. S. Foxwell*. 8vo. Lond. 1911. 1.35.50	Mr. Foxwell.
Lecart (Maurice). Leçons sur la Théorie des Déterminants à n Dimensions avec applications à l'Algèbre, à la Géométrie. 4to. Gand, 1910. 3.48.26.....	The Master.
— Abrége de la Théorie des Déterminants à n Dimensions avec de nombreux Exercices. 4to. Gand, 1911. 3.48.27.....	
Kowalewski (Gerhard). Einführung in die Determinantentheorie, einschliesslich der unendlichen und der Fredholmschen Determinanten. 8vo. Leipzig, 1909. 3.49.69.....	Rev. T. G. Bonney, Sc.D.
Freshfield (D. W.). Hannibal once more. 8vo. Lond. 1914. 18.13.64.....	The Master and Fellows of Peterhouse.
Peterhouse. Early Printed Books to the Year 1500 in the Library of Peterhouse, Cambridge. roy. 8vo. Camb. 1914.....	The Author.
Hoskier (H. C.). Codex B and its allies. A study and an indictment. 2 Parts. 8vo. Lond. 1914. 9.2.64.65.....	Royal Colonial Institute.
Ammunition for Civilians. I. Our Just Cause. Facts about the War for ready reference. Prepared under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute. 8vo. Lond. 1914.....	

John Rylands Library, Manchester. Bulletin. Vol. II. No. 1. 8vo. Manchester, 1914.....	The Librarian, John Rylands Library.
Thumb (Albert). The modern Greek and his Ancestry. A lecture delivered . . . 9 Oct. 1913. Enlarged, with illustrative notes. (Reprinted from <i>Bulletin of the John Rylands Library</i> , Oct. 1914.) 8vo. Manchester, 1914.....	
Hardman (William). History of Malta during the period of the French and British Occupations, 1798-1815. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by J. Holland Rose. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1909. 5.34.23.	
Bayley (Sir Edward Clive). The local Muhammadan Dynasties. Gujarat. (The History of India as told by its own Historians Series). 8vo. Lond. 1886. 20.5.77.....	
Bhandarkar (R. G.). Early History of the Dekkan down to the Mahomedan Conquest. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Bombay, 1895. 20.5.78.....	
Avesta. Livre sacré du Zoroastrisme. Traduit du texte Zend, accompagné de notes explicatives et précédé d'une introduction à l'étude de la religion Mazdéenne, par C. de Harlez. 2 ^e édition, revue et complétée. (Bibliothèque Orientale. Tome V.) Paris, 1881. 11.30.45.....	

The Executors of
the late
Mrs. Hardman.

Mr Previté-Orton.

Additions.

Baldwin (J. F.). The King's Council in England during the Middle Ages 8vo. Oxford, 1913. 5.34.64.	
Bradshaw Society. Vols. XLVII. and XLVIII. The Psalter and Martyrology of Ricemarch. Edited by H. J. Lawlor. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1914.	
Brown (P. Hume). The Legislative Union of England and Scotland. (Ford Lectures, 1914). 8vo. Oxford, 1914. 5.35.53.	
Cajori (F.). History of Mathematics. 8vo. New York [1894]. Reprinted, 1913. 3.38.93.	
Cambridge History of English Literature. Vol. XI. The Period of the French Revolution. 8vo. Camb. 1914.	
Cambridge University Calendar for the Year 1914-1915. 8vo. Camb. 1914.	
Reference Table.	
Canterbury and York Society.	
Canterbury Diocese. Registrum Mathei Parker. Pars 4.	
Rochester Diocese. Registrum Hamonis Hethe. Pars 1.	
Salisbury Diocese. Registrum Simonis de Gandavo. Pars 1.	
Winchester Diocese. Registrum Johannis Whyte. 4 Parts. 8vo. Lond. 1914.	
Charters. British Borough Charters, 1042-1216. Edited by A. Ballard. 8vo. Camb. 1913. 5.34.59.	
Dictionary (Oxford English). Speech—Spring. By W. A. Craigie. 4to. Oxford, 1914. 12.4.	
Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie. Publié par F. Cabrol, etc. Fasc. XXIII. Constantine—Coupe. Fasc. XXIV. Coupe—Cyzique. 2 Parts. roy. 8vo. Paris, 1914. 15.4.	
Egypt Exploration Fund. The Cemeteries of Abydos. Part I. (1909-10). The mixed Cemetery and Umm el-Ga'ab. By E. Naville. 4to. Lond. 1914. 15.1.	

