

## Manchester Community Forum

**Main Boards => Manchester History => Topic started by: celeste on 20:03:13, 14/03/09**

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Title: **Samuel Brooks - Manchester Bankers (1857)**

Post by: **celeste on 20:03:13, 14/03/09**

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Samuel Victorian banker Samuel Brooks, bought land in Hale Barns in 1857. By the time of his death he had created Brooks Drive from Hale Barns to Brooklands Station. The Brooks were Lancashire farmers who came to south Manchester and grew rich through cotton, banking and property development, finally owning 800 acres in the Hale area. The name remains in Brooks Drive, Brooklands Road and Brooklands Station. The family came from Whalley near Clitheroe on the Ribble, and Whalley Range in Manchester was laid out by Samuel Brooks and was named after his home village. His father, William Brooks, traded in raw cotton and in partnership with his wealthy friend Roger Cunliffe became bankers, founding the firm of Cunliffe-Brooks & Co. of Blackburn. Samuel, who was born in 1793, joined a Manchester calico-printing firm, Reddish, Brooks & Co and opened a branch of the bank in Manchester. By 1846 he owned 628 acres of Sale and in 1852 he bought the Stamford land in Ashton-on-Mersey. Samuel Brooks was known familiarly in the Stretford neighbourhood as "Owd stink o' brass" and bought 800 acres in Hale when land was sold following the departure of the 7th Earl to Enville Hall in Staffordshire in 1854. In 1857 Samuel bought an estate of 32 acres in Hale and two years later agreed terms with the Manchester, South Junction and Altrincham Railway Company for land to build a new station to serve his property development on Brooklands Road. Brooks's name was also given to the station, which remains today as Brooklands Metrolink Station. His son, later Sir William Cunliffe-Brooks, bought more land, until the estate stretched from Davenport Green to Warburton Green and Brooklands, and included much of Hale Barns. By 1862 he created Brooks Road, now Brooks Drive linking his home, Prospect House on the Wilmslow Road in Hale Barns, and Brooklands Station with the intention of creating a coach route to the station to improve his journey to work. The general layout of the Brooks estate, of which the Hale section was only a fringe, was planned in a manner worthy of the eighteenth century. A great carriageway, double-hedged and tree-lined, with plantations eight yards wide on either side, was intended to run four miles from Brooklands Station to Warburton Green but the stretch from the Wilmslow Road to Warburton Green was never completed. Samuel Brooks launched the scheme and personally supervised the first stages and lunched every day at The Unicorn in Hale Barns. After his death his son William continued with one break at Roaring Gate Farm to Stockport Road, where it linked up with the Brooklands section. During the late nineteenth century, Sir William Cunliffe-Brooks (1819-1900), MP for the division, enjoyed the role of lord of the manor at Hale Barns. He planted trees on Hale Barns Green, fenced it and provided a drinking fountain. He removed the old smithy and the cottages nearby, replacing them with a new smithy and houses. He gave land for the black-and-white mission church, built at a cost of £750, and headed the list of subscriptions for rebuilding the Church of England school in the village. He also paid for the installation of lighting and water supply in the village. The shape of present-day Hale Barns was considerably influenced by his patronage. After his death the estate was held in trust for his grandchildren, the children of Lord and Lady Francis Cecil, but none ever lived in the neighbourhood, and in 1917 it was broken up into lots and sold. Part of the great avenue remains as Brooks Drive. In

Altrincham, the spectacular black and white bank in Old Market Place is listed and was formerly Cunliffe Brooks Bank, taken over by Lloyds about 1900 and now offices. The bank was built in 1887 in the Vernacular Revival style in sandstone for WC Brooks. It has a 32-foot high banking hall stained glass window and houses to the left and right for managers. Originally there was a weather vane with WCB in it and his initials are on the left-hand chimney. Opposite, the offices in Market Street around the top of Post Office Street were also built by Brooks. They complement the style of the bank and have wrought iron weather vanes with Brooks initials WCB in them.

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Title: **Re: Samuel Brooks - Manchester Bankers (1857)**

Post by: **moz** on **11:27:47, 15/03/09**

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great read celest ..... i was brought up in walkden manchester and love all the local history

moz :P

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Title: **Re: Samuel Brooks - Manchester Bankers (1857)**

Post by: **celeste** on **12:26:25, 15/03/09**

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It is interesting isn't it, someone put on a thread about the Brooks of Lymm, don't know if they were related to the Brooks Biscuit people who had a house near Brooklands station, then there was Brook-Bond tea (same people)

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### **Barlow Hall**

Barlow Hall was probably erected in the reign of Edward I., and rebuilt or renovated in the time of Henry VIII., when the Hall was occupied by Alexander Barlow, for to his time belongs the sundial bearing the motto, "Lumen me regit, vos umbra" (I am guided by the sun, you by the shade). The original outline is, in a great degree, lost in the alterations and additions to which from time to time it has been subjected. As far as can now be ascertained, it consisted of an oblong; pile of buildings, comprising the great hall and entertaining-rooms, with a wing; projecting at right angles from the main structure, built in that quaint, half-timbered style so characteristic of the period. The framework consists of oaken timbers, resting upon a foundation of solid masonry, connected by beams, and strengthened by bracing ribs firmly bolted into the main timbers, filled with a composition of plaster of lime and mud, mixed with straw, and laid upon laths. Very little of the timber-work now remains exposed to view, the greater portion having been coated with plaster, being also covered with ivy, as are also many aged trees which stand around.

