THE DECEMVIRI

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The gaps in our knowledge of Russell's first three years as an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge, have often been commented on.[2] Few of Russell's letters from this period (1890–93) have survived, nor have his lecture notes, assignments and exam papers (with the exception of a revision notebook he kept in May Term of 1893). Even his autobiographical comments are general rather than specific, and relate usually to the appalling quality of mathematical education at Cambridge at the end of the nineteenth century. It is only when he starts to study for the Moral Sciences Tripos in the summer of 1893 that we find anything approaching a full record of Russell's undergraduate career.

Some further light has been shed on Russell's first three years at Cambridge by Albert C. Lewis's discovery in the Trinity College Library of the minute books of various Cambridge clubs of which Russell was a member.[3] Russell's involvement in two Cambridge clubs, the Apostles and the Moral Sciences Club, is already quite well documented. His contributions to the Cambridge Moral Sciences Club were the subject of a paper by Jack Pitt based largely on the Club's Minute Books held in the Cambridge University Library.[4] The Cambridge Conversazione Society, better known as the Cambridge Apostles, was the most famous university club of which Russell

[1] Research supported by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

[2] *Cf.* Clark, p. 41; Nicholas Griffin, *Russell's Idealist Apprenticeship* (Oxford: Clarendon P., 1991), Chap. 2.1; Albert C. Lewis and Griffin, "Russell's Mathematical Education", *Notes and Records of the Royal Society*, 44 (1990): 51–71 (esp. 55).

[3] Photocopies in RA (REC. ACQ. 1,149).

[4] "Russell and the Cambridge Moral Sciences Club", *Russell*, n.s. 1 (1981): 103–18.

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was a member. It does not have minutes available for public inspection, but some of the papers Russell read to it have survived and were published (with accompanying documentation) in Volume 1 of his *Collected Papers* (1: 76–116).[5]

The Russell Archives' new acquisitions do not include further documentation of Russell's membership in these two clubs, but they do provide information about several other clubs of which Russell was a member. The new material reveals that he led a rather full and well-rounded life as an undergraduate. He was, as we already knew, a member of The Sunday Essay Society and the Shakespeare Society, and the minutes from these clubs reveal a little more information about his activities. He was also, rather unexpectedly, a cox for the First Trinity Boat Club and a member of the Trinity Lawn Tennis Club.

It is less surprising, perhaps, that Russell should have been involved in two Cambridge debating societies. The best known of these was the Magpie and Stump.[6] Russell's membership was known from his letters, but it turns out from the Society's Minute Books that, though he was a member throughout his undergraduate career, he was not a frequent participant in debates and on a number of occasions he was fined the two shillings levied against members who failed to speak for the required two minutes each term.

The Magpie and Stump was a large and fairly formal debating club[7] and may, for that reason, have been less attractive to Russell than a smaller and much less formal club, The Decemviri, in which

[5] For further information about the Apostles see Paul Levy, *Moore: G. E. Moore and the Cambridge Apostles* (London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1979); Peter Allen, *The Cambridge Apostles: the Early Years* (Cambridge: Cambridge U.P., 1979); Robert Skidelsky, *John Maynard Keynes*, Vol. 1: *Hopes Betrayed 1883–1920* (London: Macmillan, 1983), pp. 116–32. Russell's own account is in *Auto.* 1: 68–71.

[6] There is a brief account of the Society by C. L. Ferguson, its President in 1919: *A History of the Magpie and Stump Debating Society, 1866–1926* (Cambridge: Heffer, 1931).

[7] In 1890, when Russell joined, it had just under seventy members, all drawn from Trinity College, rising to just under 200 two years later. The reason for the large increase in membership in 1892 was a contested presidential election, described by Ferguson, Chap. 11. Russell apparently took part in the campaign to the extent of chalking up election slogans on walls around the town (Ferguson, p. 30). Russell's other contributions to the Society are described by Clark, p. 41.

many of his best friends were active. Prior to the Russell Archives' acquisition of copies of the Decemviri's Minute Books, the only reference to the club that I knew of was in one of Russell's letters to his grandmother in which he announced he had joined the Trinity Lawn Tennis Club to which, he added, "all the Decemviri almost belong".[8] From this casual reference I was unable to track down any further information about the group and left Russell's reference unexplained in editing his letters. It is rather galling, therefore, to discover, so soon after publication, that the group is rather well documented, though not, apparently, in print,[9] and, moreover, that Russell was an extremely active member, becoming Vice-President of the society in 1892.