- European War. Great Britain and the European Crisis. Correspondence and Statements in Parliament, together with an introductory narrative of events. (Government Publication). roy. 8vo. Lond. 1914.
- Why we are at War: Great Britain's Case. By Members of the Oxford Faculty of Modern History. With an Appendix of original Documents, including the authorised English Translation of the White Book issued by the German Government. 2nd edition, revised, containing the Russian Orange Book. 8vo. Oxford, 1914. 20.4.40.
- Halsbury (Earl of). The Laws of England. Vol. XXVIII. Trusts—Work. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1914. 14.1.4.
- Lamb (W. R. M.). Clio enthroned. A Study of Prose-Form in Thucydides. 8vo. Camb. 1914. 7.47.18.
- Luchaire (A.). Social France at the time of Philip Augustus. Translated from the 2nd Edition by E. B. Krehbiel. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 20.2.6.
- Mathematics. International Catalogue of Scientific Literature. 12th annual issue. A. Mathematics. 8vo. Lond. 1914.
- Pollard (A. F.). The Reign of Henry VII. from contemporary sources selected and arranged, with an Introduction. 3 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1913,14. 5.36.50-52.
- Poole (R. L.). The Exchequer in the Twelfth Century. (Ford Lectures, 1911). 8vo. Oxford, 1912. 5.34.63.
- Reid (J. S.). The Municipalities of the Roman Empire. 8vo. Camb. 1913. 18.14.56.
- Rolls Series. Calendar of the Close Rolls in the Public Record Office. Richard II. Vol. I. A.D. 1377-1381. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1914. 16.15.
- Calendar of the Patent Rolls in the Public Record Office. Henry VII. Vol. I. A.D. 1485-1494. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1914. 16.17.
- Calendar of State Papers in the Public Record Office. Foreign Series. July 1583-July 1584. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1914. 16.4.
- Student's Handbook to the University and Colleges of Cambridge. 13th Edition. Revised to 30 June 1914. 8vo. Camb. 1914. Reference Table.
- Thomson (William) and Tait (P. G.). Treatise on Natural Philosophy. [New Edition, corrected]. 2 Parts. 8vo. Camb. 1912. 3.36.31 A & B.
- Vinogradoff (P.). English Society in the Eleventh Century. Essays in English Mediaeval History. 8vo. Oxford, 1908. 5.34.56.
- Wallace (Sir Donald Mackenzie). Russia. Revised and enlarged Edition. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 20.3.55.
- Wither (George) Poetry. Edited by F. Sidgwick. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 4.29.40,41.



OUR WAR LIST.

The following list has been drawn up from many sources. It is probably still incomplete ; several members of the College are believed to be on active service of whom no definite information has come to hand.

Members of the College and their friends are again invited to assist in producing a list as complete as possible.

Additions and corrections should be sent to the Master. It will be of great assistance if the rank and unit can be supplied ; at the present time the official Army Lists appear somewhat irregularly, and they give information only with regard to the commissioned ranks.

It may be pointed out that some of those serving in the Universities and Public Schools Battalions are inadequately described.

Adams, J. B. P., Lieut.	12th Royal Welsh Fusiliers
Ainley, K. E. D., Lieut. (T.)	E. Lancs. Div. Engineers
Allen, F.	R.A.M.C., Dresser, British Red Cross
Anthony, A. L., Lieut.	R.A.M.C.
Appleton, E. V., 2nd Lieut.	R.E.
Archer-Hind, L., 2nd Lieut.	7th Lincolnshire Rgt.
Armitage, B. F., 2nd Lieut.	R.A.M.C., 1st London General Hospital
Arnold, J. C., Captain	1st Tyneside (Irish) Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers
Arnott, E. W., Lieut.	2nd Welsh R.F.A.
Ashby, Rev. N., Lce.-Corporal	R.A.M.C.
Askey, S. G., Lieut.	R.A.M.C., 1st Southern General Hospital, Bournbrook
Atkinson, H. N., 2nd Lieut.	3rd Bn. Cheshire Rgt.
Awarded D.S.O., December 1.	
Attlee, Dr W. H. W., Lieut.	1. Wounded and Missing.
Averill, T. H., 2nd Lieut.	R.A.M.C.
Badcock, A. L., 2nd Lieut.	7th (Service) Bn. N. Staffs. Rgt.
Baily, G. G., Captain	5th Northants
Barbour, G. B.	5th Sherwood Foresters
Barnes, G. G., Captain	1st British Red Cross Unit
Barnes, J. H., 2nd Lieut.	8th (City of London) London Rgt.
Barnett, B. L. T., Captain	9th Notts and Derby
Barrett, H. S., 2nd Lieut. (T.)	A.S.C. (12th Divisional Train)
Beale, C. E., 2nd Lieut.	8th Bn. Liverpool Rgt.
Beard, A. J., 2nd Lieut.	9th (Service) Bn. Berkshire Rgt.
Beard, E. C., 2nd Lieut.	10th Essex Rgt.
Beith, J. H., 2nd Lieut.	5th (Service) Bn. Royal Irish Rgt.
	10th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders

Bell, T. O., 2nd Lieut.
 Benoy, J. F., 2nd Lieut.
 Benson, G. E., Pte.
 Bentall, W. D., 2nd Lieut.
 Beresford, G. A., Lieut.
 Bernard, H. C., 2nd Lieut.
 Bevan, G. T. M., 2nd Lieut.
 Bevan, Ven. H. E. J., Chaplain
 Billinger, H. F., 2nd Lieut.
 Bilsland, A. S., 2nd Lieut.
 Bindloss, A. H., Lieut.
 Binns, A. L., 2nd Lieut.
 Bisdee, J. S. M., 2nd Lieut.
 Bladwell, E. W., Pte.
 Blakeley, F. R., 2nd Lieut.
 Blaxter, A. P. Ll., 2nd Lieut.
 Blumhardt, E. H. F.
 Boddington, Rev. V. C.
 Bond, B. W., Lieut.
 Booth, E., 2nd Lieut.
 Bowen, L. H., Corporal
 Brackett, A. W. K., 2nd Lieut.
 Brash, E. J. Y., Captain
 Brock, E. G., 2nd Lieut.
 Brooke, Z. N., Lieut.
 Brookes, R. C.
 Brown, C. W.
 Brown, E. M., Pte.
 Brown, W. L., M.D., Captain
 Browning, H. A., Staff Surgeon,
 Brownson, R. D. D., Lieut.
 Buchanan, G. B., Captain
 Buckley, W. H., 2nd Lieut.
 Burdon, R., Hon. Colonel (T.)
 Burling, E. J. P.
 Burr, F. G., Captain
 Burrell, J. H., Sergt.-Instructor
 Burton-Fanning, F. W., Major
 Cadbury, P. S.
 Cadle, H. S., 2nd Lieut. (T.)
 Callender, R. H., 2nd Lieut.
 Cardwell, A. G., Pte.
 Carlill, Dr H. B., Surgeon
 Carter, W. H., 2nd Lieut.
 Cassels, W. G., 2nd Lieut.
 Chadwick, B. Ll., Pte.
 Chapman, A. R. B., 2nd Lieut. (T.)
 Checkland, M. B., 2nd Lieut.
 Chell, H., 2nd Lieut.
 Chidson, L. D., 2nd Lieut.
 Churchward, Rev. M. W.
 Clark, H. R. E., 2nd Lieut.
 Clarke, D., Pte. (T.)
 Clarke, J. Sealy, Major
 Clarke, R. S., Lieut.
 Cleland, J. R., 2nd Lieut.
 Coade, C. N., Lieut.

New Army, A.S.C.
 Reserve Bn. S. Staffordshire Rgt.
 5th Co. Rifle Br.
 3rd Bn. King's Own Yorkshire L.I.
 R.F.A.
 7th Gloucester Rgt.
 R.E.
 2nd London R.E.
 9th E. Lancs. Rgt.
 8th Scottish Rifles (Camerons)
 R.A.M.C.
 5th Lincolnshire Rgt.
 R.F.A.
 4th U. and P. S. Bn. Royal Fusiliers
 4th W. Somerset L.I.
 11th Middlesex Rgt.
 U. & P. S. Bn.
 Army Chaplain, 4th Class
 5th Connaught Rangers
 10th Middlesex Rgt.
 Queen Victoria Rifles
 4th Royal West Kent Rgt.
 R.A.M.C. 1st Eastern General Hospital
 7th King's Liverpool Rgt.
 11th (Service) Bn. E. Surrey Rgt.
 Naval Division, Engineer Unit
 Special Reserve of Officers, attached to
 3rd Royal Scots Fusiliers
 O Co. London Rifle Br.
 1st London General Hospital
 H.M.S. *Undaunted*
 R.A.M.C.
 Field Ambulance, Scottish Horse
 Glamorganshire Yeomanry
 5th Durham L.I.
 Royal Flying Corps
 7th Royal Scots Fusiliers
 17th Division
 R.A.M.C.
 Jordan's Field Ambulance Section
 7th Merioneth and Montgomery Royal
 Welsh Fusiliers
 17th (Service) Bn. Durham L.I.
 London Rifle Br.
 H.M.S. *New Zealand*
 Denbighshire Hussars
 8th Border Rgt.
 U. & P. S. Bn.
 5th N. Lancs. Rgt.
 W. Somerset Yeomanry
 8th Royal Fusiliers
 13th (Service) Bn. King's RI. Rifle Corps
 Chaplain to the Forces
 15th London Rgt.
 1st H.A.C.
 3rd (Reserve) Bn. Wiltshire Rgt.
 5th Shropshire L.I.
 R.F.A.
 R.A.M.C.