In the reign of the Saxon King Edward I. (1272-1307) Sir Robert de Barlow, Knight. Founded the eminent Catholic Barlow family lived here, when a water mill on the banks of the river formed part of the manor, and the hall was occupied by members of the family until about 1800. By a certificate from Lichfield, bearing date 1397, it is evidenced that Thomas de Barlow was sole and exclusive lord of Barlow, and that his father's name was Robert de Barlow; that the said Thomas had two sons, of whom the elder was named Roger, and the younger Thomas; that the said Roger became in turn sole lord of Barlow after the decease of his father, and that he had a son named Roger who succeeded his father as Lord Barlow. The property afterwards passed to John, son of Roger de Barlow, and subsequently to John the younger. In the year 1466 Nicholas Barlow conveyed to his son Alexander all his lands, &c., in Withington and elsewhere in Lancashire, formerly belonging to John de Barlow, father of the aforesaid Nicholas, Alexander Barlow was succeeded by his son Roger, who lived in the reign of Henry VII. He married a daughter of Ellis Prestwich, Esq., of Hulme, and dying, seized the Barlow estate, transmitted it to his son, Ellis Barlow, so named after his maternal grandfather. Ellis Barlow married Anne, daughter of Otes Reddish, Esq., of Reddish, and had issue a son, Alexander, his successor, and a daughter, Margaret, wife of Edward Stanley, third Earl of Derby.

Barlow Hall was the birthplace of St Ambrose Barlow. Sir Edward Barlow was born at Barlow Hall in 1565 and took the name Ambrose when he was ordained as a priest of the Order of St Benedict. He was arrested on the 25th April 1641 and carried off the Lancaster Castle where he was hanged drawn and quartered for confessing that he was a Catholic priest at Lancaster Gaol on Friday 10th September 1641.

The eldest son of Ellis Barlow, Alexander, then succeeded to the estate, but he was arrested and imprisoned for his adhesion to the Roman Catholic faith. He died in 1584, and was buried at

Didsbury on the 26th August, This gentleman was succeeded by his son, Alexander Barlow the younger, who was twenty years of age at his father's death; and was knighted at Whitehall on the coronation of James I., in the year 1603. The Christmas of 1595 was the occasion of a tragedy in his family, when Catherine Barlow, of Chowerton, was slain by her uncle. Sir Alexander Barlow died abroad in the year 1620, and was buried by torchlight in the Collegiate Church at Manchester, on the 21st of April. He was succeeded by his son Alexander the younger, who also received knight hood with his father at the coronation of James I. He died in 1642, and was buried by the side of his father on the 6th of July. He was followed by his only surviving son, Alexander, by the first marriage of his father, and fourth of the name in succession recorded in the pedigree of the family. He married Francis, daughter of William Brereton, Esq., of Ashley, and dying without issue about the year 1654, was succeeded by his half-brother Thomas. Thomas Barlow died in 1684, and was succeeded by his son Anthony, who appears to have survived his two elder brothers, Thomas and Alexander.

The name of Anthony Barlow appears in the list of Papists who, in conformity with Act 1, George I., registered their estates with the respective values thereof. The yearly value of his estate is returned at £171.9s He married Magdalene, sister of Sir Edward Goulding, and he died in 1723. The estate then descended to his eldest son Thomas, who died of gaol fever in Lancaster Castle in 1729. He was succeeded by his, eldest son Thomas, the last male heir in the family, who married in 1760 a Miss Worrall, and dying in March, 1773, at the age of 54, without Issue, was buried at the Collegiate Church, Manchester. In him a lineage of 700 years ended.

The arms of the Barlow family were sable a double eagle displayed argent, membered or standing on a limb of a tree raguled and trunked of the second.

The estate was sold by auction according to Act of Parliament in 1785, and purchased by the Egertons of Tatton, its yearly rental being then estimated at £800. The first tenant after the Barlows gave up possession was Thomas Walker, the great political reformer, a very prosperous merchant, holding a high position, and one of the leading men of the city. Here he resided in the summer months, his winter residence being in South Parade, St. Mary's. He was appointed borough-reeve of Manchester in the year 1790, the greatest honour that could be conferred upon him by his fellow-citizens. He died at Longford Hall on the 2nd of February, 1817, and lies buried in the churchyard of Chorlton-cum-Hardy. His mother, it is said, was the first person who carried an umbrella in Manchester, and was derisively mobbed. He had three sons and three daughters, being succeeded by his eldest son Thomas, author of "The Original" born at Barlow on the 10th of October, 1784, and died at Brussels, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, on the 20th January, 1836, at the age of 52. His son, Charles James, Stanley Walker, was born at Barlow on the 26th February, 1788 and died on the 13th of October, 1875, at the age of 87, and lies buried by the side of his father. This gentleman was much respected, and his death regretted by a wide circle of Manchester friends. Stephen Philips was the next tenant, a great manufacturer in the city, bong the first gentleman in the village who drove his carnage; and in June, 1848, Mr. William Cunliffe Brooks (now Sir William), son of the late Samuel Brooks, the well-known banker, took possession

