

found, upon trying it, that he could shoot with it even better than ever, and HE WON THE PRIZE."

With reference to the shooting in 1769, the following interesting anecdote was communicated to the Dean of Peterborough (Dr. Butler) upon the authority of the late Hon. Archibald Macdonald. On the day of the competition, two boys, Merry and Love, were equal, or nearly so, and both of them decidedly superior to the rest, when Love, having shot his last arrow into the bull's eye, was greeted by his school-fellows with a shout, "Omnia vincti Amor!" "Not so," said Merry, in an under voice; "Nos non cedamus Amori;" and carefully adjusting his shaft, shot it into the bull's eye a full inch nearer to the centre than his exulting competitor. So he gained the day. As the name of "Love" does not occur in the list of shooters for that year, it is clear that it must have been a nickname by which one of them was familiarly known.

The "arrow" still forms part of the armorial bear-



ARMS OF HARROW SCHOOL.

ings of the school; and in the Monitors' Library at Harrow is still to be seen one of the embroidered silk dresses which the boys wore at their annual archery festival. The "silver arrow," however, has not been shot for since the year 1771.

On the abolition of the archery contests, public "speeches" were adopted in their place on the first Thursdays in May, June, and July, and were numerously attended by old Harrovians and friends of the boys. The ten monitors used to speak on each of the three days, together with six of the Sixth Form, according to their seniority, of whom each six so chosen spoke on *one* of the three days only during that year. This custom continued till 1829, when the number of speech-days was reduced by Dr. Longley (then head-master) to two; and that number was subsequently reduced by his successor, Dr. Wordsworth, in his last year, 1844, to one. The subjects of the speeches used to be passages in prose and verse, selected from the best authors, Greek, Latin, and English. With these, in process of time, were combined original prize compositions, commencing with the year 1820, and increasing in number and variety of style as the kindness of the governors and the bounty of

sundry old Harrovians and others successively added to the list of prizes.

Since the foundation of the school the post of head-master has been held by clergymen of the highest eminence as scholars, and of the most distinguished ability and talents. In 1660 the Rev. W. Howe, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, was elected to the office. Dr. Thackeray, chaplain to the Prince of Wales, who was head-master at the middle of the last century, was succeeded in 1760 by the Rev. Dr. Sumner, under whose superintendence the number of pupils in the school rose to 250. It is difficult to discover the proximate cause of the sudden rise in the numbers of the school during the head-masterships of Dr. Thackeray and Dr. Sumner (1740-71), except it is to be found in the fact that the former was a personal friend of the Prince of Wales, and a supporter of the side of Bishop Hoadley in the Bangorian controversy, and that possibly Eton was thought too "High Church" for those times, when everything that looked in the direction of the nonjuring communion was at a discount among the aristocracy. It is more than probable, though not at present provable, that such was the case.

On the death of Dr. Sumner, in 1771, Dr. Heath was elected to the office. Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Parr, the defeated candidate on that occasion, had been an assistant-master at Harrow under Dr. Sumner, and he seemed to be generally pointed out, by his learning and abilities, as the successor of the late head-master; indeed, his popularity with the boys was so great that when the election fell on Mr. Heath they endeavoured to avenge the cause of their favourite by overt acts of rebellion, the "senior form" considering it "an indignity to have an Eton assistant put over them, when they had in their own school a person of superior learning." Among the boys who took part in this rebellion was one Richard Wesley, or Wellesley, afterwards Marquis Wellesley, and elder brother of another Arthur Wesley, afterwards better known as Sir Arthur Wellesley. He was removed by his guardian, Archbishop Cornwallis, to Eton, whither he was soon afterwards followed by his younger brother, who was sent there "under his wing." Had this not been the case, possibly "the battle of Waterloo" would not have been "won on the playing fields at Eton," but on the slope of a hill-side in Middlesex.

But to return from this digression. Such was Dr. Parr's mortification at his failure that he threw up his situation as assistant-master, and retired to Stanmore, where he founded a school, and where we shall meet with him again presently.