The history of the group is not known, nor are its rules and constitution. The Decemviri were named, for reasons best known to its members, after the Roman legal term for an official commission of ten men. In 451 BC the *decemviri legibus scribundis* prepared a legal code and ruled in place of the regular magistracy until 449 BC when they were dismissed because they had become tyrannical. The Cambridge Decemviri were not, despite their name, limited to ten members, though there were never many more. Most members were drawn from Trinity, though there were a few from King's as well. They met weekly in the rooms of a member, to debate mainly political, university, or occasionally frivolous topics. Despite the level of informality, it was a debating society rather than a discussion group: motions were moved and votes taken.

Whatever the topic, the meetings seem to have been fairly light-hearted—occasionally even light-headed. For example, on 10 November 1892 three members, for reasons which were not recorded, wore masks and were the cause of much amusement; and on 26 January 1893 it was reported that coal was thrown out of the window for which, again, no explanation was given. There was also the meeting

[8] Russell to Lady John Russell, 1 May 1892, in *The Selected Letters of Bertrand Russell*, ed. Griffin, Vol. 1: *The Private Years, 1884–1914* (London: Allen Lane the Penguin Press, 1992), p. 10.

[9] Despite a search of several works on Cambridge and memoirs and biographies of people at Cambridge, the only published reference we have been able to find to the Decemviri is in *The Man Who Knew Infinity: a Life of the Genius Ramanujan* by R. Kanigel (New York: Scribners, 1991), who reports (p. 137) that G. H. Hardy was a member.

on 2 March 1893 when Mr. Wallington was the only member present and, having consumed the buns and coffee provided at meetings, "proposed to himself a motion in the direction of King's" and departed.

The regular membership included many of Russell's closest friends: Theodore and Crompton Llewelyn Davies, Eddie Marsh, M. Sheldon Amos, C. P. Sanger, George M., Charles P., and Robert C. Trevelyan, and Ralph Wedgwood, as well as a number of other students whom Russell knew from other contexts: for example, Robert Carr Bosanquet (see *Papers* 1: 92), John Waldegrave (*Papers* 1: 58), and W. H. Buckler (*Papers* 1: 58). All members seem to have been very active in debates—usually almost everyone present spoke, sometimes more than once (and occasionally on more than one side). Several of Russell's friends held offices in the society: C. P. Trevelyan was the President in 1892, Eddie Marsh the Vice-President in 1893 and the President in 1894; the Secretary was Ralph Wedgwood in 1893 and G. M. Trevelyan in 1894. The Decemviri seem to have been a relatively tight-knit little group. But, for all that, membership evidently had little of the effect on the member's life that membership of the Apostles did.

Russell was proposed for membership by John Waldegrave (seconded by Crompton Llewelyn Davies) at the meeting of 12 February 1891 and elected at the next meeting on 19 February. Only one further meeting that academic year (on 4 March) is recorded in the minutes, and there is no indication that Russell was present on that occasion, though the motion for debate, "That total abstinence is desirable", was close to his heart. When the new academic year began Russell spoke at the second meeting of the new term on 29 October when he seconded a motion for the abolition of the "Little Go" examination.[10] He spoke again on 12 November and at the following meeting on the 19th. Thereafter he continued to speak regularly. For Lent Term 1892 he was elected Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the society. As Secretary he took minutes of the debates. (The minutes he wrote are printed below as an appendix.) In October Term 1892 he became Vice-President and thereafter regularly chaired the debates until he

[10] The "Little Go" was the colloquial name of the Previous Examination which was taken, prior to admission, by those intending to go to Cambridge.

became an Honorary Member in October 1893, as did all members in their fourth year at the university. He continued to attend and speak as regularly as an Honorary Member as before, at least until Lent Term 1894 when he makes no appearance though he continued to be listed as an Honorary Member.