An inspection of the, interior of the building is extremely interesting. The entrance-hall contains some quaint old furniture, amongst which is a curiously carved cabinet, with portraits, and the following inscription: "Edward IV., 1481, Lady Elizabeth Gray.

The most interesting feature is the large oriel stained glass window in the dining-hall, representing the armorial bearings of the Barlow family. Near the centre are the arms of Edward Stanley, third Earl of Derby. Beneath is the date!574, and the initial letters A.B., and it is probable that these letters were inserted by Alexander Barlow to commemorate the marriage of his sister with the head of the house of Stanley, In this room are two heads of the royal stag, shot at Glentana, in Aberdeenshire, by Sir William. On the wall is a glass case containing, a portion of the original oak panelling of the interior of the hall, which was discovered blocking up a window, after the disastrous fire on the 19th March, 1879. The long room contains many Interesting family portraits, along with an engraved etching of Sir Alexander Barlow the elder. Special directions were given in the will about his portrait painted in 1616, an interesting relic of the family, and of its connection with the old faith: but what became of this heirloom at the dispersion of the effects of the Barlow's on the extinction of the family is not known, but recently it has been brought to notice by Mr. W. A. Abram, who found it in private hands in Blackburn. Mr. George Barlow, of Oldham, has also in his possession a copper-plate engraved with the original portrait. It represents Sir Alexander as habited in a black gown



AMY CUNLIFFE BROOKS  
DAUGHTER OF SIR WILLIAM

VIEWS HOUSES & PLACES WORLD VIEWS VARIOUS MAPS INFORMATION 

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**Our fellow-countrymen, Irish: ... speeches ...** by Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, Bart..

