

The Eagle

a Magazine supported by Members of
St John's College

June 1892



Printed for Subscribers only

Cambridge

E. Johnson, Trinity Street

Printed by Metcalfe & Co. Limited, Rose Crescent

1892

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The Subscription for the ensuing year is fixed at 4/6; it includes Nos 96, 97 and 98. Subscribers who pay One Guinea in advance will be supplied with the Magazine for five years, dating from the Term in which the payment is made.

Resident subscribers are requested to pay their Subscriptions to Mr E. Johnson, Bookseller, Trinity Street: cheques and postal orders should be made payable to *The Treasurer of the Eagle Magazine*.

Subscribers are requested to leave their addresses with Mr E. Johnson, and to give notice of any change; and also of any corrections in the printed list of Subscribers issued in December.

Contributions for the next number should be sent in at an early date to one of the Editors (Dr Donald MacAlister, Mr G. C. M. Smith, W. McDougall, L. Horton-Smith, J. H. B. Masterman, H. A. Merriman).

N.B.—Contributors of anonymous articles or letters will please send their names to *one* of the Editors who need not communicate them further.

Large-paper copies of the plate of the College Arms, forming the frontispiece to No 89, may be obtained by Subscribers at the reduced price of 10d on application to Mr Merry at the College Buttery.

The Editors will be glad to hear from any Subscriber who has a duplicate copy of No 78 or No 84 to dispose of.

The INDEX to the EAGLE (vos i—xv) is now ready, and may be had from Mr Merry at the College Buttery, price half-a-crown.



RAPHAEL.*

DOME of Agrippa,† haunted by the shade
Of buried generations, where there dwell
The shadowy forms of gods that mutely hear
The chant of worship in the shrine below,
Still in thy silence guard the honoured dead
Laid here to rest, where slanting sunshine falls
In one broad stream of light. Through sorrowing
crowds

That thronged the streets of Rome, they bore him here,
And then the echo of their footsteps died
Into the world of men, and silence fell
Soft through thy shadowy dome on Raphael's grave.

Guard thou the dead; for naught is sacred now;
And sacrilegious hands have dared to break
The silence of the tomb, that men might feed
Their curious eyes with sight of whitened bones,
And say "Lo, this was Raphael." ‡ Fools and blind
Less wise than they who in his hour of death,
In mockery of death's power, hung o'er the bed
His yet unfinished picture.§ He whose art
Has been the message of his soul, attains
One immortality on Earth, and one
In Heaven. Behold he is not dead to-day,
But stirs and softens the sad hearts of men,
And brightens life with beauty.

* Chancellor's Medal for English Verse, 1892.

† The Pantheon, built by M. Vipsanius Agrippa about B.C. 27.

‡ Raphael's tomb was opened in 1833 and his skeleton exhibited.

§ The "Transfiguration."

Art had been

The inspiration of his earliest years
Smiling upon life's morning; he had served
From childhood in her temple, till, like him
Who from God's holy place went forth to men
Bearing the glory mirrored on his face,
So Raphael from the shrine of Art went forth
Dowered with the fulness of her gift of joy.

So childhood passed, where 'mid the Umbrian hills
Urbino lay, the Athens of the West,
The home of Art through those brief years of peace.
Here Guidobaldo's fortress-palace rose,
Like some enchanted castle of a dream,
Rich with all varied forms of loveliness
That lavish Art could frame.

Brief years of peace

That smiled upon the dying face of Art—
Not wholly dead till Perugino passed
From Umbria. Art had served the Church too well
To serve Truth wholly. Dreamy and unreal,
Her sad Madonnas, halo-crowned and pale,
Looked down from many an altar, where men paid
Reluctant worship to a soulless creed.

But fresher life and nobler purpose woke
In Florence, where the light of freedom glowed
On all men's faces, and Art walked unchained,
Guided by Nature down the paths of Truth.
Perugia, darkened by the cloud of war,
And Umbria, trampled by the Borgia's hosts,
Gave hospitable room to Art no more;
So Raphael passed to Florence,* gathered here
New lessons, mingled with the world of men,
Shook off the Umbrian yoke, and dared to gaze

* In 1502 with Perugino, from whom he separated soon afterwards (Springer).

On Nature's face unveiled, from which he drew
Fresh inspirations fuller than before.
Type of all human love, in many a scene
The Virgin-mother smiles, with love-lit eyes
Revealing that deep heart of motherhood
Which shall be strong to suffer in dark days
Whose shadow lies far off, and scarce has power
To dim the sunshine of the present joy.

Urbino's palace welcomed his return
In happier days of peace. Perugia claimed
The service of his art.* So years went by
In ceaseless labour, till the summons came
That called to Rome.

For her the Cross had won
The ancient empire of the sword; the world
Still bowed before the magic of her name;
Rome ruled the souls of men; their hearts should feel
The spell of beauty, and new triumphs crown
Her old dominion in the arts of peace.
Here lavish Art should tax her utmost skill
To deck bare walls† around the papal throne
And many a stately chamber.

Age by age

The Church had borne her message through the world,
"This is the Truth, receive it or ye die."
Men heard and trembled. Truth with leaden eyes,
Sunk cheeks, dark brows, Truth that gazed heedlessly
On all the sins and sorrows of the world,
Truth that was like the phantom
That faded as they followed—could such Truth
Bring peace and healing to the troubled heart?

* He painted "The Entombment" for the Franciscan Church of Perugia.
† Pope Julius II began the decoration of a part of the Vatican previously unoccupied

They turned defiant. Truth should be no more
 The object of their search; like those of old
 They would find beauty, clothe earth's common things
 In mystic loveliness, and call again
 To that dark age the grace of ancient days.
 O fruitless quest! What God had joined in one
 Let no man dare to part; the flush of dawn,
 The smile of human faces, the soft light
 Of golden sunset glimmering on the sea—
 All beauty is Truth's image dimly seen,
 The glory shining through the robe, whose folds
 Conceal her from men's eyes.

So Raphael brought
 Art's truer message to the souls of men,
 Revealing Truth through beauty, whether seen,*
 In saints grouped round the altar, where they stand
 Beneath the smile of God, among them one,†
 The martyr-priest of Florence, who had died
 Cursed by a Church that loved him not; or shown
 In those who served a God they knew not, they
 Whose wisdom made the world more wise and drew
 Man's wavering footsteps onward; or in those
 Who tread the unfrequented path, that leads
 To far Parnassus, where Heaven's music stills
 The jarring sounds of earth; and thence return,
 Healing earth's sadness with their gift of song.

More stately, and diviner than of old
 The Virgin-mother smiles upon her child
 In many a picture: till earth's human love
 Shines forth transfigured in the light of Heaven,‡
 Where from a halo of angelic forms
 The Queen of Heaven looks down. The peace of God,

* The frescos in the Stanza della Segnatura of 'Theology,' 'The School of Athens' and 'Parnassus.'

† Savonarola.

‡ The 'Madonna di San Sisto,' now in the Dresden Gallery.

And God's great pity for the world of men,
 Dwell in those eyes. The Son of God finds rest
 Within those sheltering arms, not less divine
 Because so human in the loveliness
 Of childhood's morning. O sad heart of man!
 To whom God's ways are dark, a human love
 Binds earth to Heaven, and links God's life to thine.

So the brief summer days of life went by.
 Rome's noblest owned him friend. New honours brought
 Congenial tasks. Art's labours should restore
 The ruined splendour of the ancient days,
 And make Rome worthy of herself again.*
 So Raphael dreamed.

He loved the world of men,
 The crowds, the busy streets through which the tide
 Of energy and service ebbed and flowed.
 In solitude and silence others find
 A fuller inspiration, that awakes
 Within the lonely splendour of deep hearts
 Where like the rocks around some mountain pool
 The great world darkly lies reflected. These
 Give sense of greatness to the things they do,
 And awe men's souls. But Raphael's labours brought
 A softer message; men looked up and smiled
 Knowing him one with them, for he had lived
 A human life that loved the sunlight best.

Years passed. Bare walls transformed by Raphael's
 art
 Glow in all forms of beauty. Other hands
 Fulfilled his plans; men loved to share his toils,
 And catch the inspiration that transformed,
 As with the touch of some magician's wand,
 Earth's common things to grace and loveliness.

* Raphael was made Architect of St Peter's in 1514; he also superintended researches among the ruins of Rome.

He sought for beauty as the miner seeks
 His glittering treasures, caught from many a face
 Its charm, and dreamed that Art might thus restore
 Earth's lost ideal of beauty, gathering up
 Broken half lights into one perfect whole.*

Love smiled upon his labours. Days of toil
 Were brightened by the glow of love-lit eyes
 That woke within his heart a gift of song
 Unfelt before. Art grudged not to her child
 A human love that made life's service sweet,
 And crowned her gift of gladness with new joy.

Yet through the gladness of the world there sounds
 Life's undertone of sorrow, as man's need
 Cries to a silent Heaven and cannot rest.
 So Art's last message in his hands should be
 Of Him who heals the broken hearts of men,
 Calming life's sorrows with the peace of Heaven.†

Below, the anguish of a father's love,
 The cries of many voices, mute appeal
 Of outstretched hands; weak hearts and faith grown
 dim—

O faithless generation! though a cloud
 Conceal Him from dazed eyes upon the brow
 Of that lone hill, though jealous Heaven restore
 For this one hour earth's noblest saints of old,
 Not less the cry of man's imperious need
 Can touch that heart; nor less His word hath power
 To comfort and to heal.

They have grown dim
 The picture and the message; both are seen
 Spoiled of their beauty by unskilful hands
 That marred them by false zeal.‡ Can Art restore

* See letter of Raphael to Count Castiglione on his "Galatea."

† His last picture, the "Transfiguration."

‡ Giulio Romano is said to have completed the picture, and injured it by the use of lampblack in his colours.

Its beauty to the darkened scene to-day,
 Or give to doubting hearts the power to read
 Raphael's last message to the souls of men?

His art's last message! Better thus to die,
 Before the vigour of full manhood feels
 The chilling touch of age, or palsied hands
 Forget their ancient skill; ere they are gone
 Whose love gave life its gladness, and the world
 Hath crowned the art of others with its praise;
 Before from sunlit summits life slopes down
 Through gradual shade and silence to the grave.

Art still has power to move the hearts of men,
 Revealing Truth through beauty. Let her serve
 Not fickle fashions of the changing hour,
 But that Eternal Truth that cannot change—
 God manifested to the sons of men!

J. H. B. MASTERMAN.



JOHN GIBSON'S MANUSCRIPT.

THANKS to the kindness of the Rev W. R. Tate, Vicar of Walpole, Halesworth, I am able to give some account of a little manuscript book kept by one John Gibson, a member of our College in the time of King Charles the Second.

I. THE MANUSCRIPT.

The book, which measures some five inches by three, was once bound in brown leather, but its cover is now gone. It contains first a series of letters sent by Gibson to various relatives and friends (1668) and transcribed by himself for his own use; next accounts of his receipts and disbursements (1667—1671); next a series of nine letters (1667—1669) addressed to Mr Tate, an ancestor of the present possessor, and lastly a short piece of a religious character headed 'Of y^e Divine Power.' All the letters are dated from St John's, where during the years in question the writer was an undergraduate. The handwriting is extremely clear and good.

II. THE WRITER.

With regard to John Gibson the College Admission Book gives us the following information under the year 1667.

"John Gibson born at Habtun [*note by Prof. Mayor*: Little and Great Habtun, on the Derwent, S. of

Pickering], Yorkshire, son of John Gibson, husbandman (*agricolae*) deceased: school Pocklington (Mr Ellyson) for one year; admitted pensioner, tutor and surety Mr Watson,¹ 13 April, æt 17."

In November 1667, during his first term of residence, Gibson was elected to a Dowman Scholarship and a Hare Exhibition,² but he appears, even after this, to have been poorly off.

From the *Graduati Cantabrigienses* we learn that he graduated B.A. in 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ and M.A. 1674.

The next mention of his name is in the records of Ordinations in the York Diocesan Registry.³ Among those ordained deacon by Archbishop Richard Sterne in the chapel of Bishopsthorpe on 18 June 1671 was "Johēs Gibson Coll. Divi Joh^s Cant. A.B." Further we find that he was ordained priest in the same place by the same Archbishop on 22 Sept. 1672. The entry is "Johñes Gibson, Coll: Divi Jo: C., A.B." It will be seen that Gibson was ordained—as was not uncommon—before attaining the canonical age.

After receiving priest's orders, Gibson was instituted⁴ to Thorp Arch, Yorks, 2 Jan. 167 $\frac{2}{3}$; to South Kirkby, Yorks, 25 May 1675; and to Folkton, Yorks, 8 Sept. 1718; vacating all three livings by his death in Dec. 1727. The South Kirkby register for that year, which the present vicar has kindly consulted for me, contains the entry "Dec. 15, John Gibson, Vicar of South Kirkby, buried."

But a line which I lighted on in John Hobson's

¹ Thomas Watson. *Mayor-Baker* 275, 697, &c. Born at Hull. Admitted at St John's 1655. Fellow 1660. Bishop of St David's 1687. He was deprived of his see on a charge of simony which Baker considered merely factious. A Jacobite and High Churchman.

² See the '1st Letter to Mr Tate' below.

³ Acting on a suggestion of Dr Venn, I applied to Mr Hudson, the Diocesan Registrar, York, who kindly searched the records and supplied me with an important link in Gibson's biography.

⁴ For this information I am indebted to that indefatigable antiquary, Mr Joseph Foster.

*Diary*¹ fixes the time of Mr Gibson's death still more closely. On December 20th 1727 the diarist writes— "Last Wednesday at noon, Mr Gibson, minister of Kirkby, died." As December 20th was itself a Wednesday in that year, we find that our Johnian died at noon on December 13th, 1727. He seems never to have married.

III. FIRST SERIES OF LETTERS.

I proceed to give the more salient passages of the first series of letters.

(1) To my Uncle Cuthbert Harrison.²—

[Letter in Latin. Requests assistance].

Signed, "Honoris vestri studiosissimus Nepos Johannes Gibson.".... "Div: Jo: Cantab:....21, 1668." [Date partly defective].

(2) To my Uncle Cuthbert Harrison.

I was sorry to receive (from my good friend Mr Tate) y^e sad tidings of y^e death of my dear Mother.... My many necessities (S^r) do make me (as for books, &c.) pass for a begger.... I thank you (Noble Uncle) once more for y^e friendly foy³ you pleased to bestow on me at Acaster, it being a rule in

¹ Surtees Soc. Publ. 65, p. 276.

² In Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorke* (Surtees Soc. Publ. 36) we find Cuthbert Harrison of Acaster (son of Thos. Harrison of Acaster and Johan dau. of Adam Haperton of Haperton, Ebor.) a Capt. of Foot under Col. Henry Slingsby in y^e Service of K. Charles y^e First æt 40 annorum 13 Sept. a^o 1665. He married Lennox dau. of Marmaduke Lord Langdale, so he was presumably in a good position. Gibson's petitions to him, however, seem to have been rather fruitless. See the '7th Letter to Mr. Tate' below. As Harrison's sister Alice married John Smithson and one of Gibson's sisters married a Smithson, we probably have here the bond of relationship. If Gibson's brother-in-law were son to John Smithson, Cuthbert Harrison would be uncle by marriage to Gibson's sister.

³ *foy*. It is not quite clear whether Gibson uses the word in this letter and No. 4 in the sense of a present of money or a farewell entertainment. The latter is the usual sense of the word in English, and generally of an entertainment given by one departing to the friends left behind. See Pepys' *Diary* 20 March 1668, 25 Nov. 1661. This is the sense recognized in Phillips' *Dictionary* (1706). The Dutch *fooi* from which our word comes (as Professor

moralitie y^t thank's for one favour is y^e way to obtain another.
.... Y^r much obliged Nephew

St John's Coll. Camb. Jan:
[Date imperfect].

JO: GIBSON

(3) No address.