Cobbold, R. H. W., Lieut.
 Coombs, A. G., 2nd Lieut.
 Coop, W., Pte.
 Cort, J. L. P., Pte.
 Crick, L. G. M., Lieut.
 Crole-Rees, Rev. H. S., Chaplain
 Crowther, C. R., Captain
 Cruickshank, D. E., 2nd Lieut
 Cubbon, H. T.
 Cuff, A. W., M.B., Major
 Cullen, A. P.
 Cummings, F. J., 2nd Lieut.
 Cummings, R. R.
 Cushing, W. E. W., 2nd Lieut.
 Darlington, W. A. C., 2nd Lieut.
 Davies, R. M., 2nd Lieut.
 Davis, H., 2nd Lieut.
 Davy, C. L., 2nd Lieut.
 Dawson, A. M., Lieut.
Wounded 11 February.
 Day, D. I., 2nd Lieut.
 Day, G. L., Captain (T.)
 Dixon, C., 2nd Lieut.
 Dodd, Rev. R. P.
 Douglas, J., 2nd Lieut.
 Drysdale, J. H., M.D., Major
 Duffield, H. W., 2nd Lieut.
 Dumas, A. B., Lieut.
 Dunkerley, C. L., 2nd Lieut.
 Dunlop, J. K., Lieut.
 Earle, G. F., Lieut.
 Earp, J. R.
 Eberli, W. F.
 Edwardes, F. E.
 Engledow, F. L., 2nd Lieut. (T.)
 Evans, H. C., 2nd Lieut.
 Evans R. D., Pte.
 Evans, W. E., 2nd Lieut.
Evatt, G. R. K., Captain
Killed in action 13 November.
 Fayerman, A. G. P., Captain
 Ferguson, A., Captain
Wounded 24 February.
 Ferris, S. B. C., 2nd Lieut.
 Filmer, W. G. H., 2nd Lieut.
 Fison, A. K., 2nd Lieut.
 Fletcher, J. H. B., Lieut.
 Foster, R. D., 2nd Lieut.
 Franklin, C. S. P.
 Franklin, J. H., Lieut.
 Franklin, T. B., Captain
 Frean, H. G., Lieut.
 Frederick, T., 2nd Lieut.
 6th (Reserve) Bn. Rifle Brigade
 R.G.A.
 The King's Liverpool Rgt.
 The King's Liverpool Rgt.
 5th Cheshire Rgt.
 H.M.S. *Australia*
 R.A.M.C., 2nd Wessex Division
 8th (Service) Bn. Gloucester Rgt.
 R.A.M.C., Dresser
 R.A.M.C., 3rd West Riding Brigade
 Y.M.C.A., Rouen
 6th Dorset Rgt.
 Naval Instructor, R.N. On Service at
 the Admiralty
 9th (Service) Bn. Norfolk Rgt.
 7th (Service) Bn. Northumberland Fus.
 R.F.S.
 Somerset L.I.
 14th (Service) Bn. W. Yorks. Rgt.
 Wessex Div. Signal Co. 5th Hants.
 A Battery, 106th Brigade, R.F.A.
 C Co. Hunts. Cyclist Bn.
 11th Royal Scots.
 Chaplain to the Forces
 R.E.
 R.A.M.C.
 7th (Service) Bn. Duke of Cornwall's L. I.
 7th Royal Warwickshire Rgt.
 4th Queen's Own R. W. Kent Rgt.
 12th (Co. of Lond. Rangers) Lond. Rgt.
 2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade
 Jordan's Field Ambulance Section
 Surgeon Probationer, R. N. Medical Ser.
 Unattached list T.F. for service with the
 Harrow School Contingent O.T.C.
 5th Queen's Own Royal W. Kent Rgt.
 R.N.R.
 Artists Rifles
 9th Welsh Rgt.
 1st Middlesex Rgt.
 7th Royal Warwick Rgt.
 4th Middlesex Rgt.
 10th Hussars
 4th The Buffs
 11th (Service) Bn. The Essex Rgt.
 7th (City of London) Bn. London Rgt.
 6th Lincs Rgt.
 Naval Instructor, H.M.S. *Cornwall*
 R.N.V.R., H.M.S. *Emperor of India*
 Fettes College O.T.C.
 R.A.M.C.
 9th Norfolk Rgt.

Galt, R. B., 2nd Lieut.
 Gardner, J. M. S., Lieut.
 Garrett, H. L. O., 2nd Lieut.
 Garrood, J. R., M.D., Lieut.
 Gausen, J. M., Lieut. (T.)
 Gaze, G. A., Captain
 George, J. T., 2nd Lieut. (T.)
 Gill, C. G. H., 2nd Lieut. (T.)
 Gillespie, J. J., Major (T.)
 Gilling, H. T., Lieut.-Col. (T.)
 Gleave, T. R., 2nd Lieut. (T.)
 Glyn, C. R., 2nd Lieut.
 Gobbiit, R. H. S., Pte.
 Gooldien, H. J., 2nd Lieut.
 Grail, C. G., 2nd Lieut.
 Greenlees, J. R. C., Lieut.

Mentioned in Despatches 18 February.

Greenstreet, N. B. le M., 2nd Lieut. (T.)
 Gregory, A. R., 2nd Lieut.
 Grice, N., 2nd Lieut. (T.)
 Guest-Williams, W. K.

Haigh, P. B., 2nd Lieut.
 Hall, Rev. S. Howard,
 Chaplain, 1st Class (T.)
 Halsey, R. T., 2nd Lieut.
 Hardman, W. H., 2nd Lieut. (T.)
 Harnett, W. L., Captain (T.)
 Hartley, P.H.S., M.D., C.V.O., Maj. R.A.M.C., 1st London General Hospital
 Haslam, V. K., 2nd Lieut.
 Hayes, J. H., Captain
 Hazlerigg, G., Lieut.