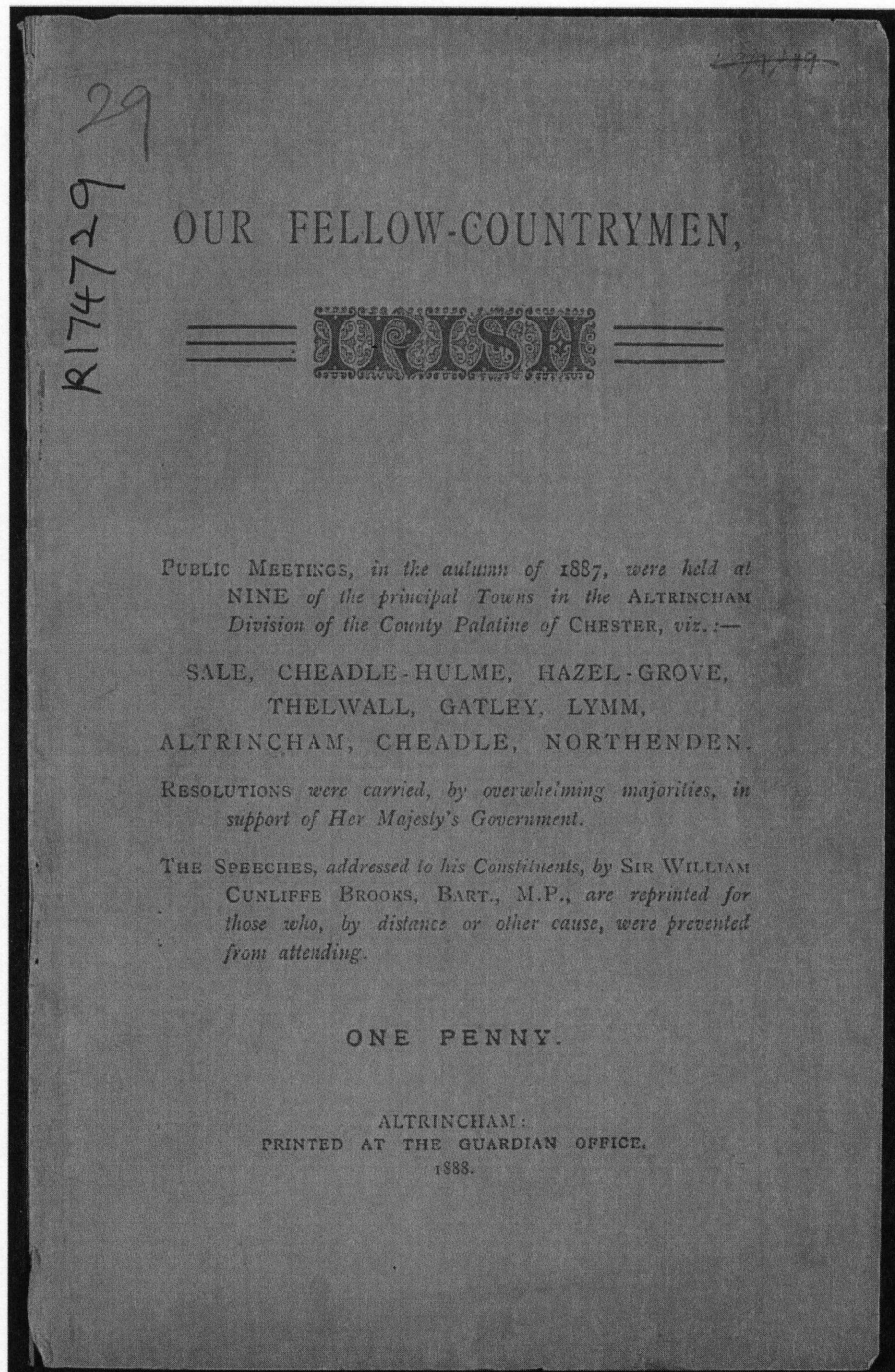
Brooks, William Cunliffe

*Foreign and Commonwealth Office Collection*, (1888)

(article consists of 68 pages)

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Our fellow-countrymen, Irish: ... speeches ... by Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, Bart., by Brooks, William Cunliffe.



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FOREST OF GLEN TANA BY ABOYNE.

This forest, the property of Sir William Cunliffe

Brooks, takes its name from the river Tana which runs

through it: Tana signifying "small" or "shallow,"

as compared with the mighty Dee in which it loses

itself about a mile above Aboyne suspension bridge.

It is not to be called Glen "Tanner" as if it were

the haunt of the hide dresser or the Cockney glen

of sixpence, and neither is it spelt with an r as if

it were " Annar Mariar." Tana is a Gaelic word, and

there is the same one with the same significance in

Welsh, viz. tanen - likewise tonos in Greek and tiny

in English. With an area of some 22,000 acres,

it is about thirteen miles long by some seven at the

greatest breadth, the low-lying parts being splendidly

timbered, chiefly with Scotch fir, which portions are

well fenced off from the arable lands around Aboyne.

From these low-lying lands the forest gradually

spreads to the west and south-west until it reaches

the 3077 feet summit of Mount Keen, where it marches

with Invermark Forest.



8 THE DEER FORESTS OF SCOTLAND.

From time immemorial there have been deer in Glen Tana, and in the old days more than once it has been attempted to extirpate them or drive them clean off the place, but though the whole country side gathered together and formed a compact line, and although there was a great slaughter, the plan failed and the deer returned, to become as numerous as ever. For the last ten years the average kill has been sixty-one stags, scaling 14 stone clean. The normal character of the horns is broad, strong, and wild, and the heads of many good royals adorn the splendid ballroom of Glen Tana House.

At one time the fastnesses of Glen Tana were favourite sites for the operations of the illicit still, but as the amount of the fine increased pari passu with the activity of the excisemen, these stills gradually disappeared, and nothing now remains but a few ruins of these attempts to get cheap whisky. I have had the pleasure of spending a few days at Glen Tana, and it is not possible for me to leave this forest without making mention of all the other sport this grand

ABERDEENSHIRE.

place offers. Of grouse and every other description

of shooting there is ample, while of fishing there is

perhaps the very best in all the kingdom, for upwards

of a thousand spring fish have been killed by the

rods on this water in one season, and any keen

sportsman could commence at Glen Tana on the

1<sup>st</sup> of February, the opening day of the Dee, and

till the next 1<sup>st</sup> of February came round he could

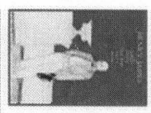
have either rifle, gun, or rod in his hands, with

first-rate sport every day of the year. Truly a

sportsman's paradise !

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## The Letters of Henry James, Volume II, 1875-1883 By Henry James



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is, happily, little of a shooting house, though Holland keeps the table—one of the best in England (or rather in Scotland, which is saying more) supplied with game. The next day I took part in a cavalcade across the hills to see a ruined castle; and in the evening, if you please, stiff and sore as I was and am still, with my exploits in the saddle, which had been sufficiently honorable, I went to a ball fifteen miles distant. The ball was given by a certain old Mr. Cunliffe Brooks, a great proprietor herabouts and possessor of a shooting-lodge with a ball-room; a fact which sufficiently illustrates the luxury of these Anglo-Scott arrangements. At the ball was the famous beauty Mrs. Langtry, who was staying in the house and who is probably for the moment the most celebrated woman in England.<sup>2</sup> She is in sooth divinely handsome and it was “extremely odd” to see her dancing a Highland reel (which she had been practising for three days) with young Lord Huntly, who is a very handsome fellow and who in his kilt and tartan, leaping, hooting and romping, opposite to this London divinity, offered a vivid reminder of ancient Caledonian barbarism and of the roughness which lurks in all British amusements and only wants a pretext to explode. We came home from our ball (where I took out two young ladies who had gone with us for a polka apiece) at 4 a.m. and I found it difficult on that morning, at breakfast, to comply with that rigid punctuality which is the custom of the house. But for all that we went on a twelve-mile drive and picnic through a glorious country and under a yellow autumnal sun, to the beautiful old baronial castle of Craigievar—a perfect specimen of Franco-Scottish architecture. There we sat on the grass, under the trees and towers and imbibed one