The following table lists all of Russell's recorded appearances at the meetings of the society. The first column gives the date of the meeting; the second the motion(s) put forward for debate; the third gives the location of the meeting (i.e., the name of the member in whose rooms it took place); the fourth specifies Russell's contribution (i.e., whether he chaired the session, proposed or opposed the motion, or seconded the proposer or opposer, spoke for or against the motion, or was merely present).

TABLE I. RUSSELL'S APPEARANCES AT MEETINGS OF THE DECEMVIRI

DATE	MOTION	LOCATION	RUSSELL
29 Oct. 1891	This house recommends ... the Abolition of the Little Go.[11]	Tarn[12]	seconded the mover.
12 Nov. 1891	That the Poets of the Victorian Age are the best.	Balfour	opposed
19 Nov. 1891	That we as a nation owe more to Rome than to Greece.	R. C. Trevelyan	for
26 Nov. 1891	That in the matter of the oysters, the Walrus was more to blame than the Carpenter.[13]	Benson	moved

[11] This was actually an amendment to the main motion: "That this House receives with regret the Senatorial Sentence on the Greek Syndicate."

[12] People whose names appear in this chart as well as in the Appendix, "Minutes of the Meetings of the Decemviri", are annotated in the appendix. Only those people who are mentioned exclusively in this chart are annotated here. A frequently cited source, abbreviated "Venn", is J. A. Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, Part II: *From 1752 to 1900* (Cambridge: U.P., 1953).

[13] The matter is a "puzzler" as Alice concedes in *Through the Looking Glass*. The Walrus duped the oysters, though he felt sorry for them as he devoured them. He also ate more of them than did the Carpenter, though the latter ate as many as he could. Alice was unsure whether to judge them on the basis of their feelings, their intentions or the consequences of their actions. See Martin Gardner, *The Annotated Alice* (Harmondsworth, U.K.: Penguin, 1970), p. 237, for commentary on the moral issues involved.

DATE	MOTION	LOCATION	RUSSELL
3 Dec. 1891	That the proper function of man is work.	Macnaghten	present
21 Jan. 1892	That there is nothing fit to do.	Norman	for
28 Jan. 1892	That a literary tripos is desirable.	Balfour	present
4 Feb. 1892	That the novel is in the present day the genuine form of art.	Hurst	present
11 Feb. 1892	That the chaperon ought to be abolished.	T. Ll. Davies	moved
18 Feb. 1892	That this age is the most romantic.	Carr-Bosanquet	present
5 Feb. 1892	That this House would approve of an 8 hours' bill.	R. C. Trevelyan	present
3 Mar. 1892	This house is in favour of the principle of one man one vote.	Tarn	for
20 Oct. 1892	That the government of Oxford was superior to that of Cambridge.	R. C. Trevelyan	for
27 Oct. 1892	That printing is not beneficial to literature.	Benson	opposed
3 Nov. 1892	That the highest art is immoral.	Russell	opposed
10 Nov. 1892	This house views with regret the decrease of superstition.	Ramsay	present[14]

[14] "Mr. C. Ll. Davies and Mr. Russell appeared towards the close of the debate."

DATE	MOTION	LOCATION	RUSSELL
23 Nov. 1892	That Balbus[15] is a despicable character.	Bosanquet	chair
26 Jan. 1893	That of all monomanias the mathematical is worst.	Lubbock[16]	chair, for
2 Feb. 1893	That the House would welcome the abolition of the monarchy.	Trevelyan[17]	for
16 Feb. 1893	That the novel is at the present day, the most satisfactory form of literary art.	Barran[18]	chair
9 Mar. 1893	That this House would view with approval the Dis-establishment and Dis-endowment of the Church of England.	Balfour	chair, for
16 Mar. 1893	That the university be abolished.	Ll. Davies[19]	chair
9 Oct. 1893	That the house of Lords ought to be abolished.	Barran	chair

[15] Lucius Cornelius Balbus (*fl.* 1st century BC) was a wealthy Roman financier and an important power broker for the first Triumvirate. Although born in Spain he was granted Roman citizenship. This was challenged legally, but Balbus was defended by Cicero and won his case. The motion presumably reflected ironically on Cicero's speech, *Pro Balbo* (see, e.g., the translation by R. Gardiner in Vol. 13 of the Loeb Classical Library's edition of Cicero's *Works* [Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard U.P., 1958]).