Heald, W. M.
 Hearn, R. C., Pte.
 Henderson, P., 2nd Lieut.
 Henry, W. D. M., 2nd Lieut.
 Hibberd, A. S., 2nd Lieut.
 Higginson, J. M., Dresser
 Higgs, S. L., Dresser
 Highfield-Jones, P. H., 2nd Lieut. (T.)

Higson, L. A., 2nd Lieut.
 Hiller, A. M., 2nd Lieut.
 Hobbs, A. V., 2nd Lieut.
 Hogan, R. V. J. S., 2nd Lieut.
 Holden, H. F., 2nd Lieut.
 Holden, J. R., Captain
 Holden, N. V., Lieut. (T.)
 Holtzapffel, J. G. H., Captain
 Honeybourne, V. C., Captain

Mentioned in Despatches 18 February.

Horton-Smith, L. G.
 Howe, G. A., Lieut.
 Howell, M. I. B., 2nd Lieut.
 Hughes, J. L., 2nd Lieut.
 Hunter, J. B., Lieut.
 Hurry, A. G., 2nd Lieut.
 Hyde, R. W., 2nd Lieut.

11th King's Liverpool Rgt.
 Hunts Cyclist Bn.
 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles
 R.A.M.C. M.O. to Hunts Cyclist Bn.
 7th Royal Warwick Rgt.
 15th Co. of Lond. Rgt. (Civil Ser. Rifles)
 2nd Monmouth Rgt.
 R.E., Monmouth
 7th Northumberland Fusiliers
 2nd Welsh Brigade, R.F.A.
 5th South Lancashire Rgt.
 Indian Cavalry
 R.A.M.C.
 6th (Service) Bn. Berkshire Rgt.
 7th N. Staffordshire Rgt.
 R.A.M.C.

4th Border Rgt.
 6th West Yorks
 Indian Army

Poona Volunteer Rifles
 H.Q.S., 2nd W.R.I. Brigade

8th (Service) Cheshire Rgt.
 N. Midland Div. Engineers
 Indian Medical Service
 R.G.A.
 Unattached Territorial Forces
 10th Sherwood Foresters (Notts. and Derby Rgt.)
 20th County of London, Artists Rifles
 Inns of Courts O.T.C.
 2nd County of London Yeomanry
 Territorial Forces, attached to A.S.C.
 6th (Service) Bn. Dorsetshire Rgt.
 R.A.M.C.
 R.A.M.C., British Red Cross
 6th S. Staffordshire Rgt.

15th (Service) Middlesex Rgt.
 3rd Royal W. Surrey
 10th Royal Sussex Rgt.
 10th (Service) Bn. E. Lancs. Rgt.
 9th (Service) Bn S. Staff. Rgt.
 3rd U. and P. S. Bn., Royal Fusiliers
 6th Lancs. Fusiliers
 7th (City of London) London Rgt.
 R.A.M.C.

1st London Scottish
 10th (Service) Salford Bn. Lancs. Fus.
 3rd Royal West Surrey Rgt.

9th London Rgt. Queen Victoria Rifles
 11th (Service) Bn. Gloucester Rgt.
 8th Leicester Rgt.

Ingram, A. C., Captain
 Irving, P. A., Lieut.
 Isaac, C. L., Lieut. (T.)

Jacklin, J. V., 2nd Lieut.
 Jacob, A. R., Sergt.-Instructor
 Jones, I. E., Pte.
 Jones, R. M., Pte.

Kempthorne, G. A., Captain
Wounded and a Prisoner of War in Germany (12 Oct.)
Mentioned in Despatches (19 Oct.)

Kingdom, W. A., Pte.
 Kirkness, L. H., Despatch Rider
 Knowles, J. A., 2nd Lieut.
 Knox, R. U. E., 2nd Lieut.

La Touche, H. N. D., 2nd Lieut.
 Laidlaw, W. S., Pte.
 Latif, S. C., Interpreter
 Lattey, H., Staff Sergt.-Major
 Lawe, F. W., 2nd Lieut.
 Lee, E. H., 2nd Lieut.
 Lewis, P. J., Captain
 Lincoln, N., 2nd Lieut.

Lindsell, J., 2nd Lieut.
 Linnell, R. McC., Lieut.
 Lloyd, E. Ll., Lieut.
 Lloyd-Jones, P. A., Captain
Mentioned in Despatches (Feb. 18)

Lumb, W., 2nd Lieut.
 Lund, G. S., 2nd Lieut. (T.)
 Lusk, J., Staff Captain
 McCormick, G. D., Captain

McCormick, Rev. W. P. G.
 G.H.Q. Chaplain

Macdonald, S. G.
 McDougall, W.
 McFadyen, W. A., 2nd Lieut. (T.)
 Mackinlay, J. W. (T.)

Maclay, E., Lieut.
 Mallinson, S. S., Sergt.

Marchand, G. I. C., Lieut. (T.)
 Marlow, C. C., 2nd Lieut.

Marr, F. A., 2nd Lieut. (T.)
 Marrack, J. R., Lieut.