### Ravages of Diphtheria.

MINDEN CITY, Mich., June 28.—Malignant diphtheria is raging in Paris township, Huron County, a few miles north of this place. There were a number of deaths last week from this disease, and it is reported that there are now sixty cases of diphtheria in the above township. The two main roads leading from Paris to Minden City were yesterday guarded by men, acting under authority of the Minden Township Board of Health, with instructions to stop all persons who are en route to this village from the homes or immediate vicinity of the families afflicted.

It is said that the Paris authorities have been very lax in their methods of dealing with this dread disease, and the citizens have in consequence been forced to the precautionary measures noted.

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### Voyagers Across the Ocean.

The Teutonic, which sailed yesterday, took out among her saloon passengers for Liverpool, Sir William Cunliffe Brooks and Lady Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Reno R. Billington, Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. John Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. William Thorne and Miss Thorne.

Capt. Charles King was a passenger by the Friesland, which yesterday sailed for Antwerp. Other passengers by that vessel were Dr. L. K. Baldwin, Prof. John C. Boyd, Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse, United States Navy, and Mrs. Whitehouse.

Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton will sail to-day for Southampton on the steamship Fürst Bismarck of the Hamburg-American Line. Miss E. M. Moore sails with her.

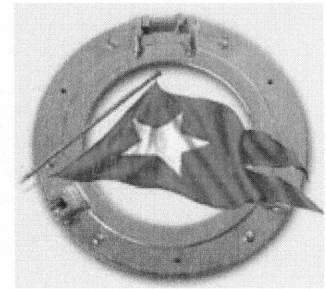
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### Daniel W. Northup's Will.

A petition for the probate of the will of Daniel W. Northup, the veteran member of the Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn, who died June 9, was filed in Kings County yesterday. The will itself has not yet been presented, but the petition sets forth that Mr. Northup left \$52,000, of which all but \$5,000 was in the form of personal property.

Mr. Northup's legatees are his wife Kate, his children, Dwight, Annie, and Daniel W., Jr., Cornelia M. Russ of 387 Lafayette Avenue, the Board of Education of Brooklyn, and the Academy of the Visitation B. V. M., Mount de Sales, in Baltimore County, Catonsville, Md.

The Long Island Loan and Trust Company is executor and trustee.

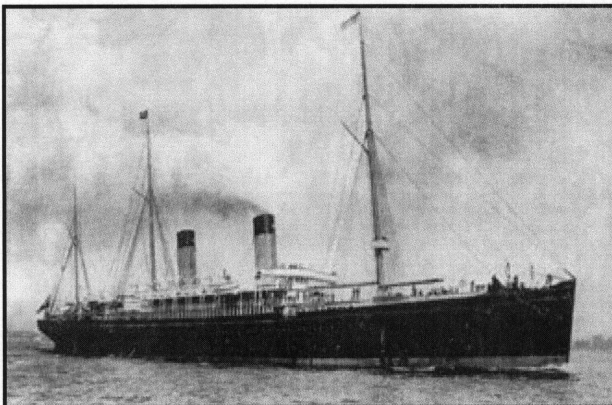


## Teutonic

1889 - 1921

At the end of the 1880<sup>s</sup>, the *Great Eastern* was still the largest ship in the world, even though she had been scrapped in 1888. The fastest ship, the one that held the Blue Riband was Cunard's *Etruria* with an average Atlantic-crossing speed of 19.56 knots. In 1889 the title was given to the Inman and International Line's *City of Paris*, who managed 20.01 for the same distance. Since the White Star Line, with Thomas Henry Ismay as managing director, still was interested in having the fastest ship on the North Atlantic, the company commissioned two new ships from Harland and Wolff's shipyard. These two ships would manage to maintain a service speed of somewhere over 20 knots, and that should make them able to get the Blue Riband.

The first of this duo was decided to be named *Teutonic*. The ship would have two triple expansion engines that would turn one propeller each. The *Teutonic's* keel was laid in March 1887, and the design drawings, that had been shown to the Admiralty, were by them approved to be the finest ship-design ever drawn. The chief designer, Alexander Montgomery Carlisle would prove his skills many times in the future as well; for instance, he was the man that designed the *Olympic*-class exteriors twenty years later. The *Teutonic* was the first ship with no rigged sails, and that was because of the great power in her twin screws. The White Star Line had left sails behind, and would stand as an example for many other ship companies forevermore.



The celebrated lines of the Teutonic-class, as designed by Alexander Carlisle.

