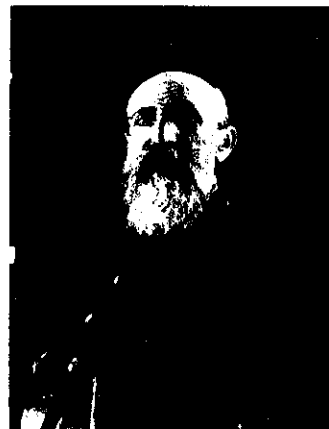


phantly back the first five Melanesian scholars. Here, too, Pattenon at first lived, on his arrival from England, and here for some time he spent his loving care upon his dark-skinned pupils. In the new Pattenon Memorial wing, men preparing for posts in the Melanesian Mission are to have a prior claim to be taken in, and here will be housed the fine collection of books bequeathed to the college by Dr. Kinder, a former warden.

Church Constitution.

It is to Bishop Selwyn that we owe the Constitution of the Church of the Province of New Zealand. At his invitation a conference of the two bishops,



CANON FRANK GOULD,

Who is, as far as we are able to ascertain, the last of the band of students who studied at St. John's College under Bishop Selwyn, and were ordained by him. Some interesting reminiscences by Canon Gould appear in this issue.

Harper of Christchurch and himself, eight clergy and seven representative laity, was held in Auckland during the month of June, 1857, and when they separated there was unanimous agreement on the principle that the Church in the colony should be governed by a General Synod, consisting of bishops, clergy and laity, and by diocesan synods composed of the same three orders. Certain fundamental provisions placed the Prayer Book itself outside the power of the General Synod, and bound the New Zealand Church to make no changes in the rubrics unless they should at first have been authorised by Crown and Convocation in England. This

constitution has been largely copied by other branches of the Anglican Communion.

His Last Days.

In 1867 Bishop Selwyn visited England to attend the Lambeth Conference, and whilst there he was very reluctantly induced to accept the See of Lichfield, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Lonsdale. He had twice refused to accept the position, and it was only when the Queen said to him: "Dr. Selwyn, I want you to take the See of Lichfield," that he consented. Here he put new energy into the hearts of the workers, and the diocese generally, besides making Lichfield a centre of missionary activity. But his heart was with his first diocese. In his last illness, amid the wanderings caused by bodily weakness, his thoughts were with the distant islands, for which he had done so much. At one time he would exclaim with kindling eye: "A light to lighten the Gentiles," at another he would murmur, "They will all come back," referring to the Maoris who had apostatised during the war, and then in the soft Maori language, which for more than a quarter of a century was familiar to him as his mother tongue, he would say, "It is all light." He died April 11, 1878, and lies buried in the churchyard of Lichfield Cathedral. For his noble example, for his strenuous labours, for his wise statesmanship, for his missionary zeal, New Zealand should never cease to thank God and to bless the memory of George Augustus Selwyn.

BISHOP PATTESON.

MARTYR BISHOP OF MELANESIA.

Childhood.

John Coleridge Patteson was born at Gower-street, Bedford-square, on April 1, 1827. His father, Sir John Patteson, was a distinguished judge, having been raised to the Bench at the unusually early age of 40. His mother was the daughter of Colonel Coleridge, of Ottery St. Mary, Devon, and a niece of the famous poet, Samuel Taylor Coleridge. The boy's first school was at Ottery St. Mary, of which his great-grandfather and great-uncle had both been head-masters, and from there he went to Eton. At Eton he became distinguished as a cricketer, and it is said that the famous professional, Lillywhite, considered him the finest player for his age that he had ever seen. His fine batting won the match for Eton in the Eton and Harrow match of 1844, as he not only scored 50 runs, but by his steady play he completely broke the back of the bowling. A characteristic story is told of his school days, showing how firm he was even as a boy in resisting what he felt to be wrong. It was the custom for the cricket eleven and the boating eight to dine together once a year



THE CHAPEL, ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, TAMAKI, AUCKLAND.

at an inn in Slough, and, of course, they sang songs on the occasion. Unfortunately, however, they were not always careful what they sang, so that Patteson, who as a member of the eleven was present at the dinner that year, gave out beforehand that he would not stand if they sang anything improper. In spite of this, when the time came, one of the boys began to sing an objectionable song. "If this does not stop, I shall leave the room," called out Patteson, but it did not stop, so he and a few others got up and went away. He said that unless an apology was made he would not play for the school again, so an apology was sent, and Patteson continued to do good service in the eleven until he left Eton for Oxford.

English Curacy.

Patteson entered at Balliol in 1845 at a time when under the master-ship of Dr. Jenkyns, the college was attaining prominence for success in the schools and for the high standard required of its members, who were said to have formed the most delightful society, the very focus of the most stimulating life of the University. He was offered a place in the University Eleven, but declined, though not without a struggle, on the ground that it would interfere with his reading. At this time he travelled a good deal, and one summer, which he spent at Dresden, he devoted to the study of Hebrew, Arabic and German. He had a natural aptitude for languages, which stood him in good stead when later on in life he set himself to reduce to writing and grammar 16 different languages which had before been merely spoken. In the summer of 1852 Patteson was elected a Fellow of Merton, and he moved into rooms there. He had, however, no intention of permanently residing at Oxford, and he left there the following year to take a curacy at Abington, near to his own home at Feniton, in Devonshire, and it was in 1854, when Bishop Selwyn was visiting England, that he decided to join the Bishop and devote himself to missionary work.

Sails for New Zealand.

He sailed from England in the Duke of Portland at the end of March, 1855, never again to re-visit it. The first year of his life abroad was rather trying to him. His special work was to be the teaching of boys from the Melanesian Islands; but there was so much work awaiting Bishop Selwyn on his return from England that a year passed before he had time to visit them, and during this period Patteson's main work lay in acting as a sort of chief steward on the Southern Cross, and weighing out the meat and other stores on board the vessel. But he did this work conscientiously and well, as he did everything else, and did not consider it beneath him. As a Maori said one day: "Gentleman gentleman thinks nothing that ought to be done at all too mean for him. Pig gentleman never works." Bishop Selwyn always liked, if he could, to start for a missionary voyage on Ascension Day, so that our Lord's command, "Go ye into all the



THE CHURCH AT TE AWAMUTU, ONE OF THE OLDEST IN THE DOMINION.

It witnessed the tragic events of the Maori War, and during those troublous times the Bishop often used to preach in it.