Me parentibus tenerioris (*sic*) fortunae natum fuisse bene nôsti: non habuerunt unde ipsas literarum primitijs (*sic*) discerpserim: hujusce minime ignarus tuusque charissimus frater de suo teneriori musarum succo nutritiv: tu vero quum eo ætatis proventus fui ut sublimiori gradu artibus incumbendo adaptatus fuero, non parum ad promovendum meum Almae matris penetralia p^rogressum consulisti (*sic*): sic sic me tuis beneficijs devinctum habes, sed quomodo solis Dijs quibus patent omnia patet tuam tuique fratris benevolentiam quantum possum graphice delineare conor, quandam in hisce miosin faciam necesse est ut in æternum testatur tuæ humanitatis gratissimus cultor

GIBSON

(4) To Mr Francis Wright.

Kind Brother & Sister

.... I send you both my due deserved thanks.... for y^e friendly foy you pleased to give me at our parting.... I pray distribute my loue amongst all our friend's in Whitwell & elsewhere.... Y^r loving Brother in all y^t power & will can manifest

JOHN GIBSON

St John's Coll: Camb. Aug. 24, '68.

(5) To Mr Francis Wright.

Dear Brother & Sister

When I writt to you my last I was then ignorant (God knows) of y^e death of my Dear Mother.... I understand with sorrow my sister Prudence is now left in a manner comfortless to her thinking and in a place I fear now not skilfull or desirous

Skeat kindly showed me) seems to cover the sense of a *present of money*. Thus in Sewel's *Woordenboek* (1766) I find '*de fooi geeven*, to give the farewell, *een fooitje geeven*, to give Vails.' The word is still in use in Fifeshire, as I learn from Professor Macalister, in the sense of a farewell party. It is also preserved as the name of a Margate Inn in the *Ingoldsby Legends*, '*Misadventures at Margate*,' 'the house beside the Foy.'

of¹. . . . I intreat you once more to do what you can to comfort her. . . . I know y^t my Brother Smithson's being at Heslington doth trouble her.

Y^r ever loving Bro: to serve you

St John's Coll: Camb:

Decembr^r 11th, 1668.

JO: GIBSON

(6) My 3 to M^r Francis Wright.

Dear Bro: & Sister

Having so wishfull an opportunity as this noble Gentleman M^r Grove coming near Whitwell, I could no less then in a few lines present my kind loue & respects unto you. . . . I am very much ashamed, I confess y^t I haue not return'd you thanks ere this for y^r kindness in coming so far out of y^r way to see me here at Cambridge. . . . I pray remember my kind respects to Bro: Smithson.

Y^r affectionate Bro: to my power to serue you

St John's.

J: GIBSON

(7) To M^r Robert Mickelfield jun:

S^r.

You had a good while y^e interest of a friend in me, but you haue now more; for I am y^r Brother by marriage w^{ch} hath turned friendship into an alliance. I am heartily glad y^t my sister whom I haue great reason to respect & whom I loue dearly well is so well bestow'd & I know you will approue y^r choice. I think it no prophaness to add y^e saying of y^e Liric poet Horace with w^{ch} I know you are pretty well acquainted & wish it may be verified in you both.

Fœlices ter & amplius

Quos irrupta tenet copula nec malis

Divulsus querimonijs

Suprema citius solvet amor die &c.

¹ *i. e.* in a position not suitable or desirable. For these uses of *skilfull* and *desirous of*, my friend Mr. W. Worrall B.A. of the 'New Etymological Dictionary' sends me the following illustrations.

Wyclif, Engl. Wks. (E.E.T.S. 1880) p. 411. "Two maner of hiling (*i. e.* clothing) ben nedeful to prestis that shulden do this offiss; hiling of resonable clothis, and eke hiling of *skileful* housis."

Bunyan. Pilgrim's Progress II. (Elliot Stock's reprint) p. 96. "They [the birds] make the Woods, and Groves, and Solitary places, places *desirous* to be in."

You are mightily to be commended Brother for y^r choise in y^r Election, for loue rather than lucre ought to be ones guide in this, though an equality of both be good, yet it is better y^e latter should be wanting than y^e first. I send you many thank's for y^r wedding gloues you pleased to bestow on me w^{ch} I have been this while very chary to keep as a monument of y^r loue; I heartily congratulate y^r marriage & pray y^t a blessing may descend upon you both from y^e fountain of all felicity; in this prayer (being suddenly surpriz'd by an unexpected occasion) I rest

y^r most affectionate Bro;

JOHN GIBSON

St John's Coll: Camb:

Aug: 27, 1668.

(8) Epistolium—(no address or signature).
[In Latin. Thanks for a present received.]

(9) To my Landlady Bielby.¹

Good Landlady

. . . . Touching y^r son,² while he was here he was most highly commended of his Tutour & I can assure you he is endowed with those qualities y^t may frame him a fair fortune & render you a happy Mother. . . . I pray commend me kindly to my good Landlord & all at y^r house with y^e rest. . . . If ever my affairs carry me near Pocklington you shall see y^t you are not forgotten (*sic*) by

Y^r true friend

JOHN GIBSON

St John's Coll: Camb:

Aug: 29, 1668.

(10) To my Brother Smithson.

Loving Brother. . . .

y^r most affectionate Brother & servant

JOHN GIBSON

from S John's Coll: Camb:

166^z.

[The letter contains only assurances of affection &c.]

¹ Gibson when at Pocklington seems to have boarded out as Wordsworth did afterwards at Hawkshead: and to have had for his 'Landlady Bielby' the same affection Wordsworth felt for his dame, Ann Tyson.

² The *Graduati* mentions "Thomas Bielby, Joh. B.A. 1669, M.A. 1673."

(11) To M^r Donn.¹

Sr.

[He thanks him for former favours.]

A page seems to be missing after which comes

(12) the conclusion of a (perhaps different) letter.

[He requests his friend to write to him and continues]

My due respects & humble service I pray to M^r Ellison for all y^e kind favour's I haue received from him but especially for y^e last....Thus with a tender of my most kind respects to y^r self to Richardson to my Landlady Bielby & to all y^e rest of our ffriend's with you, having no news here at this time to relate I shall withdraw my pen, because I am

y^r ever Loving ffriend to serue you

St John's Coll: Camb; J: GIBSON

IV. ACCOUNTS.

Disbursments from Octob: 25 67 till Decemb: 20 1667.

	£	s.	d.
ffor a trunke	0	8	0
ffor a candlestick.....	0	0	6
ffor jnk & paper	0	1	0
6 pd of candles	0	2	6
ffor Priorems ²	0	4	0
ffor other necessaries	0	2	8
ffor chaires	0	2	4
ffor Matriculation	0	1	2
ffor Bookes	0	6	4
ffor Letter's	0	0	7

sum 1 3 7

My second quarter bill 166 $\frac{1}{2}$.

sacr:.....	0	0	6
ffirst month Jan 18		5	11
		7	4
Whole Duty of Man ³	0	3	2

¹ Is Gibson's correspondent "William Donn, Joh. B.A. 1665."?² *Priorems* for *Priorums*, one of the requirements for a degree at this time. "Before Ash-Wednesday each (Questionist) has to enter his *Priorums*, i. e. he has to answer a question out of Aristotle's *Priorums* (*Prior Analytics*)." Beadle Buck's Book (1665). Cp. Peacock *On the Statutes*, Appendix p. v., note p. lxxviii., and Wordsworth *Schol. Acad.* p. 22.³ *The Whole Duty of Man*. This book, which Gibson not only read but chose as a present for his sister Prudence, was also revered by Ambrose Bonwicke. Mayor's *Life of A. B.*, pp. 10, 47. For Mayor's note, see p. 148.

	£	s.	d.
Method of Devotion	0	2	6
Sec: month ffeb: 13	{ 0	6	7
	{ 0	7	5
Vossius Gramm: ¹	0	1	10
3rd month March 15	{ 0	6	6
	{ 0	8	5
shoomaker	0	1	4
Bedd maker	0	4	0
Laundress	0	4	0
Barber	0	2	6
Cook.....	0	3	0
Chamberrent	0	5	0
Tuition.....	1	0	0
sum	4	10	0

My 3rd quarter bill from March 25 till june 24, 1668.

	£	s.	d.
Sacr: & income	0	1	0
4 th month Aprill 10.....	{ 0	5	6
	{ 0	7	4
glaser	0	1	2
given him May	0	5	0
To y ^e Smith.....	0	1	0
5 th month May 8 ^t	{ 0	5	4
	{ 0	5	6
6 th month June 5 th	{ 0	4	6
	{ 0	7	0
Bedd maker.....	0	4	0
Laundress	0	4	0
Barber	0	2	6
Altering surprlise.....	0	8	
To y ^e Apothecary	0	12	7
Cook	0	4	7

¹ *Vossius' Grammar*. Gerard John Vossius (see Worthington's *Diary I.* 148) *De Arte Grammatica lib. VII.* Amst. 1635, 1662. *Latina Grammatica.* Amst. 1648, 1669, etc.

G. J. Vossius was father of Isaac Vossius (1618—1688), who received preferment from Charles II.

	£	s.	d.
Chamberrent	0	5	0
Tuition	1	0	0
	<hr/>		
sum	5	4	8
Receiv'd 4 ^s			
due of last quarter 10s			
Rem: due to y ^e Tutor june 24	14	8	

Disbursements from Decemb: 20 1668 (*sic*) till june 5th 1668.

	£	s.	d.
ffor a bedstead	0	2	6
ffor 2 paper books	0	0	10
ffor a study table.....	0	2	0
ffor paper	0	0	6
ffor a Whole Duty of Man sent to my sister Prudence.....	0	4	0
ffor Letters	0	1	6
spent.....	0	1	6
ffor a paper booke	0	0	4
	<hr/>		
sum	0	13	2

I have not space to continue the accounts, but I add some items taken at random:

		£	s.	d.
Feb. 1669	1 sack of coales & carriage ..	0	1	2
March 1669	Barr's & line ¹	0	2	0
Apr: 1669	ffellowes butteries.....	0	1	6
Sept. 1669	A chamber dore Key	0	0	6
	Bookes at Cambridge	0	18	8
	Bookes at Sturbridge fair ² ..	0	12	0
Oct 1669	5 sack's of coal & carriage ..	0	6	1
Jan 1670	A gowne	0	18	0
March 1670	A pair of shoes	0	4	0
	Hire of curtains & bolster ..	0	5	0
	A sute of cloth's	1	4	6
	Hire of curtains & bolster ..	0	4	6

¹ What is the meaning of this entry?

² The *locus classicus* on Sturbridge Fair is Prof. Mayor's note in the *Life of Ambrose Bonwicke*, p. 153 etc.

	£	s.	d.
Mourning gown ¹ & cap	0	12	0
6 yards of stuff & a half for a coat & fore sleeves	0	12	8
Dec 1670 stuff & trimming for a gown ..	1	12	4
cap, hood &c.....	0	13	0
Lecturer &c	0	7	0
Stockings & gloues	0	4	2

V. LETTERS TO MR TATE.

My 1st *lettre* to Mr. Tate.

Sr.

I lately receiv'd yr *lettre* & deliver'd ye enclos'd from Mr. Mitford to Dr Gunning² according to yr desire with my own hand: he having strangers when I gave it him bid me goe to him some time ye next day w^{ch} I did. When I went he being in his chamber alone first ask'd me my name, if I were schollar of ye house, who was my Tutor & of what year I was of, next admonished me to fear God & mind my studies; & then he said he could tell me more w^{ch} I shall endeavour to fulfill (God willing) & obey such a reesonable request, & I hope in so doing I shall encrease more & more in loue & favour with him & those with whome I converse. *And* now worthy Sr I haue told you our whole discourse; but as for ye other *lettre* from you in my Bro: Smithson's name to my Tutor I haue it still, he being now at London. We are not destitute in this time of his absence for he hath one y^t supplies

¹ "The *mourning-gown* worn at both Universities by Masters of Arts (and at Cambridge with the mourning cap) is represented by Loggan (1670-85) as having long full pudding sleeves pleted round the wrist." Wordsworth, *Social Life*, 516. In 1681 it was enacted that 'whereas severall under-Graduates and Batchelers of Arts have of late neglected to wear such gowns as by Order and Custom are proper for their rank and standing in the Universitie, whereby the comon distinction of Degrees is taken away.... none, residing in the University, under the Degree of Master of Arts shall hereafter..be allowed to appear publicly, either in or out of Colleges, in mourning gowns or gowns made after that fashion &c.'" *ib.* 514.

² Peter Gunning, born 1613, admitted at Clare 1629, B.A. and Fellow 1632, expelled the university for refusing the Covenant 1643, Master of Benet (*i.e.* Corpus), and three months after Master of St John's 1661, Bishop of Chichester 1673, Bishop of Ely 1674, died 1684.

his place untill his return. My meaning Sr by my gardian whom I desir'd my Bro: Smithson to write to was my Tutour, w^{ch} word's (if I be not mistaken) are of near signification. I pray Sr through yr favour let me not want Mr James Mountaines *lettre* to Dr Gunning (if I may haue it) it may do me much good, it will be a cause to put him once more in mind of ye former *lettre* receiu'd. Now to tell you something as concerning our Election.¹ At ye giving in of our Epistles w^{ch} was on Thursday ye last day of October we were examin'd very strictly by Mr Morton² one of ye senior ffellow's in Aristotle, & in ye first book of Homer, after y^t by ye Master,

¹ Apparently we have here a description of the examination in connexion with

'Register of Admissions of Scholars and Exhibitioners,' which Mr R. F. Scott has kindly consulted for me, contains the following entries.

"4 Novemb. 1667. Ego Johannes Gibson Eboracensis juratus et admissus sum in discipulum hujus Collegii pro Doct: Dowman."

"Exhibitionarii pro Mro Hare, Nov 6, 1667. Gibson jun."

(A 'Geo Gibson' had been admitted to the College in 1666 who is described as 'Gibson sen.')

Side by side with Gibson's account of a college examination and the collegiate teaching, we may place a similar account by Abraham de la Pryme (Surtees Soc. Publ. 54, p. 19). In this case, however, the examination was on *admission*.

"We arrived in Cambridge.... on the first of May (1694) and I was admitted member of St John's by my tutor, then by the senior dean, then by the junior dean, and then by the master who all made me but construe a verse or two apiece in the Greek Testament, except the master who ask'd me both in that and in Plautus and Horace too. Then I went to the registerer to be registered member of the College and so the whole work was done.

We go to lecturs every other day in logics and what we hear one day we give an account of the next; besides we go to his chamber every night and hears the sops and junior sops dispute and then some is called out to conster a chapt. in the New Testament, which after it is ended, then we go to prayers and then to our respective chambers."

Was 'his' used (= *ipsius*) of the tutor by his pupils? *Cp.* the expression 'given him' in Gibson's accounts above.

² David Morton admitted as sizar 1648, B.A. 1653, M.A. 1655, Senior Fellow 1663, B.D. 1663, D.D. 1675. He was Senior Bursar 1663-1673. He was afterwards President. He was Senior Proctor in 1661-2.

in Burgersdicius,¹ in Aristotle, & in ye Greek-testament. On Munday next ye 4th of November we did all meet in ye Chapple & had A theame given us to make Extemporary, ye word's of our subject were these. *Aeternitas in bonis, infinitum bonum: in malis infinitum malum.* We haue read over Burgersdicius & are now going to read Golius *Ethicks*.² Most worthy Sr what shall I say more? I haue much cause to thank you for yr many favour's already receiu'd but cannot sufficiently for want of word's. I can better confess than satisfie ye debt due to yr obliging goodness for being still preserved in yr thought's & beleue it Sr my loue & service is better express'd within than I am able to utter. Notwithstanding I hope you will not withold ye continuance of yr friendly counsel from him y^t truly loues & honour's you. I am (by ye Providence of God) in very good health & am glad to heare ye same of you & all our friend's but I ought to beg pardon for my weak praises. Thus with my true loue & service to y^e self, M^r Tute, M^r Paine, ^{the election of Scholars and Exhibitioners, M^r the College.} The & all ye rest of my friends with you presented, having now nothing more to speak, my desire is y^t you will pardon my hast with ye fault's it commits, I will therefore beg leaue to bind up all briefly & remaine, Sr,

yr ffriend & most humble servant to
command

J: GIBSON

St John's Coll: Camb:

Decemb^r 16th 1667 College the day following. First I was examined

¹ *Burgersdicius*. See Mayor's *Life of Ambrose Bonwicke*, p. 165-6. A.B. read 'all Burgersdicius' *Logic* 1710. (p. 19) and 'Burgersdicius' *Ethics*, (p. 53). His *Logic* was printed at Cambridge eight times between 1637 and 1680. It is recommended in Waterland's *Advice to a Young Student* 1706, Green's *Scheme* 1707. See Wordsworth's *Scholae Acad.* 333-338.