On January 19, 1889, the *Teutonic* was launched. The vessel was built under the Auxiliary Armed Cruiser Agreement, and therefore after being completed on July 25, she left Liverpool to the Spithead Naval Review on August 1, to mark Queen Victoria's 50 years on the throne as the first Armed Merchant Cruiser. On August 3, the *Teutonic* was inspected by the Prince of Wales and the German Kaiser Wilhelm II. It is said that when the German sovereign saw the *Teutonic* he uttered 'We must have some of these'. That was the first thoughts of the German express liners *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* with siblings. Later, she was disarmed in order to enter commercial service.

*Teutonic* went through her maiden voyage between Liverpool and New York on August 7, the same year, replacing the old *Baltic* from 1871, but she was not able to snatch the Blue Riband from the *City of Paris*. The ship that took the honour from *City of Paris* was *Teutonic's* own sister, *Majestic*, who had had her maiden voyage in 1890. This proved what the sisters were capable of, and in 1891, the *Teutonic* made an even faster voyage and received the Blue Riband with an average speed of 20.25 knots. She bettered this record later with an average speed of 20.5 knots.

In 1897, the old Queen Victoria had sat on the British throne for 60 years, and as part of the celebrations, the *Teutonic* honoured the queen with yet another naval review as an Armed Merchant Cruiser. During the festivities, Charles Parson showed his turbine-wonder *Turbinia*, a yacht that was able to sail at 32 knots. Thomas Ismay, among others, was invited to a trial run at forty miles an hour, which he gladly accepted.

The *Teutonic's* first mishap occurred in 1898 in New York harbour, when she collided with the United States' transporter *Berlin*. None of the ships suffered severe damage though, and soon the *Teutonic* – and the *Berlin* – was back in service.

The ship was used in the Boer conflict, degraded as a troop transporter during the winter of 1900. She certainly showed her worthiness, and returned from the war-scene unscratched.

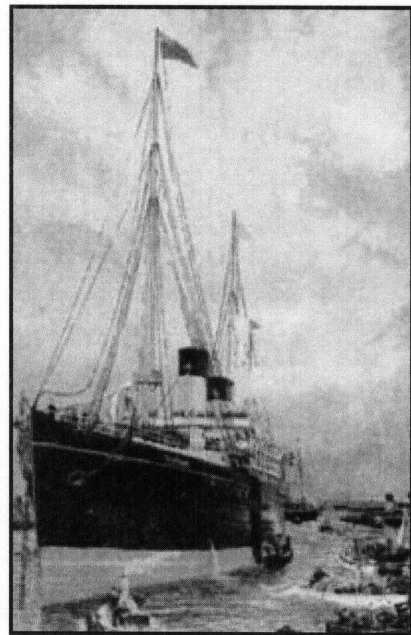
In February 1901, the *Teutonic* was swamped by one of the horrors of ship-captains; a massive earthquake tsunami. Fortunately, this happened during the night-hours, and no passengers were harmed by the deadly rush of water. However, the two men situated in the crow's nest was thrown down onto the deck, but survived.

In 1907, the White Star Line changed their main route from Liverpool-

New York to Southampton-New York. The *Teutonic* was scheduled to enter the new 'way', and on June 12, she made her first crossing between the two cities. Four years later, the *Teutonic* was extensively rebuilt to fit with the new standards of the ship-world. In 1913, she had become that old that White Star decided to make the steamer into a two-class ship. No distinguished passenger seemed to choose the *Teutonic* any longer. Just one year after she had won the Blue Riband she had lost it to *City of Paris*, so the ship was not the fastest, and certainly not among the largest anymore. From 1913 and since she only carried second and third class passengers.

In 1914, when the *Teutonic* was 25 years old, the First World War began. Since all merchant vessels were desperately needed, she was commissioned as an Armed Merchant Cruiser in the 10th Cruiser Squadron along with for instance *Celtic* and *Cedric*. The *Teutonic* had hurriedly been asked for to replace Cunard's *Aquitania* who had been damaged in a collision with the Leyland Line's *Canadian*. The *Teutonic* served the British Empire until 1916, when she was held as a reserve ship, because there was enough adequate vessels in Admiralty service. The last effort the *Teutonic* would do during the hostilities was to sail between Great Britain and Alexandria as a troop transporter with place for 1,500 soldiers. Even though under Admiralty laws, the ship was managed by the White Star Line during this last year of the war.

Just a few years after the war had ended the *Teutonic* was laid up in Cowes Roads in 1921. The *Majestic* had been scrapped in 1914, before the war, so the *Teutonic* outlived her sister in both directions. She had served in war, in peace, she had inspired the German Kaiser to build new ships, and last but not least, she had held the Blue Riband of the Atlantic. She and her sister *Majestic* was the last of the White Star Line's vessels to ever have that honour. Being 32 years old, no one expected the *Teutonic* to continue after she had been laid up, and later the same year she was broken up where she lay.



An advertisement for the Blue Riband-holder R.M.S. Teutonic.