[16] Samuel Gurney Lubbock (1873–1958) was admitted to King's College in 1892 and received a first in Classics in 1895. He was an active member of the Cambridge community, winning blue for athletics in 1894, 1895 and 1896. Lubbock went on to a long career as assistant master at Eton (1897–1933).

[17] Which one of the three Trevelyans was not recorded.

[18] Sir John Nicholson Barran (1872–1958) was admitted to Trinity in 1891 and received a first in Classics in 1894. He spent his life in politics, serving as an MP and Parliamentary Secretary to various officials including the Foreign Secretary and the Prime Minister (1909–16). As a student he was a close friend of Eddie Marsh (see n. 38).

[19] Both Theodore and Crompton were present. It's not clear in whose rooms the debate was held.

DATE	MOTION	LOCATION	RUSSELL
26 Oct. 1893	That in the opinion of this House hypocrisy is a much underrated virtue.	Cornish[20]	against
2 Nov. 1893	It is now time to exterminate the Chinese.	Carr-Bosanquet	present
16 Nov. 1893[21]	1) That the Literature of this century is the best.	Marsh	opposed
	2) That van Houten's Cocoa is not the best and does not go farthest.		spoke[22]
	3) That cats are superior to dogs.		present
23 Nov. 1893	That the franchise should be extended to women when they desire it.	Russell	for

APPENDIX: MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS OF THE DECEMVIRI

The following are all the minutes written by Russell while he was Secretary of the Decemviri.

Nov. 26 [1891]

In Mr. Benson's[23] Rooms
The President in the Chair.
Mr. B. Russell moved "That in the matter of the Oysters, the Walrus was more to blame than the Carpenter".
Opposed by Mr. Benson.

[20] William Hubert Warre Cornish (1872–1934), a man "of great charm and scholarship" (Venn), was the Assistant Secretary to the Scottish Education Department for thirty-five years. He was admitted to King's in 1892 and was awarded a B.A. in 1896.

[21] Extempore debate.

[22] "but on which side did not appear".

[23] Robert Hugh Benson (1871–1914). A Trinity student, admitted in 1890, he graduated with a B.A. in 1893. Benson converted to Catholicism in 1903, and became Chamberlain to Pope Pius IX in 1911.

There spoke

For	Against
Mr. O'Rorke[24]	Mr. T. Ll. Davies[25]
Mr. Wallington[26]	Mr. Mayor[27]
Mr. C. P. Trevelyan[28]	Mr. Macnaghten[29]
Mr. R. C. Norman[30]	

There voted for the motion, 5; against, 5. The motion was carried by the casting vote of the President.

Mr. T. Ll. Davies moved the re-extension of the Franchise to illiterate votes in the person of Mr. Balfour[31], which was carried, after an animated

[24] Henry William Leycester O'Rorke (1869–1959). He was admitted to Cambridge (Trinity) in 1889, getting a B.A. in 1892. O'Rorke combined a career as a cleric (he was a chaplain of seamen) with a great interest in horse-racing.

[25] Theodore Llewelyn Davies (1870–1905). Admitted to Cambridge in 1887, Davies received a B.A. in 1891, gaining firsts in both parts of the Classical Tripos. Russell says in the *Autobiography*, "[Theodore] inspired the deepest affection in almost everyone who knew him" (I: 58). Davies drowned in a bathing accident at the age of thirty-five in the midst of a promising career in government economics.

[26] Frank Maxwell Wallington (1870–1946) was admitted to King's in 1889, graduating with a B.A. in 1892. He was ordained as a deacon in 1893 and became a priest in 1894. Wallington spent his life serving the church in Devon and Exeter.

