I have to propose that:

In making this proposal there is one initial difficulty which may be swept aside at once. It is often difficult to discuss the reorganization of an office in the college. It requires that it be approached in the same spirit toward which mistakes are made. The danger of being supposed to look forward to some epidemic effect which may create a vacancy must be a disadvantage to the immediate policy. The council will regard the appointment again there is the danger of being supposed to be reflecting on the present holder of the office. It is therefore exceptionally fortunate in my opportunity, and it is one reason for turning to being forward my proposal now, in that I can do so at a time when the college is just congratulating itself there are on possessing two exceptionally capable Deans at during a period which Deans are very necessary.

Accordingly, I am further to criticize the statutes without danger of raising any personal question.
The revised statute contains two absolutely distinct kinds of proposals (1) to give the Council power to elect one Dean, (2) to keep the place which in effect did the work of the Deanship as a clerical officer.

I was informed by one of our lawyers that it would be proper to propose a revised form of statute and to leave to those who may agree with one proposal but not with the other this two propositions.

I propose therefore, to add an article to the proposed statute, to the effect that in consequence my remarks fall into two distinct parts.

Firstly, I consider the discretionary power proposed to be given to the proposed body to the Council to elect one Dean. We are dealing with Statutes and not with minutes of Council, that is, with rules which must never be broken and not with questions of immediate policy. For instance we are all agreed that last year we agreed that as a question of immediate policy this for this year and the next few years there must be one Tutor, but the Statutes do not say so, they give full discretion to the Council, they say there shall be such a number of Tutor in the college as the Council shall from time to time determine.

Now if we were making statutes after it would be sufficient to understand that the Statutes should deal with Tutors on the same principle as with Tutorial.
and Lecturers, namely, that it has been decided that the officers be reorganized. It should be noted that the rank of Officers should exist and make their offices to be qualified officers, but it should leave the number of such officers to be determined by the Council.

But we have to consider and it is necessary to prove that it is worth while to change them.

Now as a question of immediate policy I agree absolutely and I fully trust that two Deans are better than one. Accordingly as far as I am concerned (without reservation) I do not know what others think. The only question to be argued is whether special circumstances occur sufficiently often in the connection to make it worth while a change of attitude of any importance.

Now, from stage to stage simultaneously hold the Tutor and Dean, and let Barry away.

Also on the Council present pass the following resolution:

Immediately after passing this resolution the Council proceeded to elect a Dean who was also a Tutor, and did so for...
How I wish as far as possible to avoid giving
merely personal impressions with regard
to the college history of the last few years; but
things are always difficult to express about
so I should like to direct your attention to
some minutes of council which is the body
responsible for the appointment of Deans.
I would suggest that the usual practice of reading minutes is to read the minutes of
the annual officer (such as the Dean) in the briefest possible way. So I am not sure if
by referring to the minutes in this question I placed these delegations
through other authors.
On May 16, 1885, I was appointed
Tutor, but office to commence from that summer.
He was then Senior Dean and continued in that
office jointly with the office of Tutor.
But the Deans you know, are elected
unanimity. Usually the minutes simply
record that the Deans have been re-elected.
But on May 11, 1888, if there is this minute:

"It is advisable that D. Appleton continue
Senior Dean notwithstanding that he still
remains Tutor."

"D. Appleton having continued was re-elected
Senior Dean for the year beginning October 1888."

On May 17, 1889, there is this minute
"On the motion to appoint a Senior Dean
it was resolved:
"That the council, while recognizing that the tenure
of the offices of Tutor and Dean is not in
itself a convenient arrangement, is of
opinion after full discussion that it is
desirable in present circumstances to reappoint
D. Appleton to the office of Senior Dean."
"And Appleton was then re-appointed Senior Dean."
On March 7, 1890: there is this minute

"The council discussed the question of the combination of the two offices of Dean and Tutor in one person and considered that there were sufficient reasons of a special nature for continuing the present arrangement for the ensuing academic year."

On May 1891 Mr. Parry was elected junior Dean and Mr. Platty junior Dean, thus terminating the arrangement which had exercised the mind of the council so severely.

But the ghost would not be laid.

On Aug. 25, 1894 there is the following minute

"Futtership! After lunch we received a communication from Mr. Parry stating that for the next academical year the tenure of the Futtership by Mr. Parry shall not require his resignation of the office of Junior Dean: Mr. Parry accepts the office of Tutor.

On May 15, 1896 there is the following minute

"Mr. Parry was after considerable discussion appointed Senior Dean for the academic year 1896-1897."

Finally in March 1898 Mr. Douglas was appointed Dean."
Collectively,

Now I am not concerned to defend their

measured out attack. It may be

wrong to refuse it may be how it may be

right in policy but at all events if the

minister proves that; that the responsible body

are responsible for those appointments for they

considered that special circumstances

existed for many years making it

desirable to deviate from the rule of poly

otherwise ideally the best,

during the latter part of their presidency

now I was on the Council myself know

something of these special circumstances

which at least influenced me one of these

was that W. Parry was one of the best

Dear for professor either of the or of any other college the other heat

other there was no one else of requisite standing

was the difficulty of finding a substitute

an alternative. It is really finding a substitute for them especially after many years of

in effect how the proposal before me is that for these

purposes the Council should have power

to consider the advisability of joining

the two officers of Dean in one person

for the incompatibility of offices that it can join short of failure as a

Dean.