² *Golius' Ethicks*. Theophilus Golius (1528-1600), born at Strasburg, where he became Professor of Moral Philosophy. See Phillips, *Dict. Biographical Reference*. The book referred to is the *Epitome Doctrinae Moralis ex libris ethicorum Aristotelis*, Camb. 1634, Lond. 1662. The Cambridge edition was edited by Winterton. *Cp.* the *Life of D'Ewes*, (Halliwell) I, 121-'of ethics or moral philosophy, he (my tutor) read to me Iacchæus, Gelius' (clearly an error for *Golius*). D'Ewes was at St John's in 1618.

My second lettre to Mr Tate.

Worthy Sr,

I receiud your's of ye 31 of Jan: last w^{ch} acquainted me with ye sad visitation y^t was in y^r family & in it much more than was due by way of acknowledgement; you are pleas'd to call y^t a kindness w^{ch} was a debt & indeed not paid at ye full; for I must ever confess y^t I owe much more to y^r quondam favour's. Y^r lettre made me truly Sr no less sorry than y^r self & y^t in respect of y^r little son Matth: who as you tell me lay dangerously sick at ye very time you receiud my last; but I hope y^t you & all y^r family are now as well as my self w^{ch} is no less my desire then shall be my rejoycing to hear of. Your's also from Habton of ye 4th of Aprill I receiud & am sorry y^t I haue delay'd so long to thanke you for it....

I would but cannot thank you sufficiently (I may speak it with assurance) for all y^r unwearied sollicitations to Mr Mountaine in my behalf. When he was here he ask'd me what schoole I came from & how long I had been at Cambridge &c: I told him since 3 weeks after Michaelmas, but y^t I was Admitted in Aprill 67 & went down againe into ye countrey & was with you; purposely to put him in mind of you; yet he said not a syllable to me of y^r discourse to him at York: he spoke to my Tutour concerning me but I thinke it will little avail me. I know Sir nothing y^t can be done for me at present unless my Tutour could help me to an Exhibition¹ from ye Master w^{ch} if I had it would be pretty considerable, but I fear ye worst. Whether Mr Mountain did speak to ye Master in my behalf or no, I cannot tell, methinks if he had he would haue sent for me when he was with me or told me of it. We now read Iacchæus Metaphysicks² for our morning lectures & at night in my Tutour's Chamber once or twice a week in Homer or in Greek-Testament....

y^r very much obliged to serue you

St John's Coll: Camb;
July ye 3^d 1668

JO: GIBSON

¹ The Hare Exhibition to which Gibson was elected in Nov. 1667 was for one year only and, as it appears from the College Register, was not renewed.

² *Iacchæus Metaphysicks*. Gilbertus Iacchæus, *Institutiones Metaphysicæ*, Lug. Bat. 1616, 1628, 1640.

The following letter is specially valuable as containing an account of the speech of the Prevaricator or Varier (Benj. Johnson, Sidney) at the Public Commencement of 1668.

The Commencement or *Magna Comitia*, at which Masters of Arts and Doctors in all faculties proceeded to their degrees, took place annually on the first Tuesday in July. The disputations took place on that day and the day before (*vesperis comitiorum*). The Prevaricator was an M.A. of one year's standing, who had been sworn in the year before to fulfil this office—*Furabis etiam quod sequenti anno in proximiis comitiis per te vel per alium variabis¹ etc. On the other hand in 1667 an edict was issued to restrain the licence of the *tripus* and *prevaricator*, by requiring that neither should say anything but what he had before shown to the Vice-Chancellor.²*

In the speech which follows, the Prevaricator begins by complaining of the difficulty he was in between these two demands.

The Prevaricator at the Commencement played a similar part to that of the Tripus or Old Bachelor at the *Comitia Priora* and *Posteriora* when men proceeded to B.A. He had to 'vary' or play upon the questions which were disputed by the candidates for degrees. The speech of James Duport, Trinity, who was Prevaricator in 1631, is an excellent example. He plays throughout on the thesis *Aurum potest produci per chymicam*. The speech is printed from the Caius MS in Wordsworth's *Scholæ Academicæ*, Appendix A.

As time went on, the Prevaricator's speech lost its character and became a mere vehicle for wit, often of a personal kind. The change may be seen in the brilliant speech by Darby, Jesus, given in 1660, printed

¹ *Beadle Buck's Book*, quoted in Peacock, *On the Statutes*, p. lxxxvi.

² Wordsworth's *Social Life* p. 229.

(though not without omissions) in the *Hutton Correspondence* (Surtees Soc. Publications).

After these two speeches, this of Benj. Johnson,¹ Sidney, for 1668 as given by Gibson is the fullest account of a Prevaricator's speech which we have, although short references to such speeches are abundant.

The Commencement proceedings took place in St Mary's Church. According to *Beadle Buck's Book* (1665) (Peacock, *On the Statutes*, p. lxxxiii) "the V.C. is placed with the D^{rs} of his own Faculty in the Upper Stage at the West End of the Church. The Father in Divinity sitteth in the lower Stage with his Sons on his right hand."

The Commencement this year was one of the more elaborate kind called Public Commencements. Mr. Chr. Wordsworth in his *Social Life*, pp 258, 259, writes— "Besides the Annual Acts at the Commencement in the summer there was on grand occasions at that time of year a *public Commencement* . . . there were elaborate disputations prepared by the doctors etc: there was sometimes at the *public* Commencements (and on those occasions only) a MUSICK SPEECH."

Public Commencements were held in 1653, 1668, 1683, 1698, 1714, and 1730.

Three 'Music Speeches' are preserved, those of Roger Long and Laurence Eusden for 1714, and that of Taylor for 1730. They are in humorous English verse.

My 3rd *lettre* to M^r Tate.

Worthy S^r

I thought it an act well becoming me to giue you these following jock's; I did purpose to send y^m sooner but y^t time would not giue me leau: wherefore now S^r I shall indeavour (God willing) to let you understand ordine quemque suo

¹ In 1673 Johnson was Proctor and seemingly indulged his taste for personalities in his Proctorial speech at the commencement. His recantation is preserved in the Registry.

jocum. Prævaricatoris joci. Domine Procancellarie, Domina Procancellaria, Honorandi Patres, Salutandæ Matres; Decretum est a capitibus nostrae Academiæ, ut Quicumque in quocunque loco, cujuscunque collegij, cujuscunque ordinis sit habendus Prævaricator adeò prævaricetur suos jocos ut subeat periculum suspensionis aut expulsionis; & si non ero Prævaricator, idem manet supplicium: quasi Procancellarius dixisset Si vis, si non vis, *per collum* pendere debes.

Quaestio. Opinio probabilis est Corpus solare esse molem flammæ. Opinio probabilis est nostrum Procancellarium¹ non esse bonum oratorem. Quare? quia non habet bonam elocutionem; quæso vos sophistæ, Anne carebat ille elocutione? num² in scholis regentium legebat captim *chaptim* potius carebat pronuntiatione; An justa erat illa compellatio (Auditores Humilissimi) cum nullos habebat auditores? Opinio probabilis est jocos Oxonienses esse ad modum calvos: nam ostendam vobis picturam joci Oxoniensis; nonne videtis calvum illum senem juxta Horologiam stantem? tales profectò sunt joci Oxonienses, sunt enim nullius momenti. Et quomodò bene jocare possunt cum jocos ne pili faciunt & sunt omnium scenarum homines. Inquit ad Oxonienses. Tu qui primus quid sit bonum pro nihilo? respondetur pro te—nostrum Theatrum. Tu qui proximus; quæ est differentia inter jocum Oxoniensem & Cantabrigiensem? respondetur pro te—eadem est differentia quæ inter gazettas & literas manuales, nam quæ apud nos novæ sunt Hebdomade sequente, apud vos novæ sunt Hebdomade posteriore.³ Vos, vos cavete ne ascendatis in cælum per funem vel ne descendatis in capita; sed reprimo me, vos enim estis supra mortem.⁴ Quid tibi voluit Jonensis iste concionator cum curru suo & aurigâ; nisi ut illi supplerent vicem sophistarum. Erat quidem *Doctor* apud nos qui habebat gallum ægrotantem & pius vir penè eodem morbo laboravit cum

¹ The Vice-Chancellor was Dr. John Howorth (Master of Magdalene 1664—1668), who died shortly after this.

² ? 'nam cum.'

³ There seems to be a contrast drawn here between the freshness of the news contained in manuscript *News Letters* as compared with that in printed newspapers at this time. The *Gazette* dates from 1665, and the first twenty-one copies were printed at Oxford, so possibly the word still had Oxford associations. I do not feel very certain, however, of this explanation.

⁴ The point of these last words is not clear to me.

gallo: tum quid? in morbo gallico laboravit: parum refert. habet indulgentiam a papâ Cantabrigiensi. Hi cum multis alijs sunt Prævaricatoris joci quos ego non memoriter habeo. I need say nothing of y^e 1st nor likewise of y^e 2nd: touching y^e 3rd he spoke of their coming from their own stages hither to Cambridge.¹ 4^{ly} in short of their Theatre y^t fell when it was half finished. 5^{ly} he told y^m y^t they came to steal jock's at Camb: w^{ch} were new with yⁿ: at Oxford y^e week followinge. 6^{ly} he bid y^m y^t was in y^e steeple^s among y^e bells take heed y^t they did not fall upon y^e head viz. upon y^e Vice Chancellour & y^e D^r's y^t was beneath y^m. 7^{ly} he spoke of one M^r Edwards⁴ of our Colledge who is accounted one of y^e prime preachers in our University y^t said (if I be not mistaken) Elijah was carried in y^e Willderness curru & aurigâ. 8^{ly} & lastly of one D^r Brakenberry⁵ also of our Coll: y^t had a cock fell sick when he was fighting for a wager, upon y^t he likewise fell sick, but said he Quid? in morbo gallico laboravit, he hath a license from y^e Cantabrig: Pope, viz: from one here in Camb: called M^{ris} Pope. I need say no more of this, you know his meaning. Thus Learned S^r have I exercised my pen according to my small proportion of knowledge, to giue you this little account of our Commencement. I pray S^r present my service to M^{ris} Tate, M^{rs} Plante, with y^e rest to whom it is

¹ In accotnts of Commencement proceedings constant referēce is made to the presence of Oxford men and they often became a butt for the Prævaricator's wit. No doubt at Oxford the compliment was returned. I am not certain if Oxford men attended our Commencement merely as spectators or to take our degrees. When the Sheldonian Theatre was opened, July 12, 1669, 'a most splendid act was performed. . . which brought together a number of Cambridge men of whom eighty-four masters of arts were incorporated in a congregation held the next day.' Ward's *Gresham Professors* (1740) p. 327 bot. *sub Henry Jenkes*.

² The Sheldonian Theatre was now nearly finished. *Cp.* the previous note.

³ Those among the bells seem to have been the undergraduates. There was no organ at present in St Mary's. One had been destroyed earlier in the century: a new organ was built in 1695.

⁴ Robert Edwards, admitted at St John's 1651, B.A. 1654, M.A. 1658, Fellow 1659. He was ejected from his fellowship on the Restoration, but re-admitted by the King's order 1663 (see *Mayor-Baker*).

⁵ Pierce Brackenbury, admitted Fellow 1656, Medical Fellow 1662, Senior 1671.

due. This is all at present I can relate yet by this you may see how willing & ready I am to shew my self

Y^r obliged servant who remaines
still in statu quo prius
JO: GIBSON

St John's Coll: Camb:
Aug: 20. 1668

My 4th lett^re to M^r Tate.

S^r

I had your's on Wednesday y^e 2 instant (& I kindly thank you for y^r good counsell) y^t acquainted me with y^e sad tidings far contrary to expectation of y^e loss of my Dear Mother whom it pleased God to take to himself. I was lately glad y^t I heard you were all well; but alas Deare S^r now sorrow hath filled my heart. But why should I be sorry? God's will be done. I haue always prayed Thy Will be done; & wherefore should I be offended y^t God's will is done? I pray God dispose & moue my heart to receiue this his ffatherly affliction with y^e patience of Job. To y^m w^{ch} misliketh this world nothing can be so welcome as death because it takes y^m out of y^e world. This is it w^{ch} Paul would haue us learne y^t nothing in this world is so precious y^t for it we should desire to liue or stay from God one houre. All is trouble & weariness & vanity to y^e Godly mind, & it wisheth with David to be rid from these necessities as I haue often heard my Dear Mother in her life time wish shee were dead if it were God's will. Now I am somewhat comforted when I read y^t y^e afflictions of this world are not worthy of y^e joyes y^t succeed y^m, y^t all things (even our afflictions) turne to y^e best if we loue God, y^t they are blessed w^{ch} weep here because they shall laugh hereafter, & y^t when God doth sometimes visit, his punishments are but corrections w^{ch} proceed from a ffather not to destroy but to trie, & I pray y^t this may be verified in me. Wherefore I will remember my Creator w^{ch} daily preserveth me, & will put my whole trust in him; for (as it is truly said) loue is y^e most acceptable sacrifice w^{ch} we can offer our Creator & he who doth not study y^e Theory of it here, is never like to come to y^e practice of it hereafter. As y^e kind remembrance of a friend doth recreate y^e minde, so to think & meditate upon God, y^e great Philan-

thropos, will supply my thoughts & dispell my grieffe who is present alwayes with y^m y^t fear him & readie to succour y^m in distress, who is near to all y^t call upon him in truth, he heareth our gronings & sighs & knoweth what things are necessary for us before we ask, & there is none so willing to helpe as he who is a light to shine unto us in darkness, a direction to our steps & a lanthorne to our path's while we wander through y^e boystrous waues of this wicked world in our journey to heaven. There be 2 weighty sayings in Seneca, Nihil est infœlicius eo cui nihil unquam contingit adversi¹; y^e other is, Nullum est majus malum quam non posse ferre malum. Therefore God Almighty turn all to y^e best and to what shall be most conducable to his glory; & grant y^t I may learne in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content; & may lay all upon y^e shoulders of patience & say with Jeremy This is my sorrow, I will bear it. So with my due respects & humble service to y^r self M^{rs} Tate & M^{rs} Plante I rest ever

Y^r most obliged servant in all y^t powers
& will can manifest

JO: GIBSON.

St John's Coll: Cambridge
Sept 5th 1668.

My 5th lettre to M^r Tate.

Honoured S^r

Your's I receiud last night (& I thank you much for y^e account you please to giue me of y^e good health of my ffriends) of M^r Stephensone who took y^e pain's to see me at my chamber; it begot new spirits in me, & was a joyfull object to my minde. But to obey y^r desire Dr Hauwood² of Magd: Coll. was Vicechancellour this yeare who died on friday y^e 16th inst. Now Dr fleetwood³ of King's Coll. is chosen

¹ "Inter multa magna Demetrii nostri et haec vox est, a qua recens sum. sonat adhuc et vibrat in auribus meis: nihil, inquit, mihi videtur infelicius eo, cui nihil unquam evenit adversi." Seneca, *Dial.*: I. 3, 3.

² Plura mala nobis contingunt quam accidunt.' *Ep.* XIX. 1, 3 (110. 3).

³ By *Hauwood* is meant John Howorth, Master of Magdalene 1664—1668. He was succeeded by Dr James Duport.

⁴ James Fleetwood was Provost of King's 1660—1675. He succeeded Whichcot.

in his place. M^r Johnson also of Sidney Coll: was Prævaricator at y^e commencement. I send you my humble thanks for y^r kind token & for y^e correspondan(c)e you are pleased to hold with me....