Marrs, F. W., 2nd Lieut.
 Marshall, W. B., Captain

Mason, E. W., 2nd Lieut.
 May, P. L., 2nd Lieut.

Merivale, B., 2nd Lieut.
 Miller, F., Captain

Millyard, T., 2nd Lieut.
 Morley, G. H., 2nd Lieut.

Morrison, D. C. A., Captain
 Morton, F. D., Lieut.

Mulholland, W., Pte.
 Murray-Aynsley, C. M., 2nd Lieut.

14th K.R.R.C.

Indian Medical Service
 6th Beds. Rgt.
 R.A.M.C., M.O. to 8th (Glamorgan) Bn.
 The Welch Rgt.

10th Bn. Essex Rgt.
 17th Division
 12th County of London Rangers
 U. & P. S. Bn.

R.A.M.C.
War in Germany (12 Oct.)
 1st U. and P. S. Bn., 18th Ry. Fusiliers
 Indian Expeditionary Force
 14th (Service) Bn. Cheshire Rgt.
 8th (Service) Bn. Suffolk Rgt.

7th Bn. Shropshire Rgt.
 2nd Bn. London Scottish
 Military Base Hospital, Bournemouth
 5th Bn. Connaught Rangers
 13th Bn. East Yorks. Rgt.
 9th (Service) Bn. Shropshire L.I.
 1st Bn. Herefordshire Rgt.
 Indian Army, Res. of Officers, attached
 to 113th Infantry, Dibrugarh, Assam
 3rd Loyal North Lancs.

R.A.M.C.
 6th (Service) Bn. S. Wales Borderers
 R.A.M.C.

A.S.C.
 5th Bn. Manchester Rgt.
 6th Cameronians, Scottish Rifles
 72nd Punjabis, Indian Army, attached
 to 10th Bn. Hampshire Rgt.
 1st Motor Supply Column

R.A.M.C.
 M.A.C., French Red Cross Society
 5th Weald of Kent, The Buffs, E. Kent Rt.
 Artists Corps

8th Camerons, Scottish Rifles
 1st H.A.C.
 R.F.A., 6th London Brigade
 13th (Service) Bn. Royal Warwicks
 1st (Service) Bn. Cambs. Rgt.

R.A.M.C.
 7th (Service) Bn. E. Lancs. Rgt.
 10th Leicestershire Rgt.

R.A.M.C., 1st Eastern General Hospital
 11th (Service) Bn. Northumberland Fus.
 5th Reserve Rgt., Cavalry

Leeds Bn. W. Yorks. Rgt.
 108th Infantry, Indian Army
 1st Herefordshire Rgt.
 4th Bn. King's Shropshire L.I.
 4th Wilts. (Duke of Edinburgh) Rgt.

17th H.L.I. (3rd City of Glasgow)
 U. and P. S. Bn., Middlesex Rgt.

Need, G. S.
 Newton, H. G. T., Lieut.
 Nicholson, J. E., Lieut-Col.
†Norbury, F. C., Captain
Killed in action 8 January 1915, near Bethune.
 Norregaard, Rev. A. H., Chaplain H.M.S. *Temeraire*

Odgers, L. N. B., 2nd Lieut.
 Odgers, R. B., Captain (T.)
 Owens, F. H., Pte. (T.)

Palmer, W. E., 2nd Lieut.
 Parker, G., M.D., Major

Parry, J. H., Assistant Surgeon
 Pascoe, F. J., 2nd Lieut. (T.)
 Paskin, J. J., 2nd Lieut. (T.)
 Paterson, M. W., Lieut.
 Pearson, C. E., 2nd Lieut.
 Percy, J. R., Pte. (T.)
 Perry, C. J., Corporal
 Phillips, H. E., 2nd Lieut.
 Phillips, R. S., 2nd Lieut. (T.)
 Phillips, W. R., 2nd Lieut. (T.)
 Philp, A. L., 2nd Lieut.
 Polack, A. I., 2nd Lieut.
 Polack, E. E., 2nd Lieut. (T.)
 Pollard, W. M. N., Lieut.
 Pratt, G. W., Dresser
 Prichard, R. M., 2nd Lieut.
 Puddicombe, D. R., 2nd Lieut.
 Pullin, J. H., 2nd Lieut.

Read, A. J., Pte.
 Read, G. D., 2nd Lieut.
 Reade, G. L.

†Rennie, D. W., 2nd Lieut.
Killed in action, 11 Nov.

Rice, H. G., Lieut.
 Rice, L. C., 2nd Lieut.
 Richardson, J. R. J.
 Ritchie, Rev. C. H., Chaplain
 Ritchie, G. L., 2nd Lieut.
 Robinson, E. H., Lieut.
 Robinson, L. F. W., 2nd Lieut.
 Robinson, R. G.
 Rolleston, Dr H. D., Consultant
 Ronaldson, J. B., Surgeon
 Rose, F. A., Captain
 Rose, H. C., Captain

†Roseveare, H. W., 2nd Lieut.
Died of wounds, 20 Sept.

Russell-Smith, A., Pte.
 Russell-Smith, H. F., 2nd Lt. (T.)
 Ryley, D. A. G. B., 2nd Lieut. (T.)