[27] Robert John Grote Mayor (1869–1947). Mayor arrived at Cambridge (King's) in 1888, earning a first in Classics in 1892, and becoming a Fellow in 1894. Though he was admitted to the bar, he worked primarily as an administrator for the Board of Education.

[28] Charles Philips Trevelyan (1870–1958). Trevelyan was admitted to Trinity in 1889, graduating with a B.A. in 1892. Charles Trevelyan was a Member of the Medical Research Council, and Lieutenant for the County of Northumberland (1930–39). He was brother to R. C. Trevelyan (n. 34) and G. M. Trevelyan (p. 4 above). Russell says of him, "Charles, the eldest, was considered the least able of the three by all of us" (*Auto.* I: 64).

[29] Malcolm Martin Macnaghten (1869–1955). Macnaghten began his career at Cambridge in 1888, receiving his B.A. (Hist. Trip. 1st Class, 1891) in 1891. He was President of the Union in 1890. Macnaghten was a lawyer, politician, and high court judge.

[30] Ronald Collet Norman (1873–1963) was admitted to Trinity in 1891, receiving his B.A. in 1894. After graduating he had a distinguished career in the civil service and went on to become chairman of the B.B.C. Norman also served as the vice-chairman of the National Trust, the national Council of Social Services and as a member of the Royal Fine Art Commisssion.

[31] Archibald Edward Balfour (1870–?). Balfour was a lawyer who practised in London. He was admitted to Trinity in 1888 and received his LL.B. in 1892.

discussion, by the casting vote of the President.

Mr. Macnaghten gave notice of a vote of censure on the President for allowing the subject of illiterate voters to come up again.

Dec. 3 [1891]

In Mr. Macnaghten's rooms.
The President in the Chair.
Mr. Macnaghten moved a vote of censure on the President including the rescinding of the enfranchisement of the Illiterate Voter. During the discussion of this motion Mr. Crompton Davies[32] occupied the Chair. The motion was carried by 3 to 2.
Mr Macnaghten then moved that the proper function of man is work.
Opposed by Mr. O'Rorke.

There spoke

for the motion	against
Mr. C. Ll. Davies	Mr. Hurst[33]
Mr. Balfour	Mr. T. Ll. Davies
Mr. R. C. Trevelyan[34]	

Mr. Macnaghten moved the adjournment of the Debate which was carried nem. con.

[32] Crompton Llewelyn Davies (1868–1935). After a brief time working as a private soliciter, Davies went into the civil service as solicitor to the Post Office. But, Venn tells us, he "[d]ismissed the service after the seizure of his letters to his wife, an ardent *Sinn Fein* sympathizer, who was arrested in Dublin when her house was raided by the 'Black and Tans'." After this he returned to private practice in the firm of Coward, Chance and Co. "An original and independent character—critical of current opinion" (Venn), Davies had gone to Trinity in 1887 and received a first in the Classical Tripos. He was made a Fellow in 1894 and was an especially close friend of Russell's.

[33] Cecil James Barrington Hurst (1870–1963). He was admitted to Trinity in 1888, graduating with a first in law in 1892. A lawyer and government legal advisor, Hurst was "largely responsible for the drafting of the Peace Treaty of Versailles, 1919" (Venn). He was involved in various aspects of international justice and was the Chairman of the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

[34] Robert Calverley Trevelyan (1872–1951), the closest to Russell of the three Trevelyan brothers. Russell wrote, "Bob ... was my special friend" (*Auto.* I: 64). Trevelyan began his Cambridge years at Trinity in 1891, graduating with his B.A. in 1894 and LL.B. in 1894. He was a minor, but quite prolific, poet.

Jan. 21st [1892]

In Mr. Norman's Rooms. The President in the Chair.
Mr. *Norman* moved "that there is nothing fit to do."
Opposed by Mr. *Benson.*

There also spoke

For this motion	Against
Mr. Russell	Mr. Tarn[35]
Mr. Balfour	Mr. T. Ll. Davies
	Mr. Wallington

The motion was lost: for, 3; against, 5.