Y^r much obliged servant

JOHN GIBSON.

St John's Coll: Camb:
Octobr 21. 1668.

My 6th lettre to M^r Tate.

S^r.

... The greatest news S^r I can write unto you is of y^e Prince of Tuscany¹ who on Saturday y^e 1st of this instant came to visit Camb: & was very much respected of all y^e Doctors in town. Order was given from y^e Vicechancellour (viz. D^r Balderoe² of Jesus Coll.) to y^e master of every particular coll: y^t all might be in readiness to receiue him. His 1st atrivall was at y^e schools & there one D^r Witherington³ of Christ Coll: made a speech before him. From thence he returned to his Inne⁴ being then about 2 a clock till after dinner. At 4 a clock he approached y^e schooles again to hear y^e Proctor's speech (viz: M^r Blithe⁵ of Clare-Hall) & A philosophy Act. After y^t to Kings Coll: Chapel: & there was an Anthem appointed with pleasant musick.⁶ When y^t was done he came to our coll: where he had another speech.

¹ Afterwards Cosmo III. For this visit see Cooper's *Annals* III. p. 532, where we have the accounts of it by Alderman Newton, Echard and Count Magalotti.

² Edmund Boldero became Master of Jesus College in May 1663, succeeding Dr Pearson. He had fought with Montrose in all his adventures, and had escaped from captivity again and again. See Worthington's *Diary* I. 141, n.

³ Ralph Widdrington, Fellow of Christ's, Public Orator 1654—1672, Professor of Greek 1654, Lady Margatet's Reader in Divinity 1664, Lady Margaret's Professor 1672. See Mayor, *Life of M. Robinson*, p. 196, Carter's *Hist. Univ. Camb.*, p. 462.

⁴ His inn was the *Rose* next St Michael's Church, which has left its name in 'Rose Crescent.'

⁵ Samuel Blithe was Master of Clare Hall 1678—1713. He was Junior Proctor 1668-9.

⁶ Dr Mann, Organist of King's, states that this music is still preserved.

made by one Dr Payment¹ who formerly had travelled into his own Country & could speak his own language (viz: Italiane). After y^t was ended he took a walk into our Library & y^e Doctor's along with him. Last of all he went to Trinity Coll: & there he had a speech also & a Latin Comedy in y^e Master's Lodge, viz: Mr Pearsons,² w^{ch} they had provided for y^e entertainment of his Person. On Sunday about 8 a y^e morning he went from Camb: intending next for Oxford. This is all y^e news Sr I haue to tell you, so to draw to a conclusion I pray Sr be pleased to present my service to M^{ris} Tate & to M^{ris} Plante &c with you & elsewhere. Thus with a tender of my most kind & friendly respects unto y^r self, I am now as freely as formerly

St John's Coll: Camb:
May y^e 4th 69

Y^r most obliged servant
J GIBSON

My 7th l^{trre} to M^r Tate,
Sr

....I haue no news to declare unto you touching our commencement: seeing y^t we had no publick one this year. Dr Turner³ who kept y^e commencement act at Oxford came of exceeding well but y^e prævaricator &c (as I hear) came of very dully; & according to y^e poet they were sine nomine turba both in their jocks & disputations.

¹ Henry Paman M.D. admitted Fellow 1647, Senior 1658, *peregre profectus* Mar. 1662. Ordered by the King that he should retain his fellowship while travelling abroad with Wm. Soames Esq. Nov. 1662. He was Senior Proctor in 1656-7, Public Orator 1672. He lived afterwards with Archbishop Sancroft.

² Dr John Pearson born 1613, Master of Jesus 1660, Master of Trinity 1662, Bishop of Chester 1673, died 1686. Author of the *Exposition of the Creed*.

³ Francis Turner, originally of New College, Oxford. B.A. 1659, M.A. 1668. Incorp. M.A. Cambridge 1664, Fellow-commoner of St John's 1666, Commenced B.D and D.D July 6, 1669, Master of the College Ap. 1670, Bishop of Rochester 1683, Bp of Ely (again in succession to Gunning) 1684. One of the bishops sent to the Tower 1688, deprived of his see as a non-juror 1690.

I am very sorry y^t I put you to so much trouble on my behalf to my uncle Harrison when all (it seemes) would not prevail: true goods of a man (you know Sr) are immovable & immutable, nec eripi nec surripi possunt, can neither be plundered nor sequestered; when wealth without friends is like life without health, y^e one an uncomfortable fortune, y^e other a miserable being. But what need a man (as Seneca saith) disquiet himself about these things? If he can match his mind to his meanes and leuell his desires with his fortune, & make y^m commensurate, he may dispute happiness with y^e God's.¹ Y^e news y^t fills all mouth's here is y^e Recantation of Sr Scargill² w^{ch} I haue sent you in print (if you please) to read it at large. I pray [you] make me happy still with y^r [letters] for it is a mighty pleasure [to me] to hear how matter's pass with you. All y^t hath made me thus presumeing is y^r goodness w^{ch} I know is full of pardon's. So now craving y^r pardon for these few lines in hast I am

Y^r affectionate friend to serue you

St John's Coll: Camb: J. GIBSON.
July 26, 69,

My 8th l^{trre} to M^r Tate,
Sr

Most acceptable was y^e l^{trre} y^t you sent me by M^r Micklethwaite's man.

(Sr) Y^r gratefull servant

St John's Coll: Camb: J GIBSON
Octob^r 16 (1669)

¹ "Panem et aquam natura desiderat. nemo ad haec pauper est. intra quae quisquis desiderium suam clusit, cum ipso Jove de felicitate contendat, ut ait Epicurus." *Ep.* III. 4, 4 (25, 4). Cf. *Ep.* XIX. 1, 18 (110, 18).

² Daniel Scargill B.A. (the prefix *Sir* = *Dominus* denotes a Bachelor) fellow of Corpus Christi, was expelled the University on 12 March 1668 for asserting impious and atheistical tenets. On the 25th July 1669 (the day before that on which Gibson wrote) he made a public recantation in St Mary's, whereupon he was absolved by the Vice-Chancellor and restored to the University. Cooper, *Annals* III. 532. His recantation is in the College Library, Gg 6 15.

My 9th letter to Mr Tate.

Sr

I have sent you here a few lines with y^e verses (w^{ch} at Mr Micklethwaite's return was not extant) on y^e death of Mary y^e Queen-Mother¹; still acknowledging my self to remain y^r debtour for y^e last w^{ch} was so acceptable to me; for though nothing could be unwellcome to me y^t you should send, yet I know not what could haue been more welcome except yourself, who I know not how to requite, but must proclaim you my speciall friend. This is but a small testimony of my thankfullness to you for abundance of obliging favour's y^t I haue upon severall occasions received from you. Yet this I hope you will accept from him who desires to be accounted

Y^r obliged servant
J GIBSON

St John's Coll;
Octob^r 28.

¹ The verses contributed by members of the University on the death of Queen Henrietta Maria were called *Threni Cantabrigienses etc.* They are in the College Library (Bb 4 41)

G. C. M. S.



A SILVER WEDDING:

RHYMES FROM THE RIVIERA, GRAVE AND GAY.

IT has been sagely remarked that every educated man is able to write verses if he likes, but that by no means every educated man is able to refrain from printing them when written. A Silver Wedding is however a unique occasion, and much may be forgiven at such a time. And this being so, a kind indulgence may perhaps be granted to the following sketches which attempt to illustrate a Silver Honeymoon. It was a 'Sentimental Journey,' a renewal of a past experience. It began at Avignon, and was continued thence by way of Nismes and Arles, Hyères and Grasse and Cannes, Mentone and Bordighera, Nervi and Genoa. And whether such indulgence be deserved or not, yet at all events the route is a familiar one to many: there may therefore well be some in whom these Idylls, slight as they are, may re-awaken memories of pleasant days of travel. Some of them are grave, and some are gay; and if the grave and gay are closely intermixed, yet such an intermixture is perhaps especially the experience of middle-age, when the delights of life are chastened by a solemn sense of expectation. The birds are singing on the branches, yet are the shadows lengthening to the sunset.

I. *The Pont du Gard Revisited.*

Dec. 28, 1866. Dec. 29, 1891.

Provence is, as is well-known, rich in Roman remains, and of these the Pont du Gard, between

Avignon and Nismes, is one of the most important. It formed part of an Aqueduct, built during the reign of Augustus, for the purpose of conveying water to Nismes, from certain springs at a distance from the city. This Aqueduct crosses the river Gardon by what is now called the Pont du Gard, and is there supported at a height of 160 feet by three tiers of massive arches which are still in an almost perfect condition. It may be observed that these stupendous Aqueducts were necessitated, not by any ignorance on the part of the builders of the laws of Hydrostatics, as has been sometimes supposed, but by their inability to make satisfactory pipes of cast iron or other material to withstand the pressure of the water. It is a noble monument. There are few structures anywhere which tell a clearer tale of quiet strength and permanence.

Ad Uxorem meam.

Beneath us flows dark Gardon's minished tide,
 In silvery billows heaves the rocky wold,
 And tier on tier uprise these arches old,
 Where you and I sit once more side by side ;

And life and death seem mingled, hopes and fears,
 With many a purpose high which came to nought,
 Yet, unfulfilled, in its effacement wrought
 A fuller life maturing through the years.

Around us are the olives as of yore ;
 The same, yet changed, as we and all things change,
 Save those grey stones which in their threefold range
 Unchanging stand, high poised from shore to shore.

II. *S. Trophime, Arles, Dec. 30, 1891.*

Our English Christianity owes much to Arles. It was from Arles the Mission under Augustine came, which landed in Thanet in the year 597. Its course had been from Rome by the Aurelian Way, the great Coast Road well-known to modern travellers on the

Riviera, skirting the Gulf of Genoa as far as Forum Julii, now called Fréjus, and thence by Aix, and probably Marseilles, to Arles. And Arles, which was a place of great ecclesiastical importance and a leading See in Gaul, appears thenceforward to have become the base of operations for the Mission, as is illustrated by the fact that when Augustine was admitted to the Episcopate towards the close of the same year it was to Arles he went for his consecration. Indeed, Arles was to England then what England is to Uganda now. It is recorded also that three British Bishops attended the Council of Arles in the year 314. Trophimus, the companion of St Paul, is said to have been the first Bishop of Arles, and to have planted Christianity in Southern Gaul.

Mother of Churches, erst the sacred seat
 Of Trophimus, who, from far Isles of Greece
 God-guided, here sowed seed that should increase
 A hundred-fold, thou to the far retreat
 Of Celt and Saxon did'st direct that band
 Of ministering Monks whose blessed feet
 Glad tidings bore to England's far-off strand !
 Thee, fount of life, thy duteous children greet !
 Ancestral home ! For as from central heat
 Springs life perennial, so may Afric's sand
 And far off Ind and many an island land
 With purer light and ever more complete
 Pass on the torch of faith from hand to hand,
 Yet taught erewhile of thee the message they repeat.

III. *Les Baux, Dec. 31, 1891.*

The ancient town and fortress of Les Baux, ten miles from Arles, is situated on a commanding summit where the rocky Alpines rise from the plain of the Rhone. It is a veritable Petra, parts of the Castle and many of the dwellings being excavated in the limestone. Les Baux was of considerable importance in the Middle Ages, but was besieged and sacked by

Louis XIII, and the population has now diminished from 4,000 to less than 300; in consequence of this, the place in spite of its great natural beauty presents a very melancholy appearance.

Silent the stony rampart of the plain,
 Silent the dome blue-vaulted overhead,
 Silent the far land rolling to the main,
 And silent thou, fair city of the dead!

Silent thy Courts of Love, no minstrel's lay
 With mirth and song beguiles the fleeting hour;
 The mouldering arches crumble to decay,
 The stray goat browses in the lady's bower!

Silent! Perchance 'tis hush of judgment-tide!
 Soon from their shallow graves thy dead shall come,
 Wild hearts that joyed in battle, or defied
 The serried might of Richelieu and of Rome.

Weird thy lone beauty, daughter of the rock,
 As when sweet flowerets on the fresh-raised sod
 In their unheeding brightness seem to mock
 The silent solitude that waits for God.

Ghosts gibber round thy pinnacles, they fill
 Thy rock-hewn crevices with dolorous moans,
 Echoes of far-off agony, which thrill
 The ear that hears the sermon of thy stones.

Rest, olive-girt! Forgive my vagrant tread!
 In thy far eyrie vigil keep awhile;
 Guard well, fair sepulchre, thy waiting dead,
 Yet leave to me wife, home, and children's smile!

IV. *Coudon, Jan. 2, 1892.*

Toulon, the Plymouth of France, is of course strongly fortified. On the North side there is an Amphitheatre of hills with numerous forts. That on the summit of Coudon at a height of 2,300 feet commands the *Grande Rade*, or outer harbour, and affords a magnificent view of the surrounding country with the Iles d'Hyères in the distance.

Upland hollows, wreathed in mist!
 Sunlit summit, zephyr-kissed!
 Slopes where silvery olives grow
 Terraced to the plains below;
 Here may peace and plenty reign,
 Eden given to earth again!

Vain the promise! Sea and shore
 Echo to the cannon's roar!
 Dire the shower of iron rain
 Hurting o'er the affrighted plain,
 Fraught with nations' hopes and fears,
 Shattered navies, women's tears!

Dark the mystery of sin,
 Scarce may Earth the promise win;
 Horn and tooth and nail and claw
 Plead the universal law;
 Yet is not her penance vain;
 Fuller blessing comes by pain.

Chime then, Bells, your Christmas chime!
 Ring out ills of olden time!
 Spite of ruthless ages past
 Brighter day shall dawn at last:
 Calvary shall the curse remove;
 Strong is Strength, but stronger Love!

V. *A Study.*

Hyères. Jan. 4, 1892.

Much may be studied on the Riviera, as for example Archæology, Architecture, Rocks, Flowers, Shells—and sometimes also Human Nature.

She lay on the summit of Coudon;
 She lay, for there was'nt a chair;
 She'd made a good hole in the food on
 Her plate, and the Vin Ordinaire.
 Her bright eye with mischief was gleaming,
 Her fancy meandering free;
 Perhaps of a lover she's dreaming,
 Or Hyères and afternoon tea.

Or is it of work that wants doing,
 Of sketches that haven't been made,
 Of feet that will want some new shoeing,
 Of a fiddle that hasn't been played?

She laid down the law and the moral,
 She sang like a frolicsome Elf,
 And, lest her two brothers should quarrel,
 She ate the last apple herself.

And idly she lay on the summit,
 And blithely she welcomed the breeze,
 As from the sheer edge like a plummet
 Her toes dangled over the trees.

Ah me! in the sober hereafter
 When housemaids are sulky, and cooks
 Have cousins by dozens, and laughter
 Is rarer by far than black looks,

She'll think how there shimmered beneath her
 The Mediterranean Sea,
 And fate had no care to bequeath her
 Save want of her five-o'clock tea.

VI. *Napoleon's Plateau.*

Grasse, Jan. 7, 1892.

Near Grasse is the green *Plateau Napoléon* with its two cypress trees, beneath which, seated on a pile of knapsacks, the Emperor Napoleon took his *déjeuner* on March 2, 1815, after his escape from Elba. He had on the previous day landed at Golfe Juan, which he left at midnight, and was on his way to Grenoble; towards this, and the Belgian capital beyond, the cypress shadows ominously pointed at the mid-day hour. His proclamation was printed at Grasse. The Plateau is at a height of some 1500 feet above the sea, and commands a fine view over the plain of Grasse and the coast of the Mediterranean from Nice to the Esterels, with Cannes and the Iles de Lérins immediately in front.

Sullen frets the baffled ocean,
 Circling round his prison throne.
 Hail to loyal hearts' devotion!
 Hail to France again his own!
 Mothers, children, veterans hoary
 Throng to speed him on his way:
 But the brave he led to glory,
 France's armies, where are they?
 Ask the vulture darkly wheeling,
 Ask the sated carrion-crow,
 Ask where, skeletons revealing,
 Slowly melts the Russian snow.
 On to Victory! Vain the endeavour;
 Storm-clouds lower athwart his view;
 Boding cypress-shadows ever
 Point the way to Waterloo!