Saint, J. P., Lieut.
 Salmond, W. G., Pte.
 Sampson, M. T., 2nd Lieut.
 Sanceau, R. J., 2nd Lieut.

R.A.M.C., 1st East Anglian Ambulance
 13th Hussars
 R.A.M.C.
 1st King's Royal Rifles
Killed in action 8 January 1915, near Bethune.
 12th (Service) Bn. Middlesex Rgt.
 A.S.C. Warwick Brigade
 Artists

7th (Service) Bn. The Dorsetshire Rgt.
 R.A.M.C., Second Southern General Hospital, Bristol
 Hospital Ship, Indian Medical Service
 4th Bn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.
 8th Worcester Rgt.
 R.A.M.C., Special Reserve
 15th Bn. Durham L.I.
 Signaller, 1st H.A.C.
 Queen Victoria Rifles
 8th (Service) Bn. Welsh Fusiliers
 6th Devon Rgt.
 Unattd. List
 R. Engineers
 Devon Fortress Eng.
 4th City of Bristol Gloucester Rgt.
 Unattached Terr.
 R.A.M.C.
 8th (Service) Bn. Cheshire Rgt.
 13th E. Yorks.
 8th (Service) Bn. Royal Lancaster Rgt.

U. & P.S. 15th (Service) Bn. R. Fusiliers
 R.A.M.C.
 U. & P.S. Bn.
 1st Royal Warwickshire

R.A.M.C.
 6th (Service) Bn. Loyal N. Lancs. Rgt.
 U and P. S. Bn.
 H.M.S. *Donegal*
 6th Royal Scots Fusiliers
 7th Shropshire L.I.
 107th Field Co. R.E.
 R.A.M.C., Welsh Hospital Staff
 Naval Hospital, Haslar
 H.M.S. *Roxburgh*
 R.A.M.C. 1st London General Hospital
 A.S.C., 13th Divisional Train
 Wiltshire Rgt.

1st H.A.C.
 Unattached List.
 8th Ardwick Bn. Manchester Rgt.

128th Pioneers, Indian Army
 21st Lancers
 6th King's Royal Rifles
 R.G.A.

Sandall, T. E., Lieut-Col. (T.)
 Sayers, E. F., Pte.
 Scholfield, R. D., 2nd Lieut.
 Scouler, J. G., 2nd Lieut.
 Seccombe, P. J. A., Lieut.
 Shanly, H., 2nd Lieut. (T.)
 Shelton, L. H.
 Shillito, N. W., Despatch Rider
 Shimield, W. S., Lce. Corp.
 Shore, L. R., Lieut.
Wounded at Ypres (4 Nov.)
 Sibly, T. M., 2nd Lieut.
 Simpson, G. C. E., Capt.

Slater, S. B., 2nd Lieut.
 Smee, C. W., 2nd Lieut.
 Sothers, E. D., Pte.
 Souper, N. B., 2nd Lieut.
 Sparks, C. H., 2nd Lieut.
 Stanham, C. T., 2nd Lieut.
 Stansfeld, R., Lieut.
 Steen, F. D., 2nd Lieut.
 Stephens, J. S.
 Sterndale-Bennett, J., Captain
 Sterndale-Bennett, R., Captain (T.)
 Stevens, J. K., Despatch Rider
Wounded. Returned to Front.
 Stimpson, R., Pte.
 Stockwood, I. H., 2nd Lieut.
 Stokes, J. W. G., 2nd Lieut.
 Stuart, C. E.
 Swift, H. W., 2nd Lieut.
 Tanner, L. E., 2nd Lieut. (T.)
 Tate, R. W., Major
 Taylor, E. C., Captain
 Taylor, F. L., Sergt.
 Taylor, H. C. N., 2nd Lieut.
 Taylor, J. N., Lieut.
 Teakle, Rev. S. G.
 Teall, G. H., Captain (T.)
 Thomas, R. Ll., 2nd Lieut.
 Thomas, W. W., 2nd Lieut.
 Thompson, C. N., 2nd Lieut.
 Thompson, S. L., Lieut.

†Thomson, K. S., Lieut.
Killed in action in the Persian Gulf 3 March 1915.
 Thursby, W., Lieut.
 Thwaites, G., Captain
 Ticehurst, C. B., Lieut.
 Tillard, L. B., Lieut.
 Tooth, Dr H. H., C.M.G., Lieut-Col. Commanding Medical Unit, University of London O.T.C.

Townsend, R. W., 2nd Lieut.
 Trott, A. C., 2nd Lieut.
 Trott, F. W., 2nd Lieut.
 Trought, T., 2nd Lieut. (T.)
At Jubbulpore, India.
 Trumper, J. H. W., 2nd Lieut.
 Tucker, D. H. M., 2nd Lieut.
 Twentyman, D. C. T., Lieut.