Jan. 28 [1892]

In Mr. Balfour's Rooms. The President in the Chair.
Mr. Balfour moved "that a literary tripos is desirable".
Opposed by Mr. Tarn.

There also spoke

For the motion	Against
Mr. T. Ll. Davies (2)	Mr. Mayor
Mr. O'Rorke	Mr. Yorke[36]

Mr. Tarn spoke a second time, in favour of the motion. The motion was lost: for, 2; against, 5.

The following gentlemen were elected:

Mr. M. S. Amos[37] of Trinity Mr. E. H. Marsh[38] of Trinity

[35] William Woodthorpe Tarn (1869–1957) went up to Trinity in 1888, receiving a first in both parts of the Classical Tripos. His career as a barrister didn't stop him writing several books on Greek history.

[36] Vincent Wodehouse Yorke (1869–1957). Yorke was a businessman, Chairman of the Mexican Railway Ltd., a director of the Westminster Bank, J.P. for Gloustershire, and Chairman of the National Provident Institution. He entered King's in 1888, received a first in both parts of the Classical Tripos and was made a Fellow in 1895.

[37] Sir Percy Maurice McLardie Sheldon Amos (1872–1953). Amos was admitted to Cambridge (Trinity) in 1891, graduating with a B.A. (1st Class) in 1895, and became a barrister in 1897. Russell was introduced to Amos by Logan Pearsall Smith on a visit to Cambridge, since Amos' mother and Mrs. Pearsall Smith were friends. Russell

Feb. 4. [1892]

In Mr. Hurst's Rooms.
The President in the Chair.
Mr. *Mayor* moved "that the novel is in the present day the genuine form of art".
Opposed by Mr. *Hurst.*

There also spoke

for the motion	against
Mr. Mayor (again)	Mr. Hurst
Mr. Trevelyan	Mr. Tarn (2)
Mr. Carr Bosanquet[39]	Mr. O'Rorke
	Mr. Benson
	Mr. Amos

The motion *lost* by 4 votes to 7.
The following gentlemen were elected:

Mr. Peacock of Trinity Mr. A. R. Hoare of Trinity
Mr. Ramsay of King's

wrote of Amos, "He was an attractive youth, tall, enthusiastic, and awkward. He used to say: 'The world is an odd place: whenever I move about in it I bump into something' " (*Auto.* 1: 141). Amos was a judge and government judicial advisor in Egypt and Britain, and Professor of Law (University College, London). He was the author of several books, including *The English Constitution.*

[38] Sir Edward Howard Marsh (1872–1953). Marsh began his career at Trinity in 1891 and graduated with a first in both parts of the Classical Tripos in 1893 and 1895, respectively. He won the Chancellor's medal in 1895. Marsh worked as Private Secretary to Churchill (1907–16, 1917–22 and 1924–29) and Asquith (1915–16), among others. He was an established author, editing several influential volumes of *Georgian Poetry* as well as writing a number of books himself.

[39] Robert Carr Bosanquet (1871–1935). Bosanquet, who was known for his "rare gift of wit and humour as an undergraduate [whose] 'limericks' became classical" (Venn), entered Trinity in 1890. Clearly an active member of the university community, Bosanquet received his B.A. in 1894, and won the blue for athletics in 1891 and 1894. Following his time at Cambridge he became interested in archaeology and involved in excavations in Britain and Greece. Bosanquet also took a political interest in archaeological sites, serving on various advisory boards and commissions concerned with ancient artifacts. He eventually became Professor of Archaeology at Liverpool University.

List of Members, First Term 1892.

President: Mr. C. P. Trevelyan	Trin.
Vice-President: Mr. H. W. L. O'Rorke	Trin.
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer: Mr. B. A. W. Russell	Trin.
Mr. R. C. Bosanquet	Trin.
Mr. T. Ll. Davies	Trin. (hon. member)
Mr. R. Y. G. Mayor	King's (hon. member)
Mr. A. E. Balfour	Trin.
Mr. V. W. Yorke	King's (hon. Member)
Mr. C. Y. Hurst	Trin.
Mr. F. M. Wallington	King's
Mr. R. C. Norman	Trin.
Mr. R. C. Trevelyan	Trin.
Mr. R. H. Benson	Trin.
Mr. M. S. Amos	Trin. } elected
Mr. E. H. Marsh	Trin. } Jan. 28.
Mr. W. Peacock[40]	Trin. }
Mr. A. R. Hoare[41]	Trin. } elected
Mr. A. B. Ramsay[42]	King's } Feb. 4.