VII. *Ile St Honorat.*

Cannes, Jan. 8, 1892.

The pine-clad Island of St Honorat, the outer of the two Iles de Lérins, so well known to visitors at Cannes, is the Iona of Provence. It was for centuries a missionary centre, and the repository of such learning and culture as remained in Southern Gaul. It still contains the most interesting series of buildings in the Riviera, including a fortified Monastery with remarkable cloisters, and the very early Chapel of the Ste Trinité. The Island is now in the hands of Cistercian Monks.

*The Old Monk.**

For fifty years these steadfast feet have trod
 The little passage to the vaulted choir;
 For fifty years, with ever fresh desire
 To know Him only, the Eternal God.

* There is a well-known story of an old Carthusian who was asked by a fashionable trifler how he had managed to get through his life: his answer was "I have considered the days of old, and the years that are past." "*Cogitavi dies antiquos, et annos æternos in mente habui.*" It was a solemn saying also of the holy Curé d' Ars that "Time is but the succession of those things which pass away."

Yes, fifty years, they say, since first I came;
 It may be so; I know not; God and I
 Have met each day beneath the encircling sky,
 And, fifty years or five, it is the same!

For day by day the westering sun declines,
 And day by day slants upwards from his bed,
 And day by day flames tropic overhead,
 Above the o'ershadowing silence of the pines:

And now, perchance, the hills shine white with snow,
 And now lie sere beneath the untempered rays,
 And praise and fast and vigil mark the days,
 Yet little does it reckon how they go.

He was, He is, He shall be! Surely this
 May satisfy; it is enough for me
 To joy untired in His eternity,
 And find in Him each day a fuller bliss.

Yet some care not, and say that work is prayer,
 Or mock the cloistered silence of my vow,
 Forgetful how of old on Horeb's brow
 The Prophet silent stood, and God was there.

Is life in sooth such hurrying on apace?
 Is it by hand or foot that God is won?
 May it not be that greater things are done
 When He and I stand silent face to face?

And yet I know not; children, home, and wife
 May tell of Him to whom His grace is given;
 For me, methinks 'tis well that I have striven
 To live apart with Him the silent life!

VIII. *The Joneses Abroad.*

Mentone, Jan. 13, 1892.

The English Milord, with his lumbering travelling
 carriage and its thousand and one appurtenances, is

now of course as dead as the Dodo; but he has his
 successor; and nowhere is that successor to be seen
 to more perfection than at Mentone, which has become
 a city, if not, like Genoa, of Palaces, yet certainly of
 "palatial" Hotels.

In simple tweed, his Murray in his hand,
 Triumphant see the City Magnate stand!
 Crowned with pot hat, umbrella neatly rolled,
 And trouser pockets lined with British gold!
 Bred at the desk, he finds (to manhood grown)
 He knows no foreign language, nor his own.
 But what of that? All undeterred he flies
 On golden wings to court the Southern skies;
 For, as his Guide Book truthfully foretells,
 "They all speak English at the best Hotels,"
 And, lord of lands where Thames and Ganges flow,
 Why should he stoop to call plain water *l'eau*?
 Omelettes and potage he regards as slops;
 His breakfast, honest eggs and mutton chops;
 Then for an hour or so *le roi s'amuse*,
 Smokes his cigar and reads his *Daily News*;
 At dinner with a friend talks City slang,
 Or gravely meditates the *Carte du Vang*.
 Each Church he scans with patronizing air,
 Whilst superstitious peasants kneel in prayer;
 Or marks contemptuous the wayside shrine
 Where some rude hand has carved the Form Divine.
Civis Romanus est! Let critics quiz;
 Enough for him to be the man he is!

And Mrs Jones, erewhile his blooming bride,
 Though stouter grown, is faithful to his side;
 Counts up her chickens with maternal glee,
 And sighs at *déjeuner* for English tea.

With them their callow offspring, well-grown lads
 Who think nine-tenths of the creation cads;
 Who play their Billiards, smoke their Cigarette,
 And part from Monte Carlo with regret.

Why should they care for Art or other bosh?
 What strikes them is that foreigners don't wash.
 At Roman Aqueducts they vaguely stare;
 They don't read books, but idolize fresh air.

The daughters think Papa a little coarse,
 Fight shy of friends who drive a single horse,
 Prefer West Kensington to Camden Town,
 And envy those who know dear Lady Browne.
 But rosy-cheeked they grace the Table d'Hôte,
 Their Peerage and their Prayer-book known by rote;
 Lament the Salon ritual is not higher,
 But with well-gloved devotion aid the choir.

Where did we meet them? That I scarcely know:
 Was it at Hyères, or Grasse, or Monaco?
 At Cannes I think it was they chanced to pass;
 Or was it at Mentone—in the glass?

IX. *Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale;*
Henry Edward, Cardinal Manning;
Died on the morning of Thursday, Jan. 14, 1892.
Bordighera, Jan. 15, 1892.

The news of the death of the Duke of Clarence and of Cardinal Manning was received at Bordighera on the morning of Friday, Jan. 15, and caused the deepest regret. All Englishmen alike had learned to reverence the illustrious Cardinal; and loyalty to our royal line, however great at home, yet seems in its intensity to vary rather as the distance than as its inverse square.

Comrades in death, the old soldier and the young,
 To each perchance the Giver of His best
 Hath fully given. To him the well-earned rest,
 Who of God's treasure-house hath largess flung
 To beggared men, and ever to the oppressed
 Hath preached Christ's Kingdom with unfaltering tongue,
 Whilst round his steps fair flowers of peace have sprung.
 The other it may be more largely blest,
 In that before life's voyage the highest crest
 Of power had reached, the treacherous rocks among,

He won safe harbour; and our prayers who clung
 To him found answer, as did her* request
 For her strong sons, who by Divine behest
 Awaking found them dead, life's battle-song unsung.

X. *Northward Ho!*

Nervi, Jan. 21, 1892.

The Eastern Riviera, the Riviera di Levante, is no less charming and healthful than the Western, and, although unduly neglected by the English, is even more easily accessible by way of the Mont Cenis and Genoa. Nowhere are the blue skies and seas of Italy seen to greater perfection. There can be few who have explored the beauties of the country between Nervi and Chiavari who will not long to revisit it, when duty will permit.

O the idle dreaming,
 Thought and fancy free,
 Bright beneath us gleaming
 Italy's fair sea!

* The beautiful and well-known story of the Argive brothers Cleobis and Biton is told in *Herodotus* Bk i. 31, and is thus given by Rawlinson. "They were two Argive brothers, so strong that they had both gained prizes at the games. There was a great festival in honour of the goddess of their city, to which their mother must needs be taken in a car. The oxen that were to draw the car did not come home in time from the field, so the youths, afraid of being late, put the yoke on their own necks, and themselves drew the car in which their mother rode. Five and forty furlongs did they draw her, and stopped before the temple. Their deed was seen by the whole assembly of worshippers, and then their life closed in the best possible way. Herein God showed most clearly how much better a thing for man death is than life. For the Argive men stood thick around the car, and extolled the vast strength of the youths; and the Argive women extolled the mother who was blessed with such a pair of sons; and the mother herself, overjoyed at the deed and at the praises it had won, besought the goddess to bestow on her sons the highest blessing to which mortals can attain. Her prayer ended, they offered sacrifice and partook of the holy banquet; after which the two youths fell asleep in the temple. They never woke more, but so passed from the earth."

Far around us blending,
Air and ocean glow:
Blue the vault impending,
Blue the wave below.

Magic fancies wreathing
Pass the livelong hours,
Every Zephyr breathing
Perfume from the flowers.

Joy to woo the breezes,
Jubilant and free,
Careless how it freezes
O'er the Northern Sea!

Let who will go worry,
Ours to sit at ease,
Free from care and hurry,
'neath the Orange Trees!

'Nay! not so the blessing,'
Comes the stern reply,
'Vain soft airs caressing,
Man must do and die.

'None with life may palter
Weaving idle lays;
None from labour falter
Droning drowsy days.

'None may leave his brother
Battling in the van;
Each must work for other,
Do the deed he can.'

Howl then, wintry chorus,
Wind and sleet and snow!
Duty lies before us,
Turn we Northward Ho!

W. D. B.



BIBLIOTHECA LOQUITUR.

"Copie fair what time hath marred."

George Herbert.

IN the summer of 1888 I was offered the chance of making a new list of books in the Library of St John's College. The Library was not, to me, unknown ground. One of my earliest recollections, as it seems to me, is a visit to its precincts; when, if my memory serves me aright, precious manuscripts filled the western window-case, covered over with an equally interesting green cloth; though now cloth and manuscripts have both vanished and taken up a less perilous position. Equally do I remember the matter-of-fact spiral staircase leading down out of the last century into the abode of Modern Science—a construction which no one would care to defend as of beauty, though mathematicians are said to be interested in its vibrations. It serves, however, its purpose, and says as plainly as Doudan's at Broglie

"Je suis un escalier; je mène la-haut!"¹

I was not ignorant of the beauty of our Library, though I did not and could not know it as I have learnt to know it and to love it during the last four

¹ "...et l'on vous mène en triomphe dans la bibliothèque, où vous voyez un bel escalier en spirale qui ne déguise pas son existence, qui dit, conformément aux saintes règles de l'architecture: 'Je suis un escalier; je mène la-haut!' et là-haut, tous les chefs-d'œuvre de l'esprit humain, l'abbé Fleury, l'abbé Emery, l'abbé Pouille, l'abbé Bautain, l'abbé Karl, l'abbé Ratisbonne, et dans un coin, tout honteux, Voltaire, Hume, Locke, Kant."—Doudan *Lettres* ii. 129—130 (ed. 1879).

years, during which time it is hardly too much to say that scarce a day has passed without revealing in it some fresh delight; when one could watch it by cold morn or moving noon; in broiling sun; and even, led by guide of hand, in the whole darkness of a winter's night, in quest of some forgotten but necessary paper to which touch could lead, when to have introduced an unguarded light alone would have been a crime. So four years have gone till the place seems to have a soul of its own, which certainly responds to every care that one may bestow upon it.¹

Vitruvius declares that north and south should be the longitudinal direction of a Library². The caprice of Archbishop Williams and of the age, rather than necessity, built this one east and west.³ It has secured for us, at St John's, one of the most exquisite vistas in Cambridge, if not in England. I refer to the view—let it be for choice at 3 o'clock on a spring or summer afternoon—which is obtained, when the doors of the Library and the Combination-Room are open; from the west end of the one to the east end of the other—about 70 yards.

Into this Library on the 1st of October 1888 I was turned with my task to set it in order: given to understand that it had not been revised for about 90 years. This I soon found was very far from being the case.

¹ Without wishing to blow the College trumpet, best left in other hands, I may record two events here which are worth mentioning. In the summer of 1890, when a new chapter library was in contemplation at Exeter, Dean Cowie (who catalogued our manuscripts) sent his workman specially to see the library of St John's, because he considered the arrangement of the shelves finer than any elsewhere in England. Dr Sinker of Trinity was obliged to tell me of one feather which we may wear in our cap. He once had the honour of shewing the late Queen of Holland over Trinity Library. But, he said, she would not look at anything: *she said she had been to St John's.*

² Vitruvius, *De Architectura*, Book VI., c. 4.

³ On the positions of college libraries and for a general disquisition on them see Willis and Clark's *Architectural History of the University of Cambridge*, Vol. iii, pp. 414, 415.

The loving care of Dr Wood, especially, late President of the College, had left traces of hours, days, and months spent in separating wheat from chaff; and the constant attention of Professor Mayor, Mr Drake, Mr Freeman, and Mr Mullinger had shaken off from it the robe of sleep, which tradition assigns to such a spot, and makes Mr Stockton, in *The Transferred Ghost*, speak of a library as the most unenviable of places even for a disembodied spirit. For me then my doom had begun. I was to catalogue a library of some 40,000 volumes, among which I found afterwards there lay, concealed in a few, some 20,000 tracts. In this mass of literature it is hardly presumptuous to say that one might reasonably expect to find most things. It was to be a survey of *omne scibile*, a microcosm, an epitome of the world. In my more sombre moments I had this consolation—it was better to catalogue the lies of others than to tell fresh ones of my own. In my brighter ones, Humility was satisfied; for in every department I was confronted with my own ignorance, nor once allowed time to overcome it.¹ It was a solitary task—something like the adoption of a Trappist's persuasion. I can only say that not for one day have I lost my interest in the task.

This is not to be a treatise on libraries, nor the history of our own. Mr J. W. Clark in the third volume of the *Architectural History* has already done, admirably, the first; and sketched in the same work the second. *The History of the Library of St John's College* has still to be written, and there is ample material for such a volume as that which Dr Sinker has written of the Library of Trinity (let us hope with an index)—material which is ready for whoever may

¹ In this less fortunate than a well-known Frenchman who was informed that he had been made librarian to a French Princess. "But what am I to do about her library?" he asked his friend. "Act as though she had none," was the reply.

apply himself to the well-deserving task. Here I am simply to give an account of my work.

Obviously my best way was to work through the abode of Modern Science, my Inferno, past Brutus, Cassius, and all the heretics, to the serener realm above. In this lower region I hardly expected to find anything of interest or importance. There was nothing to be done but to plod steadily through it, going on advice once given—that I ought to imagine it would never come to an end; and then one day I should wake and find it finished.

The work at the commencement was certainly not thrilling. The development of Mr Herbert Spencer, and the conclusions of Hume, lent no charm to the cataloguing of their works, in the Class of Philosophy. Political Economy was better, especially when one found it included, thanks to Mr Foxwell's directions, such joys for ever as the *Fors Clavigera*. The Bland and Whytehead collection was a hard nut to crack; but it cracked at last, and landed me in Natural Philosophy, a hunting ground in which I do not hope to be caught again. How I grieved over our poor display of English Literature—even a working copy of Keats has been acquired only during the last month—though now happily the reproach is being more generously removed; how I toiled through Calendars, and Rolls Series, and editions of the Classics: who would care to know? There stands Teubner, and there rolls Migne, which with the *Acta Sanctorum* furnished Matthew Arnold with one of the most sportive fancies for his pen.¹ Here rise the new departments of Foreign Literature, Art, Archæology, and Geography. There already, like Jordan, overflowing its banks, stands Biography. What can we say of all these, but with Moon, "I am the man in the moon; this thornbush my thornbush; and this

¹ *Essays in Criticism* (Edit. 1884) pp. 195-6.

dog my dog"? At the end stands Judge Lawrence's Law Collection—what could be duller? All this had to be steadily bored through.

The large collection of five cases on the right is the Wood Collection, presented to the Library by the thirty-first Master of the College. In its way, it too contains the *omne scibile* of the beginning of this century: I need not enumerate the heads. Week by week one plodded on: I only care to remember, now, out of all the mass, one volume.¹ It was a volume of Church tracts; *Cambridge Benevolent Society, Church Missionary Society, Rules for Girls' Schools, Rothwell on Sunday Schools*, things which some would have said were hardly worth the binding. Among all these I read the title *The Defence of Atheism* (Worthing [1814]). It took my dull wits some minutes to realise that this unoffending morsel was the pamphlet for which Shelley was expelled from the University of Oxford, and of which only five, if so many, other copies are known.² Yet here it was. Dr Wood had no doubt received it and carefully docketed it as a tract on religion, and carefully had it bound. This was the tract every copy of which Mr John Walker, one of the fellows of New College, had endeavoured to destroy,³ and which was 'offered for sale for twenty minutes.' Medwin's *Life of Shelley* throws strange light on this copy in St John's. Speaking probably of this Tract he declares the poet "circulated it largely among the heads of colleges, and professors of the university, forwarding copies it is said to several of the bishops."⁴ Did Shelley send copies to 'heads of colleges and professors of the university' from which he was not

¹ 10. 6. 12.