Now are these officers to be of junior or senior Dean

compatible? First we must a point of

work the Internship is a heavy office

administration or legal work; that is a

Council minute to close that a

clerk shall or perform two thirds
of the usual work of a college lecturer: a lectureship taking into account not only lectures delivered but lectures necessary to keep abreast of one's subject in one's work. But during the two years already allocated to us we have had a F. Senior Dean, who fulfills duties of all lecturers. It can hardly be contended that the office of junior Dean is more laborious than the joint office of vice and lecturer, we should welcome the Blackman many a day with our affectionate sympathy.

It has been suggested to me that it is not the direct work: but the new member of men who have to be retained in mind which grooms beyond the capacity of one man. This argument seems to me to be founded on a misconception: for in this respect the function of the officers is no way doubles the strain on the Dean. I am not inspiring to show this as a Dean obtains valuable information by observing a man's habits and his associates, the Dean has got to know all the men: for undergraduates will not port themselves according to the Dean and whose jurisdiction they fall. Further according to the Egyptian students each at present is ways Dean does not have to know all the men coming coming to the college: for the junior Dean has to know each successive year of freshmen and the senior Dean has to know each successive year of third year men. So the argument...
lister to this, that a junior Dean could not retain the knowledge which he has already acquired of the third year men during their third year if he had also could not make proper acquaintance with the freshmen of the third year to retain the knowledge which he has already acquired of the third year men. 

Where I venture to think that a Dean who was not also faculty but also lecturer could accomplish this fact.

In concluding this part of my remarks I repeat that I have been urging not that one Dean is better than two but that special circumstances were sufficiently often to make it important that the council have power to consider and judge their action (if necessary necessary) the solution of a sufficiently which would affect
Yours

I know that we come to the proposal to omit the future, each of them or at least the Senior Dean shall be chosen from among the Fellows of the college of the college who are in holy orders if it can be conveniently be done.

When I gave notice of this amendment I had thought that it would be generally recognized that the substance we already settle of this change is already with us and that we had only to consider whether it would meet with while to remove from the statutes an unnecessary restriction on the freedom of choice of the Council with respect to an office difficult to fill. The party to which thought I knew that many some members of the college were attached to the idea of the Dean's being in orders, it but (as I thought) as a part of a venerable tradition not lightly to be disturbed.

I am convinced now that I was wrong; accordingly, it is my duty to raise some collateral fundamental question and not to leave that subject. I am pleased to think to many friends who are opposed to me.

The main fundamental duty of the Dean is that he is the man specially charged with the enforcement on undergraduates of the college requirements respecting moral, intellectual, conduct, and behavior. Such duties require a high character, modesty, tact, and common sense— but in themselves do not especially require a clergyman of the
Church of England for their due performance. But ought the Dean—or Dean—to be more than their 
Agent of the Church of England? Should he be a theologian with the special 
function of promoting the college ideal 
of religious thought and life?

Now to avoid misunderstandings, I will first 
make my qualification on the main course 
of my argument. The activity of individual 
fellows of the college in respect to the 
promotion as the fundamental duty of religious 
life and thought is in every case one of 
the mainstays of the college. Many of 
course admit obvious limitations with 
respect to proselytizing at one suggest 
themselves. But with the exception of what 
are called my conclusions. To accord the 
truths people believe and further, I think 
to take occasion to express a notion that graduate 
whose religious is a notion of religious 
and ethical and religious conduct.

May broadly be termed the religious activity 
of the fellows. Should have any encouragement 
which we can give it? Unfortunately, nothing to 
historical reasons. Encouragement is too very 
limited in various directions. For instance 
Massachusetts Fellows have opportunity of 
inducing public and regular religious services 
in college, or of delivering addresses and sermons. 
And here we come back to my original 
question: Should we have officers with the 
special function of promoting a college
Island of religious thought and life? This leads us to a further question which must be asked, What Island? This demands for the foundation of any type of religious thought belongs to those a state of things which for this age at least is by far good for evil if gone beyond recall. These were times when young men at universities could be taught religious truth with the authority of the unanimous conclusion of the learning and maxims philosophy of the European world; later it could be taught as the practically unanimous conclusion of the great learning of a particular nation; later still in the conclusion for a Mark period on the learning out on the authority of the learning of a particular university. But now in any society sufficiently learned to be influenced by the currents of European thought I will grant them that you have the accidental and superficial currents; but in any such society, this mass of learning is gone beyond recall. An attempt to exercise it, in the name of a learned body, is a mean - an open and undisguised mean. Say if you like that the Dean is a government officer appointed to promote the three interests of the National State Church in each college. But I
I am sure to contend that he can
sharpe with the authority of the
Society of the Knights of the
Order of the Garter.

But we have to consider the parents who
have made their sons: a substantial
majority number of them are
deeply attached members of the Church
of England; and we feel shame (it
has been told me) if a Lay Dean is
appointed. Here I recur to the qualification
which I made at the outset: there is
the distinction between affording every
facialt for the religious work, advice
of fellows and for the celebration of

[Handwritten notes:]

be to no quarrel with the Chapel system, with
the separation which excludes the Dean
with the duty of seeing that suitable
services are duly conducted; nor shall it
afford the implied obligation to appoint
a man who will perform these duties
preferentially. If the result of residing
at Cambridge, I cannot view the system
of compulsory chapel with wonder; but if the trusted leaders
of the Church desire it, I think, that
it ought to be enforced on those whose
parents maintain work for it, not for them
who are members of the church and
But of the religious body for more than these, if they wish for a combined and official religious activity: they cannot find such a thing in any society, peculiary associated primarily all bodies of learning. If they are going to withdraw their power from such universities and such societies: the loss to learning will be irreplaceable, and to a society nec-essary to the formation to sustain its hope of members by surrounding the kingdom of learning and thought by a circle of learned and unlearned.