### The Teutonic - Specifications:

Length:	<b>582 feet (177.7 m)</b>
Beam:	<b>57.7 feet (17.6 m)</b>
Tonnage:	<b>9,984 gross tons</b>
Engines:	<b>Two triple expansion engines powering two propellers.</b>
Service speed:	<b>20 knots</b>
Passengers:	<b>1,490 people</b>

Daniel Othfors



## LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD.

The Library Association of the United Kingdom.

20, HANOVER SQUARE, W.,  
21st August, 1893.

DEAR SIR (OR MADAM),

Your attendance is requested at the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of this Association, which will be held in MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN, on the 5th, 6th, and 7th September for the transaction of the annual business of the Association, and of such other business as may be lawfully dealt with. *The Meeting will begin at 10 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, 5th September.*

### AGENDA.

I. The names of candidates proposed at, and since the last Monthly Meeting, will be submitted for immediate election.

II. The Report of the Council with the Treasurer's audited accounts will be submitted for adoption.

III. The President, Richard Garnett, LL.D., will deliver the Annual Address.

IV. The following Amendments of the Constitution will be proposed :—

By Mr. Thomas Mason :—

(1) That a New Rule, between 7 and 8 in Sect. IV., be added, viz. :—

The Council shall at their first Meeting elect six of their members to form with the Officers of the Association an Executive Committee to whom they shall depute the administration of the affairs of the Association in the periods between the Meetings of the Council. The Chairman of the Executive Committee shall be chosen from amongst the six elected members.

(2) That Sect. VI., Rule 2, be altered to read as follows :—

The election of Officers and Council shall be conducted by ballot upon a list, which shall include all nominations sent to the Secretary at least ten days before the Annual Meeting. Each nomination must be assented to in writing by at least three members of the Association. The election of the Executive Committee shall be conducted by ballot in the following manner : each member of the

## UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE Third Examination for M.B., Part II, begins on April 24th. The names of candidates should be sent to the Registry on or before April 9th.

Mr. J. Hutchinson, Hon. LL.D., F.R.C.S., has been appointed an Elector to the Professorship of Surgery.

Dr. Shore and Mr. Shipley have been appointed Examiners for Part II of the examination for the diploma in Agriculture.

Professor Osler, M.D., D.Sc. Oxford, has been appointed an Examiner in Medicine, in place of Dr. Hale White, who is unable to examine.

## UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

## UNIVERSITY COURT.

THE Aberdeen University Court met in Marischal College on February 13th, Principal LANG in the chair. Before the business of the day was proceeded with the Principal referred in fitting terms to the death of the King of Denmark, and proposed that an address of condolence in suitable terms should be sent to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra. Thereafter he referred to the deaths of Lord Ritchie and Sir Mounstuart Grant Duff, formerly Lord Rectors of the University.

## The Geddes Memorial Fund.

A letter was submitted from Mr. P. J. Anderson, honorary treasurer of the Sir William D. Geddes Memorial Fund, stating that the Melvin Library Fund, formed in 1886, had now been wholly expended, and that as honorary treasurer of the Sir William Geddes Fund he had been instructed to hand over to the Court the balance of £500 or thereby, to be held by the Court in trust for the behoof of the Geddes Memorial Library of Classical Literature and Archaeology in the University.

## Gifts to the Museum.

The Museum Committee intimated the receipt of donations by Mr. Ean Cecil, Boydon Hall, Tonbridge, of a number of specimens of the Archaeological and Natural History Museums, and of a statuary group ("Cassandra imploring the assistance of Minerva"), which belonged to Mr. Cecil's grandfather, the late Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, Bart., of Glentara. The Court expressed its thanks to Mr. Cecil for these gifts.

## The Accounts for the Year.

THE PRINCIPAL then, in the absence of Professor Matthew Hay through illness, moved the adoption of the abstract of accounts for the year. The revenue of the General University Fund for 1904-5 showed a slight increase on that of 1903-4, and the expenditure left a very slightly increased surplus revenue. The figures submitted touching on equipment of laboratories and salaries of lecturers, assistants, and examiners were suggestive of the desire, within their means, to strengthen the staff and the equipment of university instruction. The Pension Fund was in a very satisfactory condition. The library account showed a most satisfactory state of affairs, especially when compared with the straitened means of the Library Committee only a few years ago. It was gratifying that a much larger number of readers now took advantage of the opportunity which the library afforded. The obligations of the University were stated at £27,358 (between £4,000 and £5,000 more than 1903-4 and upwards of £10,000 more than 1902-3). The table of assets gave the assurance that the obligations could be met, but that economy was necessary. The Fee Fund was one on which attention would fasten. It was now in a very healthy condition. In 1904-5 it amounted to £11,112, being a slight advance on the previous year. Adding to this fees paid to Divinity professors and lecturers and the fees of the Chair of History—which are reserved—the sum of £11,822 had been paid in fees in the past year. The Principal went on to refer to the influence of the Carnegie Fund on the improved condition of university finance, and pointed out that, in spite of the payment of fees, the increase in the number of students was not appreciable. It had enabled students to take a wider curriculum during their period of study, and had thus helped the Fee Fund. The laboratories in science and medicine had greatly benefited in equipment and in increased teaching staff, the basis of instruction had been broadened, and the actual instruction had been rendered more efficient. He indicated that 70 per cent. of the students of the University were aided by the Carnegie Trust, and he had reason to doubt if this proportion were not too great, having in view the terms of the trust. The fund of the Carnegie Trust laid aside for the payment of fees was now strained to the uttermost, and he quoted from a letter of Mr. McCormick, Secretary of the Trust, that unless some action be taken without delay the liability incurred in the payment of class fees for the current financial year was likely to exceed the income at the disposal of the trust. He referred to the assertion sometimes made that the recent raising of fees had benefited the professors by increasing their salaries. That was an utter misconception. Salaries of chairs were fixed quantities, and the benefits to the University by raising of fees would be simply the strengthening of the