² Lady Shelley's copy is, I am informed, imperfect.

³ See a full account of this in Mr Dowden's *Life of Shelley* (Lond. 1886), Vol. i., pp. 116-8.

⁴ Vol. i., p. 139 *seq.* See Buxton Forman's edition of Shelley's Works, Prose, Vol. i., 300.

expelled? At least this copy raises the hope that others may yet be found lurking in other college libraries. Ours now reposes, bound in stately morocco, among the rare books in the Upper Library.

Let us not be too hasty even with that Law Collection of which I have just spoken. Take down this book, *Statutes from the time of King Henry the thirde unto the first yere of ... Henry the viii* (Lond. 1564). The reader of this possibly found law dull in his own day, for on the last leaf comes a musical stave of six lines, with notes thereon, and written at the side:

“To tune the lute.”

Let us take another turn. Here is Mr E. Fenton who offers us “*The 11th book of Homer’s Odyssey. Translated from the Greek in Milton’s style,*” as though anyone could write stuff like *Paradise Lost* if he tried.¹ Here is an *Essay on the advantages of Revelation*, by Jos. Whiteley—as though anyone doubted them.² Here is a list of English books on sale at Utrecht in 1740, at Broedelet’s³—a difficult thing to find, I should imagine, if wanted in a hurry.⁴ Here a *Funeral Sermon at the death of Timothy Cruso*, in 1698, by Matthew Mead, making us instinctively think of an equally distinguished member of the same family.⁴ And here surely is the oddest elegiac which it would be possible for a classic to make. The year is 1645—

“Quadragesimus hic quintus mirabilis Annus
Ang. Hyb. Sco. requiem det Deus ut pariat.”⁵

Here, on Joshua Smith’s *Assize Sermon*, published at Oxford in 1706, an indignant reader can contain himself no longer. “When shall we be safe,” he scribbles, “from y^e Idolatry & superstition of y^e church of rom, & y^e pharisaical Hypocrisy & formality of that of Geneva.”⁶ Here are verses much in the same strain, scratched in book-end:⁷

¹ 2. 20. 59. ² 8. 16. 43¹². ³ 8. 19. 34. ⁴ 8. 24. 14. ⁵ 8. 24. 187.
⁶ 8. 24. 21¹⁵. ⁷ 10. 3. 18.

“Foure questions here I do object
against ye papists & yr sect
First what thing ys yt may be
yt in ye masse they breake in three
or what ys yt that putrifiyeth
wt in the pix wher as yt lyeth
.....
bread or body yt must nedes be
to eyther of theyse if they agree
The one doth shame yr cruelty
Thee other yr idolatrye.”

This *Euclid* gains to me an additional interest from the inscription it contains:

“E libris Johannis Cater e Wadh. Col. Oxonia 1689.”¹

The inscriptions in old books are often the most interesting part. “Cost 1 Dollar excl. of Bind^g & expenses,” writes Francis Okely in 1768 in his *Chrestomathia Pliniana*.² It is to be wished that everyone who binds a book would (by choice at the end) add a similar note, for future bibliographers.³ Here is the offering of a Ten-year man to the Master of his College.⁴ “Printed by W. Metcalfe, St Mary’s Street,” seems an odd style of imprint for a book printed in Cambridge so late as 1834.⁵ You say there is no delight, no charm, *even* in cataloguing an old law library, of books which from year’s end to year’s end are never touched? Few probably would accept my verdict to the contrary. Now what could be more dry-as-dust than this—*A Treatise on Convictions on Penal Statutes*, by W. Boscawen (Lond. 1792)?⁶ The leaves fall open by chance:—

¹ 12. 3. 44. ² 10. 9. 67.

³ The simplest note is enough: “Bound by,” giving month and year, and price.

⁴ “Hoc opusculo de Circo et Ludis Circensibus, te, Vir doctissime et valde reverende, donatum volui: cum animo benigno ut accipias te precor, et ne hominis decem ann, ut aiunt, operam et studia spernas: nos ad majora tentamina certe perducat approbatio tua. Valc. Genevæ. 17 Kalend. April. A. S. 1828. Jacobo Wood Doct. Theol. &c.” Ric Burgess: *Description of the Circus on the Via Appia*. (12. 9. 84).

⁵ 12. 15. 5²⁶. ⁶ SL. 8. 35.

"Be it remembered, that on, &c. S. P. and J. B. of, &c. came before me W. C. one, &c., and gave me to understand and be informed, that T. C. of, &c. labourer, on the 16th of August, 1773, did use and play at a certain unlawful game with bowls and pins, called bowlrushing, with divers liege subjects of our said lord the King, and did then and there receive divers sums of money of the said subjects, playing at the said game against the form, &c. and against the peace, &c. and pray that the said T. C. may be convicted of the said offence; Whereupon afterwards, on, &c. the said T. C. being apprehended and brought before me, &c. to answer to the said charge, &c., the said T. C. is asked by me if he can say anything for himself why he the said T. C. should not be convicted of the premises above charged upon him, &c. and thereupon the said T. C. of his own accord fully acknowledges the premises, &c. to be true as charged, and does not shew to me any sufficient cause why he should not be convicted thereof. Whereupon all and singular the premises, &c. being considered, and due deliberation being thereunto had, I do adjudge and determine that the said T. C. is guilty of the premises, &c. and that the said T. C. is therefore an idle and disorderly person, and is also therefore a rogue and vagabond, within the true intent and meaning of the statutes in that case made and provided. And the said T. C. is accordingly by me convicted of the offence charged upon him in and by the said information, and of being an idle and disorderly person, and a rogue and vagabond, in form aforesaid: and I do hereby adjudge and order, that the said T. C. be therefore committed to the house of correction, there to remain for the space of one month, being a less time than until the next general quarter-sessions of the peace, or until the said T. C. shall find sufficient sureties to be bound in recognizance to appear before the next quarter-sessions, and for his good behaviour in the meantime!"

One is relieved to find that poor T.C.'s conviction was quashed, primarily, on an objection that it was not alleged in the information that the playing at bowls was *out of the defendant's own orchard*.

Here we break out in the *Repertoire of Records* (Lond. 1631) into verse—

"You ranting Doggs
Who are not men.."

But either the fount of inspiration ran dry, or the writer was stopped in his versifying, for this effusion is scratched out and next page comes

"George Docter his booke
Anno Domini 1652
April 6th. Day."

We have not yet done downstairs. Take down this book.¹ It contains the autograph of "J. Pepys, 1647,"

¹ SL. 10. 109.

and makes us wonder which member of the great Cambridgeshire family possessed this volume, and what relation he was to Samuel. Those three volumes, up there,¹ bear on their sides the stamp of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, the collector of the Harleian Collection of the British Museum. How did they get into this *galère*?

Let us ascend the stairs. "Quis leget hæc?" might be, with Persius, our first enquiry. Piles on piles of theology, rows on rows of sermons, old medical tracts, old classics, early fathers, old histories, old biographies—

Ces vieux livres, tombeaux où dort l'intelligence.

Another visitor might, in oriental language, put the finger of ignorance to the nose of contempt, and utter a Carlyliad against them.² But my business was a soberer one.

The present Library, as every reader of the *Eagle* knows, was built in 1623, before which our books

¹ SL. 11. 47—49.

² "All the perversions and sophistries, and false wisdom, so aptly mimicking the true; all the narrow truth, so partial that it becomes more deceptive than falsehood; all the wrong principles, and worse practices, the pernicious examples and mistaken rules of life; all the specious theories, which turn earth into cloudland, and men into shadows; all the sad experience, which it took mankind so many ages to accumulate, and from which they never drew a moral for their future guidance.." Hawthorne, *Mosses from an old Manse* (Edit. 1851) p. 147.

"Sometimes a thought of the world of books above us, hundreds of volumes that have remained unopened for scores of years, leaves pain on one who remembers how little profit has come from the labour of so many brains. Here are accumulated dusty folios of venerable age, tall copies that delight the eyes of bibliomaniacs, fat little twelvemos, respectable quartos, serviceable octavos, with nondescript gathering of sundries, for which a similarity of size alone has been admitted as a plea for companionship in binding at some ancient date—so that pious meditations, heretical comments, obscene verses, Parliamentary speeches, court sermons, and partisan diatribes find themselves huddled together in a leather cover, which bears some undecipherable Roman numeral and the generic title of 'Pamphlets'.." *Karl's Legacy*, Vol. i, p. 223-4. Was Mr Ebsworth thinking of his old college when he wrote this?

were kept for a short time by the kitchen: but the original Library was on the south side of the front gate, occupying the row of chambers on the first floor, still recognisable from their arched windows.¹ So that not to this Library but to that must we refer such entries as the Bursar has kindly given me—

“Item to the laundresse for dressing the Lybrarie—iiiijd.”²

or the entry copied from Arnett's *Books of the Ancients* (p. 114):

“Anno 1556. For chains for the books in this library 3s. Anno 1560. For chaining the books in the library, 4s.”³

“It appears to me,” wrote Dean Cowie, when editing our MSS Catalogue in 1843, “a duty we owe to our benefactors to make ourselves acquainted with their legacies.” The person who undertakes to write the history of our Library has his work cut out; for, as I sometimes startle people by saying, its history reaches from B.C. 150 to yesterday.⁴ From B.C. 150, it is true, we take a jump in our original collection almost straight to A.D. 800—the *Psalterium et Cantica*, of Celtic origin, which is the jewel of our Library, in spite of all that Mr Ruskin may say about it.⁵ From that date, manuscript by manuscript, slowly we come downwards. In A.D. 1279 we have this:

“Ce livre compila et fist uns freres de l'ordre des prescheurs a la reqeste dou roi de France Phelippe en l'an de l'incarnation Jhu Christ, 1279. Deo gratias.”⁶

¹ See Willis and Clark. ² Ex arch. coll. (1555).

³ No copy of Arnett's book, as far as I can find, exists in the whole University of Cambridge. Last summer the Bursar kindly searched under the dates mentioned in the original archives for these entries; but none were to be found. Whence did Arnett get his information? See *The Library* (July 6, 1891) p. 270.

⁴ The Papyrus Fragments of the Hyperides in the lower Library are dated circa B.C. 150.

⁵ MS C. 9. “Nothing is possible to the man who did the symmetrical angel—the world is keyless to him; he has built a cell for himself in which he must abide, barred up for ever—there is no more hope for him than for a sponge or a madrepore.” *The Two Paths* (Ed. 1878) p. 27.

⁶ MS B. 9.

Nor are we confined in our chronology:

“Scriptus in anno Hegiræ 863,”

brings us down fifty years past the birth of Mirkhond.¹ Here is the book finished in Rouen by Master Martin Morin in 1499.² While here we get down to the present times:

“Paymentez made to the use of Seint Johns college in Camberidge:
Item paide for diuerse bokys delyuerde
to the M. of seint Johns college by my
lordes commandement for the librarrye,
ixli viijs. viijj.”³

This was 1511-3. On September 30th 1512 we get this:

“Hic sequuntur nomina librorum receptorum per
me R. Shorton pro libraria dicti collegii
In primis recepi a Reverendo in Christo Patre
Domino Roffensi Episcopo....
Duo missalia in pergamena impressa
Item ab eodem, Symon de Cassia De gestis Christi
Item ab eodem, Opera Floreti in duob. vol.
Item ab eodem, Alexander de Hales in trib. vol.”⁴

Of the bequests and library bequeathed us by Bishop Fisher, it behoves me not to speak. Suffice it to note that three volumes locked up in Case II tempt me to say, they were once in his hand. While Trinity flouts us with the fact that they have some of his books in their possession,⁵ we must content ourselves with the melancholy thought ‘it might have been.’⁶

¹ MS K. 4. ² MS G. 19.

³ Lady Margaret's Executors' accounts. See Cooper's *Life*, p. 196.

⁴ Thin red book. Fol. 18a—19a.

⁵ Dr Sinker's *Account of Trinity Library*.

⁶ The king sent down Sir Richard Moryson of the Privy Chamber, and one Eastwick, with certain other commissioners, to make a seasin of all his moveable goods they could there find. Being come to Rochester, they entered his house and first turned out all his servants; then they fell to rifling of his goods. . . . Then they came into his library of books, which they spoiled in most pitiful wise, scattering them in such sort as it was lamentable to behold, for it was replenished with such and so many kind of books as the like was scant to be found again in the possession of any one private man in Christendom. And of them they trussed up thirty-two great pipes, besides a number that were stolen away. And whereas before he had made a deed of gift of all these

Two years later the following delightful entry meets us (September 1, 1514):

“Obligatio Wynkyn pro octo libris....
Opera Jeronimi, in duob. vol. 18s....
Ricardus de media Villa, in duob. vol. 12i....
Ordinalia duo impressa in papiro, 12i. 6s. 8d.
Missale 3s. 4d.
Manuale in pergamena 1 lib. 6s. 8d.
Opera Chrysostomi, in duob. vol. 12s....
Chronica....12s....
Faber super Epistolas Pauli 5s....
Opera Bernardi 8s.
Opera Origenis, in duob. vol. 18s.
Opera Cypriani 3s. 4d.
Holcott super sapientia 4s.
Summa 7 lib. 8s.
Obligatio Pynson pro 2li. 6s. 8d.
xvi Processionalia viz. duodecim in pergamena, et quatuor in papiro.”¹

“It de Joye” comes on the last day of the same month with another account, (Sept 30, 1514). “Obligatio Joye,” another donation from Bishop Fisher, comes on the following morning.²

There is in existence still the original indenture for the desks in this Library, which were to be copied from Pembroke, dated 20 June 1516; and for glazing. All this is already known and printed in full in Willis and Clark's *History*. I am more immediately concerned with the contents of the old Library as still remaining in the present one.

“Ex Dono C. Sl p
ano don 1540
4 Octobris”

meets us on this shelf.³

Here is another MS inscription not without interest:

“Martinus Bucerus emi et compingi
sibi librū hūc curavit, ano 1544
mense Julio....”

books and other his household stuff to the College of St John's, in Cambridge, the poor college was now defrauded of their gift, and all was turned another way.”—27 April 1524. Hall's *Life of Fisher*, quoted in the *Life* by Rev T. E. Bridgett (ed. 1890) p. 285.

¹ Thin red book. 18a—19a. ² Ibid. ³ O. 2. 25. 2a. Vol. ii. 243-5.

in red ink.¹ Here is R. Horne Bishop of Winchester presenting a Hebrew MS in 1546.²

“Emptus Ferni [*i. e.* Ferrariae] 1550”

found written in a book gives it, to the writer of these lines, a very considerable additional charm.³ The days of Queen Mary are upon us. The College may appeal for the library of a catholic bishop to the instincts of a catholic Queen:

“Ornamenta [J. Fisher] una cum ingentibus præclarorum operum voluminibus penitus amisimus,

they write.⁴ And to Bishop Gardiner (Jan 25, 1558⁵) they write the same.⁶ To the Bishop of Ely no less:

“Sentimus profecto quid sit carere ornatissima illa bibliotheca quam vir nunquam satis laudandus Johannes Fisherus roffensis episcopus uiuens nobis dederat” (Nov. 15. 1557 or 1558).⁶

Here is a quaint and delightful receipt to T. Baylye B.D. Master of Clare Hall, and J. Dolby, executors of Tho. Merrell late Fellow of S. John's, for

“a flat pece or bole of syluer parcell gylt, having in the botom the Image of Sant Katheren weying xij unces and a half: also an Elyot's dictionary to be chayned in the lybrary.”⁷ (March 7. 1558).

Out of the Morton Collection comes

“Emptus
Bononiæ
1560.”⁸

How did these three volumes wander from the bookshelves of the Baptist to those of the Divine?—

“Hæc concilliorū volumina sūt donata
Collegio sancti Joānis Oxonij 1561.”⁹

In the year of Shakespeare's birth we become more human. The careful reader will already have noticed the lute:—

“These be my bookes Williã pert by name
wh. my aunt gaue me the xvij day of June A.D.
1564.”¹⁰

¹ R. 7. 3. ² MS. A. 1. ³ Ll. 5. 26.