Feb. 11. [1892]

In Mr Davies Rooms: Mr. T. Ll. Davies, Ex-President, in the chair.
Mr. *Russell* moved "that the Chaperon ought to be abolished".
Opposed by Mr. *Wallington.*

[40] Walter Peacock (1871–1949). Peacock was admitted to Cambridge in 1890 and to the Inner Temple in 1894. He was Resident Councillor and Keeper of the Records of the Duchy of Cornwall (1908–30), Treasurer to the Prince of Wales, Member of the Prince of Wales' Council, and a Member of the Royal Fine Art Commission.

[41] Arthur Robertson Hoare (1871–1941). Hoare arrived at Trinity in 1890 receiving his B.A. and a blue in football in 1893. He was ordained a deacon in 1894 and made a priest in 1896. Hoare spent his life as a cleric including war service and missionary service in Cape Town, South Africa.

[42] Allen Beville Ramsay (1872–1955) taught at Eton for several years before becoming Master of Magdalene College (1925–47). In 1929–31 he was Vice-Chancellor of Oxford. Ramsay, too, was an author, his works including *Inter Lilia, Ros Rosarum,* etc. Admitted to King's in 1891, Ramsay received his B.A. (Class. Trip. Pt. I, 1st Class) in 1894.

There also spoke

For the motion	Against
Mr. Carr Bosanquet (2)	Mr. Marsh
Mr. Tarn	Mr. Norman
Mr. Balfour	Mr. Peacock
Mr. Amos	Mr. Benson
	Mr. Ramsay

On a division there appeared for the motion 6, against 6
The Chairman gave his casting vote in favour of the motion, which was therefore *carried.*

Feb. 18 [1892]

In Mr. Carr Bosanquet's rooms: the President in the Chair.
Mr. O'Rorke gave notice of a motion that this Society pledge itself to support Mr. Gordon in the coming election of President at the M[agpie] & S[tump] Debating Society.
Mr. Bosanquet moved "that this age is the most romantic."
Opposed by Mr. Marsh.

After Mr. Marsh's speech Mr. Amos entered and inquired if the Hon. Proposer referred to his own age; the Hon. Proposer replied that the world was at the same age as himself, i.e. had just left school. There then spoke

For the motion	Against
Mr. O'Rorke (2)	Mr. Yorke
Mr. Tarn (2)	Mr. Amos (2)
Mr Balfour (2)	Mr. Ramsay (2)
	Mr. Benson
	Mr. Peacock
	Mr. Norman

The motion was lost: for, 4; against, 7.

Feb. 25 [1892]

In Mr. R.C. Trevelyan's rooms.
The President in the Chair.
Mr. Amos moved "that this house would approve of an 8 hours' bill.
Opposed (more or less) by Mr. R. C. Trevelyan.

There also spoke

For the motion	Against
Mr. T. Ll. Davies	Mr. R. C. Norman
	Mr. O'Rorke

The motion was carried by 4 votes to 3.

Mr. O' Rourke's private business notion that this Society pledge itself to support Mr. Gordon was ruled out of order as not being private business.

March 3 [1892]

In Mr. Tarn's rooms.
Mr. Carr-Bosanquet in the chair at first, afterwards Mr. O'Rorke.
Mr. Peacock moved "that this house is in favour of the principle of one man one vote"
Opposed by Mr. Tarn.

There also spoke

For the motion	Against
Mr. R. C. Trevelyan	Mr. Benson
Mr. Russell	Mr. Tarn (again)
Mr. Amos	Mr. Carr Bosanquet (2)
Mr. Marsh	

On a division there appeared *for* 6, *against* 6. The motion was lost by the casting vote of the chairman.