5th Bn. Lincolnshire Rgt.
 Inns of Court O.T.C.
 6th (Service) Bn. Lancs. Rgt.
 R.G.A.
 R.A.M.C.
 19th County of London R.
 Assistant Dist. Officer, Southern Nigeria
 R.E. Motor
 2nd/6th Bn. Gloucester Rgt.
 R.A.M.C.

9th Gloucester Rgt.
 R.A.M.C. West Lancs. Casualty Clearing Station

12th King's Royal Rifles
 15th Royal Fusiliers
 London Rifle Brigade
 6th (Service) Bn. Berkshire Rgt.
 Reserve Brigade R.F.A.
 4th Bn. The Buffs
 R.A.M.C.
 11th King's Royal R.
 Jordan's Field Ambulance Section
 107th Pioneers, Indian Army
 Unattached
 Exp. Force

12th London Rangers
 4th S. Wales Borderers
 R.G.A.
 U. and P.S. Bn.
 9th County of London Rgt.
 4th City of Bristol Bn. Glos. Rgt.
 Dublin University O.T.C., Indian Medical Service
 U. and P.S. Bn.
 20th (County of London) London Rgt.
 Calcutta Light Horse
 Chaplain to the Forces
 1st Lincs., Adjt. to 6th Liverpool
 5th Welsh Rgt.
 8th S. Wales Borderers
 8th Batt. Rifle Brigade
 113th Infantry, Indian Army

21st (attached 16th) Cavalry, Ind. Army

Thursby, W., Lieut.
 A.S.C., attached to the Egyptian Army
 R.A.M.C.

6th City of London Rgt.
 Commanding Medical Unit, University of London O.T.C.

10th (Service) Bn. The Devonshire Rgt.
 5th Devon (T.)
 8th (Service) Bn. The Devonshire Rgt.
 4th Queen's Own Royal W. Kent Rgt.

1st Monmouthshire
 4th Manchester Rgt.
 10th York and Lancaster Rgt.

Urie, R. W., 2nd Lieut.	17th Division, R.F.A.
Vale, H. E. T., 2nd Lieut.	12th Royal Welsh Fusiliers
Varwell, R. P., 2nd Lieut.	2nd Royal Irish Rifles
<i>Wounded at Mons.</i>	
Vernon, C. H., 2nd Lieut.	7th (Service) Bn. Hampshire Rgt.
Vyvyan, P. H. N. N., Captain	A.S.C.
Walker, J. Ness, 2nd Lieut.	2nd Northumbrian Br., R.F.A.
Warren, J. L. E., 2nd Lieut.	12th (Service) Bn. The Welsh Rgt.
Waterhouse, G., 2nd Lieut. (T.)	10th Manchester Rgt.
Waterhouse, H., 2nd Lieut.	5th Lancashire Fusiliers
Watson, B. L., 2nd Lieut.	14th (Service) Bn. Royal Fusiliers
Watson, J., Lieut.	10th (Scottish) Bn. King's Liverpool Rgt.
Watts, R. J., 2nd Lieut.	1st S. Midland Field Co. R.E.
Weston, T. A., Captain	R.A.M.C.
Whiddington, R.	Royal Aircraft Factory, Farnham
Whitehouse, B. R., 2nd Lieut.	6th (Service) Bn. Yorks. and Lancs. Rgt.
Whitfield, E. H. D., 2nd Lieut.	9th S. Staff. Rgt.
Wickham, B. W. T., 2nd Lieut.	9th Somerset L.I.
Willett, J. A., 2nd Lieut.	1st British Red Cross Unit
Williams, H. B.	A.S.C.
Williams, W. H., 2nd Lieut.	R.A.M.C., 1st London General Hospital
Williamson, H., M.D., Captain	R.A.M.C.
Wills, R. G., Lieut.	14th (Service) Bn. Lancs. Fusiliers
Wilson, A. S., 2nd Lieut.	5th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry
Wood, T. A. V., 2nd Lieut.	Unattached Terr., Oundle School O.T.C.
Woodall, F. E., 2nd Lieut.	11th W. Yorks Rgt.
Wooler, C. A., 2nd Lieut.	9th W. Yorks. Rgt.
Wooler, H. S., Pte.	R.A.M.C.
Woolrich, W. G., Dresser	Miners' Bn. King's Own Y.L.I.
Wright, T., 2nd Lieut.	

The following servants of the College are on active service :—

The Head Porter, Mr James Henry Palmer, has been promised a Commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery. Before entering the service of the College Mr Palmer was Sergeant-Major in the 10th Hussars; afterwards serving in the King's Colonials and King Edward's Horse.

From the Kitchen Staff:

Black, T.	R.F.A.
Long, W.	2nd Life Guards
Quinney, J.	R.F.A.
Randall, A.	2nd Bn. Cambs. Rgt. (T.)
Stephens, C.	2nd Bn. Cambs. Rgt. (T.)
Wye, R. F.	2nd Bn. Cambs. Rgt. (T.)

Gyps:

Fox, W. B.	11th Bn. Suffolk Rgt.
Piggott, H.	11th Bn. Suffolk Rgt.

From the College Office:

Frost, G. E.	2nd Bn. Cambs. (T.)
--------------	---------------------