⁴ See the whole letter printed in Baker-Mayor *Hist. of St John's College*, i. 378.

⁵ Ibid. 379. ⁶ Thick black book. f. 364. ⁷ See Baker-Mayor i. 383. ⁸ O. 6. 5. ⁹ S. 4. 13—15. There are others Mm. 4. 8 and 38. ¹⁰ Oo. 3. 5.

In the year that Lawrence Sheriffe, Queen Elizabeth's grocer, was founding a small day school in his native town, which after three centuries two continents would delight to honour under the name of Rugby, another toiler of trade, probably then known equally well, was writing for us to read:

"Jesu Anno Dni 1567 marche the 3d daye
by me Robert Harp of Abyndon glashyer } bark."¹
& plumer. Pröbatum est. Amene....

For Jas. Pilkington, tenth Master, and his bequest I refer the reader to another book which needs no praise of mine.² Entries such as these are in my portfolio in multitude, and I cannot give them here. Yet I cannot leave out this gift of the editor of Ascham, bestowed, on April 19—29, 1579.³ Modest John Robinson, a Fellow of St John's, c. 1580, gives us this *in gratiam studiorum*.⁴ Bp Cox, of Ely, this about the same time.⁵ Here the College takes council over the Bible which Mildred, Lady Burghley, gave us "well bounde with bosses, and false coverings to the same." The College covenants that the bible shall 'be wel & saffie kept cheyned in the library': and it is there to this day. A great year for bibles: here is another—

"Ceste bible a couste dix nœuf florins
en la ville de Gand, en lan 1581."⁶

Here is a book given by the rector of Blisworth to W. Rawson in 1583⁷. Here is the voice of the soul's awakener:

"Quo is? quid agis? G Buddle 1589. 15 Junij"⁸

Here is E. Lightfoot's anagram occurring for the first time:

"Εγω δε θύω ώκύπους
Oct. 30. 1592"⁹

A favourite one of mine is this which occurs several times:

"George Day of Clauering in Essex
yoman, gauë this booke to St John's
Colledge library. A.D. 1594 Decēb. 14th."¹⁰

¹ T. 7. 25. ² Baker-Mayor i. 149. ³ Pp. 7. 28—32. ⁴ Pp. 7. 12.
⁵ Rr. 7. 25. ⁶ T. i. 15, 16. ⁷ T. 5. 5. ⁸ T. 5. 26. ⁹ Ll. 8. 4. ¹⁰ N. 5. 7 *et alibi*.

I should like to have known George Day.

In the early years of the seventeenth century the donations came thick and fast, too thick and fast to be here chronicled, though all by me arranged chronologically in a note-book. Here is Mr Greene, the Cambridge Bookseller, presenting us with a book, "*amoris arrha* collegio Dⁿⁱ Johannis."¹ Here John Moore, Vicar of Pocklington, in 1613.²

Three years later the Library was moved from the first court into "the middle chamber over the kitchen;" and the old one, in Baker's words, "canted out into tenements."³ We have secured an autograph of a 'maker of history' of this period. "Ita est. G. Cantuar" writes Abbot in MS H. 14⁴, on the 17th April 1616. Here is an autograph copy of Lord Herbert of Cherbury's, *De veritate*, signed by him. "Parisiis consummatum est opus, 3^o Jan 1623."

It is the period of Archbishop Williams. Too well-known to need re-telling is the story of his princely munificence. If to make ourselves acquainted with the legacies of our benefactors be our duty, that in this case has been quite fully done. Others may admire or condemn him as counsellor, as orator, or as priest. Rather do I prefer to think of this royal man, when pathetically the storm has burst and we see him wandering forth from Cawood Castle. "Thus was he forc'd,"⁴ runs the narrative in the wonderful life of him by John Philips, "to leave his Diocess, without any Provision for his journey, without a Sumpter, without change of Apparel, and almost without Money.... *But he had the good*

¹ Rr. 8. 33. ² Aa. 2. 11.

³ For a full account of this change and the necessary expenses, and the efforts made in 1617 to get a new library out of the Countess of Shrewsbury, see Willis and Clark, *op. cit.* ii. 264 *seqq.* "Pd. the Carpenters for ther work in turning ye old library into chambers per billam June 8th xviijs vid. Pd Atkinson for tymber for ye old library per billam xxix^{li} iijs. vid." etc.

⁴ MSS I. 5. 6.

Fortune to meet his Majesty in the way, raising an Army, and beating up for Volunteers, in whose Service the Archbishop left the stoutest of his Followers, and kept but a very slender Relinque to follow him. At parting, upon his bended knee with Tears streaming from his eyes, and hearty Prayers for his Majesty, he kiss'd his Hand, and received a Pass from him to carry him safe into his own Country.¹

The magnificence of the Library was early recognised.² In order to obtain full use of its treasures, Edmund Castell, a Cambridgeshire man, who had become a member of Emmanuel in 1621, thought it worth while to remove to St John's; and used these very books in compiling his grand work the *Lexicon Heptaglotton*, or Dictionary of Seven Tongues, which took him eighteen years.³ "Gratitudinis τεκμήριον," writes Edward Ellis in presenting a book in 1639⁴, and I have record of scores of similar inscriptions. But the character of the Library must have changed

¹ Edit. Camb. 1700. pp. 284-5. His biographer is very exact. Speaking of his appointment as Lord Keeper he says 'Upon the First Day of the Term, when he was to take his Place in Court, he declin'd all the Pomp of an inauguration; and setting out betimes in the morning attended by the Judges, and some few more, he pass'd through the Cloisters into the Abby, and went with them into Henry the Seventh's Chappel, where he prayed devoutly on his knees ALMOST A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.' (1b. p. 82).

² "Augustissimæ Bibliothecæ Collegii Sancti Joannis hunc de Hospitalitate Tractatum reliquosque libellos suos in debita gratitudinis monumentum ex animo consecrat Cantebrigiâ migrans Calebus Dalechampius Sedanensis Sacra Theologiæ Baccalaureus, Octob. 11. 1633." Ss. 10. 2.

The College, on its part, seems to have been equally grateful for benefactions. For its letters of thanks to Williams, for other donations, and for the building accounts, etc., see Camb. Ant. Soc. *Communications*, Vol. II. pp. 50-66. In a 'Gratulatory Letter to the Lady Bowes for books which shee gave the College,' they write (March 31, 1639):

"You knowe, Madame, the weake Lunge of an Eccho which repeates but a syllable of a Sentence. Such is our gratitude to your large Courtesy." *Register of Letters* (Baker-Mayor i. 523).

³ See Rose's *New Gen. Biog. Dictionary* s. v. Castell's autograph is in D. 7. 34. Years afterwards he presented us with other books including his *Lexicon Æthiopicum* (Oct. 13. 1683), G. 8. 28. He died in 1685.

⁴ S. 6. 16.

much four years before; for in 1635 came the princely donation of nearly 200 MSS. and about 2000 books, the library of a St John's man, W. Crashaw, father of the poet, purchased and presented by Thomas and Henry, Earls of Southampton. Through the Civil Wars books came dribbling in.

Pass we now to other themes—to the I.O.U. which every Johnian knows by heart, of the second Charles, who received his pocket money for coming over at the restoration from one of our house.¹ So on to the age of Stillingfleet.² This I cannot omit [1667]—

"Edwin Walford
his booke bought at
Sturbidge faire 67
'Samuel Johnson
to master
Edwin Walford
Jan: the 9th 68'"³

Here is the first book printed at the Sheldonian Theatre.⁴ Here is rhyme—a very common inscription:

"Frank Whittaker
his book got give him
grace there on to look
and when the great bell
begin to nolle the Lord
in heauen to reseue is
Soule. 1675."⁵

Past the days of Gower and Gunning, and Beveridge, and William Gould (who has written his name probably more than other single man in the works in this Library—he and J. Lambert). Here are the donations of Edmund Vinter, Senior Fellow of King's⁶; here those of Charles Otway, to whom we owe some thousands of our Tracts.⁷ This book Stillingfleet, "*eximium nunc*

¹ MS H. 9b.

² "Bibliothecæ Collegii D. Joannis Evangelistæ Cujus nuper Socius, eximium nunc decus, Eruditissimus Author D.D."

³ U. 19. 15. ⁴ S. 6. 10. 11. ⁵ R. 10. 47. ⁶ Mm. 9. 12. *et alibi*.

⁷ For inscription see U. 19. 62. His seal will be found inside the cover of Ee. 3. 20.

decus" presented to us,¹ in 1685—the year, by the way, in which, or more probably between which and 1689, the catalogues enclosed in the woodwork and displayed to the wonderment of every visitor were written.² In 1691 came the generous additions of Henry Paman, public orator. Here are MS Letters by Mat. Prior from 14 May 1694 to 28 June 1699.³ The booksellers seem always to have had an affection for us:—"Ex dono M^{ri} Ireland Bibliopolæ amoris ergo Coll^o Johannensi" appears in S. 8. 39. (c. 1700)

"*Mdm.* This Booke was presented by ye Grand Jury of ye city of London and by order of ye court burnt there publickly and ordered to be burnt at ye Royall Exchange. Aug. 4. 1705."

is the MS note attached to *The Memorial of the Church of England humbly offer'd to...Lovers of our Church and Constitution.*⁴

In 1714 we received a legacy of over £300 for the purchase of books from Thomas Thurlin, who had been President since 1683. This year, too, we are out in the East again:

"Dialogues in English and Gentue [Hindoo], written by Rayasum Paupia, a Gentue Braminy."⁵

So book by book, and manuscript by manuscript, has the Library been built up.

"As a present given to me in Cambridge 1716, by the Hon Mr Campbell, who had it from the Rev Mr Pawlet St John, who told him that his father, who lived for many years at Florence, in great favour with the then Grand Duke, brought it over"—

occurs in the *Giornale di Concilio di Trente (1545-63) e lettere raccolte dal signor Filippo Mujotti.*⁶

The death of Thomas Baker, which took place on the 2nd of July 1740⁷—the one date for which we may search in Prof Mayor's edition of the *History* in vain—brought to us such a crowd of books, bequeathed to the College by his will made only nine months before,

¹ Q. 3. 4. ² In proof of this see Q. 3. 4; 7. 9. ³ MS S. 15. ⁴ Q. 10. 3. ⁵ MS H. 25. ⁶ MS O. 3. ⁷ T. 3. 16. ⁸ Cooper's *Annals*.

that the well-known structural alterations in the Library became necessary:

1741 June 1. "Agreed to raise all the middle classes of the library"¹—
though, a year later, the extra space seems to have again fallen short:—

1742 July 12. "Agreed to raise all the classes in the library, except the two classes next the door"²—

while only a few months back it had been necessary for one of the Fellows to take the books systematically in hand:—

6 July 1739. "Agreed that the library be put in order and a new catalogue made."³

11 February 1739. "Agreed to allow Mr Alvis 13 guineas for putting 13 classes in order in the college library."³

As far as the donations to the Library are concerned, the narrow rivulet henceforward becomes a broad and placid stream. Space fails us to mention all of them. Roger Kay in 1732; Antonio Ferrari in 1744; John Green, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1784; William Arnold in 1802; Thomas Gisborne in 1806; Mainwaring in 1807; Lawrence in 1814; Pennington in 1807; Taylor in 1836; Catton in 1837; Wood in 1839, and Palmer in 1840; Littledale in 1842; Whytehead in 1843; Stannard in 1851, and Walter in 1859; Duffield in 1863, and Carr in 1874; Bland in 1882; Hunter Hughes in 1884; Parkinson, Babington, and Kennedy: all these are but as yesterday. While these lines are going to press comes the bequest of well over a thousand volumes from the late Professor Adams. So that scarce a day passes but the liberality of one or other of our society gives us some new addition of knowledge, gathered from any of the four winds. *Esto perpetua.*

¹ Baker-Mayor, p. 10. 36. l. 16. ² *Ib.* l. 21. ³ *Ib.* pp. 1035-6.

(To be concluded.)

C. E. S.

FUMOSI NIMIUM.

When country clergy take to smoking
From morn to noon, from noon to night,
It really is to me provoking,
Verses indignant I *must* write.

Think of the time and money wasted,
Think of the bad *example* set
In trains, in concert-rooms, on club-grounds
Where boys and men for games are met.

Think of the heart-disease increasing,
Blood vitiated from its source,
Do think of health, and take my warning,
Don't smoke away your vital force!

One pipe in garden after breakfast,
One pipe at night in study chair;
Do draw the line *there*; oh, my clerics,
To ask more favour I forbear!

J. F. B.

Quum veniente die, quum decedente Sacerdos
Assiduo fumum rusticus ore trahit,
Difficile est satiram non scribere, provocor ira,
Iraque versiculos non cohibenda facit.
Nonne pudet tempus sic perdere, perdere nummos?
Nonne grave exemplum proposuisse pudet,
Ferratæ qua rheda viæ, qua circulus, aut qua
Cantoris juvenes vox puerosque juvat?
Nonne piget morbo sic corda gravescere, et ipso
Unde oritur sanguis fonte venena bibi?
Magnum est in sano mens corpore sana; monenti
Credite neu vitæ robora fumus edat.
Bis fumare die—quum mane revisitur hortus,
Seraque librorum quum venit hora—licet!
Sit modus in rebus fumosis! linea, fratres,
Hæc vos si cohibet, Musa benigna tacet.

ARCULUS.



ROOKS.

IT has long been a theory of mine that there is something to be written about rooks. I was reminded of the subject in the Backs the other day by casting eyes on a jackdaw building. I pointed out the bird to a friend, over whom was hovering the sombre shadow of the Law Tripos. 'It's funny,' he said, without looking up from his book, 'jackdaws are *vis major* and maggots aren't.' This remark set me thinking. The first cousin of a bird who ranks with earthquakes and floods and armies is a fit subject for my pen.

I have noted before the predatory instinct of these birds. Some go abroad in the spring and gather their own building materials, but the superior-minded ones stay at home and steal sticks from their neighbours. This is the time-honoured custom or game of rooking. It has long since been adopted by man. A swindle or an exorbitant price is a rook. There are rooks in Cambridge. Anyone who is acquainted with the habits of the old Norman barons will at once perceive how castles came to acquire that name, which still sticks to them on the chess-board.

Having looked the matter up in Brewer, I am pleased to find that I am not forestalled in my philology. The Reverend Dr only remarks that a rookery is a low neighbourhood frequented by thieves and vagabonds, and that a pigeon or gull is one fleeced by rooks. On the subject of pigeons' fleeces I have not space to dilate.

The rook does not hop, as the black-bird does, but walks. There is a catch question which asks 'What is

the smallest bird that walks?' and the answer is 'the wagtail' or 'tit-lark' or something of the kind. The wrong answer is 'wren,' for the wren hops. If you get this question you should aver that there is a smaller bird that walks—the lady-bird.

The lady-bird is a fraud. She is said to devour aphides or some such beast, and thus to make herself useful. I have placed her in countless herds of aphides and she has not attacked one. I have tried her on everything that infects rose-trees, from cold-water caterpillars to daddy-long-legses. The 'honey-cows' seem to browse all over her, the caterpillars ignore her; she is not angry or voracious, only a little bored, and at the first opportunity, spreads her wings and 'flies away home' like one uninsured. I have wandered from rooks to lady-birds and cannot get back without jumping.

Rooks have a wholesome fear of over-population. If the people in whose trees they build refuse to shoot in May, the indignant colony, if not degenerate, migrates in a swarm (it is said) and looks out for a country sprinkled with green cartridge-cases. It is very touching to witness the solicitude with which mamma-rook induces her offspring to leave the nest when guns are popping underneath. She assures her progeny that the noise proceeds from nothing more harmful than musical instruments. 'It is only a German band, my dear,' and then, losing patience, she shoulders her daughter out like the modern English mother that she is, willing to get her 'off her hands.'

Rooks are said to be very fond of beer and skittles, though I have never seen them indulging in either. Though they enjoy themselves mainly, we are informed that even the rook's life is not wholly made up of those pastimes.

'Rooks never know sorrow or woe
Until a-benting they do go.'