teaching staff and the better equipment of departments. One gratifying feature in the Aberdeen University record of its dealings with the trust should be noted. Other universities made large and urgent claims on the funds of the Carnegie Trust for buildings and permanent equipment, and thus made allocations towards teaching impossible. In the case of Aberdeen the extensions of the buildings were otherwise provided for, so that of the sum of £45,000 placed at the disposal of the University by the Carnegie Trust during the current quinquennial period £35,000 had been devoted towards endowment and provisional assistance in teaching.

## Gifts to the Library.

Intimation was made of the presentation to the library of thirty-one large quarto volumes (1889-1905) from His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco on the Results of his Scientific Expeditions; also of fourteen volumes from the Free State of the Congo dealing with botanical, zoological, ethnographical, and anthropological subjects. Thanks were given to the donors.

The Court then sat in private, when a scheme for the provision of additional accommodation for nearly 20,000 volumes at King's College Library was sent to a committee for consideration.

## Fees in Arts.

It was decided to take no action meantime in regard to the proposal to raise the fees of classes qualifying for graduation in arts. Intimation was made that the University Court of Glasgow had resolved to raise all such fees to £4 4s. as from the beginning of the winter session 1906-7.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

## KING'S COLLEGE.

In order to facilitate the policy of concentration, and the complete separation of the department of preliminary and intermediate medical studies carried on at King's College from the department of advanced medical studies carried on at King's College Hospital, Professor F. W. Tunnicliffe, M.D., who holds appointments in both departments, has resigned the Chair of Materia Medica and Pharmacology.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

## FELLOWSHIP EXAMINATION.

THE following candidates having passed the necessary examinations have been admitted Fellows of the College:

A. Charles, W. C. Cremin, C. A. Cusack, T. H. Dehaay, Captain I.M.S.

The following have passed the primary part of the Fellowship examination:

S. Blake, T. C. Boyd, Miss M. Clarke, J. C. L. Day, F. N. Holden, J. R. D. Holtby, A. E. S. Martin, E. Montgomery, J. Campbell-Murray, K. F. P. Rynd-Murray, W. G. Ridgway, G. W. Stanley, W. M. Woods.

## CONJOINT BOARD IN IRELAND.

THE following candidates have been approved for the Diploma in Public Health:

\*Mary M. G. Hes, \*R. J. B. Buchanan, \*P. Dwyer, \*C. W. Holden, R. T. G. Aikin, W. L. Bradshaw, H. L. Esmonde-White, H. R. B. Fowler, J. A. Gibson, E. S. Hawthorne, E. A. O'Donovan, J. P. Ziervogel.

\*With honours.

## SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

DR. ERNEST W. AINLEY WALKER of Oxford has been reappointed Gillson Research Scholar in Pathology.

The following candidates have been approved in the subjects mentioned:

*Surgery.*—\*W. G. H. Cable, \*M. O. Dollie, \*C. H. J. Fagan, C. W. Gibson, \*P. Moxey, R. J. S. Verity, \*A. P. Wright.

*Medicine.*—D. L. E. Bolton, T. P. Braim, †H. S. Burnell-Jones, \*R. C. T. Evans, \*A. J. Hopper, \*P. Moxey, \*J. P. B. Snell, †M. C. Vivian.

*Forensic Medicine.*—T. P. Braim, J. L. Meynell, P. Moxey, N. C. Wallis.

*Midwifery.*—T. P. Braim, N. C. Wallis.

\*Section I.

†Section II.

The diploma of the Society has been granted to Messrs. W. G. H. Cable, M. O. Dollie, C. W. Gibson, J. P. B. Snell, R. J. S. Verity, and M. C. Vivian.

## GRANTS IN AID.

THE Treasury has appointed a permanent Committee to advise the department as to the distribution of the grant in aid of colleges furnishing education of a university standard. The constitution of the Committee is as follows: The Rev. H. G. Woods, D.D., Master of the Temple and Treasury Commissioner for the Inspection of University Colleges, Chairman; Sir Francis Mowatt, G.C.B., formerly Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; Sir William J. Collins, M.D., M.P.; Dr. Henry Jackson, Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge; and Professor W. S. McCormick, Secretary to the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland. Mr. R. G. Hawtrey, of the Treasury, is Secretary.