What 'benting' is I have never been able to ascertain, but as I have very seldom seen rooks sorrowful or

careworn and then not in numbers at all considerable, I infer that this process occupies but a very small portion of their time. It is evidently an agricultural function, for the rook is exclusively an agriculturalist. He is not a grower of timber, like the blue jay. He indulges more in uprooting than in planting. It is ridiculous to suppose that all the scare-crows and clappers in the world will deter him from the pursuits that he loves when he has set his heart on a particular field.

As regards his diet, the rook is an epicure before a hygienist, and both long before an economist. He is not content to wait until his corn has brought forth its hundred-fold; he prefers it when it is soft and alcoholic and has begun to sprout; then he revels in it—it is his favourite dish. He dines in convivium, casting lots for sentry-duty, as he is always in the enemy's country. A very fortunate circumstance is the concurrence of wheat and wire-worms. Many people think that this latter gristly viand is ambrosia to the palate of our black friend. It may be so. Like the Romans of old, the rook is very fond of caterpillars, not, it is true, the classical Cossus, but the equally succulent larvæ of *Bucephala* or *Vinula* or *Hirtaria*.

Though individual rooks may be 'rollicking young rantipoles,' yet I trust that I have touched upon some of the good qualities of the class, and that the indulgent reader who may have previously formed a severer estimate will now confess that our friends, the members of 'the black republic in the elms,' are not so black as they are painted.

G. G. D.



DA UT DEM.

Mensch, mit zugeknöpften Taschen,
Dir thut Niemand was zu lieb!
Hand wird nur von Hand gewaschen;
Wenn du nehmen willst, so gieb.

GOETHE.

Man with pockets buttoned tightly,
None stir a finger for thy sake!
Hand washes hand; the saw rules rightly,
The churl, who gives not, ne'er shall take.

J. E. B. M.

THE TWO GODDESSES.

Far hast thou roamed, Earth-Mother, on thy quest,
Seeking thy child, whom erst from Enna's dell
Grim Hades rapt to grace his throne in Hell,
A Queen unwilling of a Realm unblest,—
Far hast thou wandered, vexed by fierce unrest,
Unrest nor time nor weariness could quell,
Seeking amid what sons of men there dwell
In sceptred East or far Hesperian West.
But, lo, in gladness Hermes bears her past
Fell Acheron, the bourn of Hell's domain,
Earthward unto Eleusis, there to be
Enfolded in her mother's arms at last,
Sweetest of solace she for that vast pain
That racked thee for thy lost Persephone.

T. R. G.



TWO SONNETS.

As the great sea resistless flowing in
Fills all the bays and every little creek,
And no upstanding rock but is too weak
One moment's tarrying from the foe to win;
So, from the moment when thine eyes begin
The invasion of my heart, in vain I seek
To drive thee forth, for ere I well can speak
It is with me as it hath ever been.

And thus from day to day in ebb and flow
The all-compelling beauty of thy face
Fulfilleth all my soul, and leaves no place
For any meaner thought to come or go.
Yet would I win of thee this only grace:
As it hath been, may it be ever so!

At midnight, on this lonely Alpine peak,
Whose grandeur change nor diminution knows,
In the long shadow which the moonlight throws
I stand and gaze, and find no words to speak.
All utterable thoughts are far too weak
To render back the infinite repose
Of these still peaks and everlasting snows;
Seeking fit words, I find not what I seek.

From all this ghostly world there comes no sound,
Nor is there breath or motion in the air;
Only the moon climbs on, for ever fair.
I, watching, with a solemn spell am bound,
Feeling the unseen presence everywhere,
Above me, and about me, and around.

C. SAPSWORTH.



OUR CAPRICIOUS CRITIC.

A MEMBER of the Editorial Committee, shortly after the appearance of our last number, received from one of our subscribers the following letter. The entertainment which it will no doubt afford to our readers will, we believe, in their kind judgment more than atone for those trifling lapses on the part of ourselves or the Secretaries of College Clubs which have given occasion for its satire.

March 15th 1892.

"I received my copy of the *Eagle* on Monday evening, and have since then been enjoying it. It is as usual well worth the price charged, but has some features about it which deserve special attention, and which, if observed, might make it still more interesting to yourself. Have you, for instance, studied the reports of College Secretaries with that careful attention which you devote to compound Ascidiæ or to the embryology of Hylobates? Increased study might repay you, some sixty-fold, some more still. You would find, as surely as by your great scientific skill you would find the ovary of the common earth-worm—that despised creature, the end of whose being is to be put on its trial before the science-student or to be hung on the fishing line—I say that you would find that these Secretarial Reports may be investigated with the greatest profit and amusement.

I advise you to look for the comic business yourself. The reports are intended to be funniest just where they are apparently most in earnest. They are an admirable part of the Magazine. Of course as a practical boatman you will be able to appreciate most of the L.M.B.C. report. I only remind you of the special joke on page 218, lines 7—9: 'The ultimate residue he leaves to his executors. All members of the Club will appreciate the

kind feeling thus show (*sic*) by an old comrade.' If you knew much about Ovid you would instinctively quote his phrase, '*Ars adeo latet arte sua*,' *i.e.* jokes are best concealed beneath apparent gravity. As regards the word 'show' (*sic*), the Secretary probably unconsciously wrote his own condemnation in the criticism of Three in the Second Boat, *viz.* 'He went off towards the latter part of the term,' or was it the printer? One can see why the *executors* should be appreciative regarding the residue, but one fails to see what concern '*all L.M.B.C. members*' have in the '*ultimate residue*.' Try your dissection scalpels, and if you find the ovary of the argument no doubt it will be amply prolific of amusement.

I presume the sentence, 'A third boat went out every day, but did not enter for the "getting-on" races,' coming where it does, *i.e.* after 'we append an account of each day's proceedings,' means *every day of the Lent*. But, if so, what was the object of keeping the Boat on after the 'getting-on' races were over? If '*every day*' meant something different, I suppose you will be able to inform me. Has the Secretary borrowed one of Mr Webb's problem-papers?

The Rugby report naturally interests *me* more, and is also very entertaining. 'Their worst faults were not following up and their ignorance of how to screw the scrummage; . . . the latter can only be learnt by constant practice.' Then our First XV are thereby implicitly directed to *give up* constant practice as producing 'ignorance of how to screw.' Is this a paradox?

En passant, I cannot help wondering why the Secretary has not said for the honour of the Second XV that in *several* of their matches they played one or two short *all through*, if it is advisable to say for the First that they played two men short for the major portion of the Leys game.

Again, does $9 + 2 + 4 + 33 + 26 + 53 + 7 + 6 + 2 + 14 + 12 = 161$, or does $7 + 22 + 7 + 2 + 6 + 23 + 17 + 5 + 5 + 7 = 93$? I believe the Hon. Sec. is in this case a Mathematical Tripos man; has he done his arithmetic by ternary quadrics or quaternions, or appointed his bedder his deputy counter? At any rate, I presume he found the process so difficult and doubtful that he did not venture to deal similarly with the second team, as one would have expected him to do. Lastly, where are the Scratch Nines? Here I have a personal grievance: a loss of fame for ever!

I leave you to study the Association and Athletic reports all by yourself. I dare not criticise the 'Eagles' for obvious reasons.

Note in the Lacrosse Club report: 'F. Villy, J. Lupton, and L. W. Grenville have also once more had places in the University team, Villy being captain.' Is not this rather hard on Villy? It apparently implies Villy as captain took very good care these men should be in the 'Varsity team, and that he made an improper use of his position as captain. I should not have thought him capable of it if the Hon. Sec. had not solemnly assured us of the fact. Can this also be a problem or a paradox?

The C. U. R. V. may be dismissed as unworthy of special consideration. If their *accoutrements* were before of *bronze* and now consist of nothing more dangerous than light blue trimming and silver buttons, they are surely not fit antagonists for my pen. They remind one of Sir Bedivere in Tennyson:

"From lust of gold [or silver] or like a girl
Valuing the giddy pleasure of the eyes."

Turning to the Debating report, notice the fact that 'the Committee has been able to combine greater physical luxuries with the intellectual ones which have always characterised its meetings'; the problem here is to find out how the physical luxuries of the *Committee* affect the success of the *Society*. Was the '*programme* for the term' justified in *concluding beforehand* that the first motion would be carried by 13—11? Was 'average attendance for the term 49' also part of the *programme*?

The Musical Society report is free from frivolity, but is not the better on that account. I suppose it must be very artistic, if it is true that the highest art leaves a good deal to the imagination. For example, if Mr Tottenham and Mr Smith presided, did they speak, like Castor and Pollux, in turn or both together? It must, in any case, have put these two gentlemen into an invidious position, whether they spoke together or made their jokes alternately. At the next concert would it not be better to get a Science Lecturer to take the place of one of these Classical ones, to decide the question what branch of study makes men most successful with their jokes?

Such are the problems suggested by the Musical report, which is *very* (three times in the first sentence and once afterwards) stimulating, as might be expected from a Tonic-Sol-Fa Society; but perhaps it is not a Sol-Fa, as we are told it does

'*nothing very much.*' It evidently soon grows tired of any one system or piece of music; let us hope it *May concert* next term to do something thoroughly, or if nothing in particular yet to do it very well.

Another problem: is 'to wield the bâton' used as exactly equivalent to 'to act as conductor,' and if so, why so?

When we come to the Classical Society there is much to make us blush. Where is the National Vigilance Society Reporter? At least the *HON. Sec.* [are we to infer all other secretaries, except Mr Joyce of the Ruggers, are *paid* agents?] has the sense to screen his identity behind a pseudonym. Who, in the name of the College Registers, is 'W. Green'? Is it possible we are worthy of more than one Green? But perhaps *W. Green* is down with an aegrotat at present. I have indistinct recollections of having heard of a Green ill far away. What a very amorous Society the Classical Society appears to be! It certainly needs reform. We hope great things from the County Council or the Proctors. I see the Society came to a *full stop* after the first paper instead of a lesser pause, say a colon. Which *Varro* is meant? Are we to understand that he, like his biographer, was also of Emmanuel College?

I never knew there was any special difficulty in reading Classics by Professor Mayor; but here I do the punctuation an injustice for the sake of a weak joke, and I apologise.

The Conspiracy of Catiline is probably a shilling shocker or a penny dreadful. Can it possibly be the sequel to *The Rise of Dissent* which charmed the Theological Society?

More problems to solve! *The Nuptial Number of Plato* is a subject worthy of proctorial vigilance. Is it by the author of *Tales of a Harem*? We owe an Apology to Plato. Is this Plato the same man who invented Platonic Love? When did he change his views? Is marriage a failure? Still these problems come. One would have thought *The Nuptial Number* subject would fall flat on present-day Johnians, considering Adam has discussed it so fully. Probably the Classical Society threw some new light on the subject; possibly we owe the recent appearance of the Aurora Borealis to their efforts. [Can it be that *The Nuptial Number of Plato* is a 'special' issued by a matrimonial agency? Cf. word *papers*, p. 227, line 7, and cf. also terms *Xmas Number*, &c. Does Plato keep the agency?] *Pervigilium Veneris* may have some connexion with the Proctors. Does the

Classical Society mean to keep up to date and take up subjects of the present day (already dealt with sufficiently by the *Cambridge Daily Nuisance*)? Or does this paper deal with the present brilliance of Venus in the heavens (a subject more fit for astronomers), being also known as *The Planet Venus and the Early Closing Movement*? Or does *Pervigilium Veneris* mean *The Cook's Watch or the Belated Policeman*? In any case we may expect an action for libel, Venus *versus* Mr Smith. *Ancient Education* or *Lectures from Fossilised Dons* must have been interesting; but was it in good taste? A significant fact about this Society is that it has no Treasurer; comment is needless. If, as seems from what has been said above most probable, the Secretary is 'degraded' at present, and Hon. Members cannot agree upon a single member's financial integrity, can the Society claim credit in the College?

The Theological Society is evidently restless and vagabond if its members, as we are told, use five different sets of rooms for each meeting. Does *The Rise of Dissent* refer to the dissatisfaction with Halls during this term? *The Early Church and Slavery* is probably the paper recently read on *Early Chapels and Slavery* at Selwyn. [N.B. The Classical papers were 'given'; the Theological were 'read.' Are we to conclude that the former were not *read* and the latter *paid for*? There is a *Treasurer* in the second case.]



A LAY OF ST MICHAEL'S MOUNT.

"Tell me," I cried (as lovers do),

"What magic makes thine eyes so blue?

What gives thy cheek that winsome glow

Like dawn's first flush on Alpine snow?"

She said—"It's clear you wont get through,

You've been a rank impostor;

If things of that sort puzzle you,

You *can't* have read your Foster!"

"When first before thy sight I come,

My eyes grow dim, my voice is dumb;

Against its walls my heart doth beat,

I faint, I stagger on my feet.

O why is this my queen, mine own?"

(So madly I accost her)

She said, "Your symptoms ar'n't unknown:

You'll find them all in Foster."

"Dear heart," I cried, "'tis past my power

To live without thee for an hour.

O be my ignorance forgiven!

Let love crown love in earth and heaven!"

I saw her toss her dainty head

And knew that I had lost her!

"You're living in the past," she said,

"You wont find *love* in Foster!"

G. C. M. S.



THE MAY TERM.

The Freshman says:—

I count this term the best. 'Tis Paradise
To lay my work aside and have a rest.
There was a time I held such sloth a vice,
But now I loll and dream on Granta's breast
Till 'Bulbul with her thousand tales' doth wake.
That hour of all the hours is jolliest
(Ne'er have I seen the silver morning break,
Perhaps ne'er shall). I count this term the best.

The Second-Year man says:—

Another year gone by, and all too soon!
How short a moment since a Fresher I,
Telling the Proctor daylight came from moon,
Smoking each man's cigars, I knew not why,
Wasting good weather in canoes and tubs,
And the good money such delights imply,
Now grown much wiser by the rough world's rubs,
My stars, how soon! another year gone by!

The Third-Year man (after his Tripos) says:—

May Term, delicious time as e'er was seen!
Mater and sisters and (O thought sublime!)
She too with them will stand on Ditton's green
To see our oars sweep by (where is my rhyme?).
Perchance before her feet our bump to view,
And cheer us then with all the pantomime
Of waving colours, Idol of the Crew!
Crown of the year, May Term, delicious time!

G. G. D.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

DEAR SIRS,

Your kind reception of my mention of the 'Story of the marks,' in Adams' year, and how they became known—and your expression of willingness to receive further recollections for insertion in the *Eagle*, have been highly gratifying and something of a burden too.

There are older as well as younger readers of the *Eagle*, some older than myself even. The *Eagle* spreads her wings wide, and sometimes takes lofty flights, and requires much pabulum; to contribute a few slender morsels for the aquiline repast makes me not a little afraid in fact, that, by putting together in a free and artless way the few slight touches which can hardly bear to be called 'Recollections,' I may indeed escape the condemnation of the merely juvenile, or even the adult trivial, but at the cost it may be of incurring that of the simply senile. And a more serious thing too remains with me: a more dismal fate perhaps. Though certainly not putting together as a serious discourse for solid pondering—as old Professor Miller (W. Hallows) said of his hard new book on the *Calculus*, 'he did not write it for a man to read with his hands in his pockets over the fire:' or more daintily perhaps, with dear old Walton ["W. W."—*soi-disant* "W."] to pupils, such perhaps as erst myself, for what *did* I not owe to that admirable, that hirsute councillor, 'coach,' and friend—"Read? how am I to read it? Well, you must not crack nuts"—just so this little tribute, meant for the lightest of matters, in no wise to cumber the *Eagle's* flight, brings home to me an awkward feeling somehow: there seems a grace of incongruity in putting together such trifles, however well and kindly remembered, as a kind of appendix, or mantissa, to the noble words that have so fitly appeared in these same covers, about the nobly-simple, entirely unself-

seeking character, that truly grand old man, with whom my own acquaintance was, and could only be, but as of one of the outer court, and even that but for a while.

Such as it was, a few scraps may possibly please some. We were *not* on the same side; nor were we in the same year; did therefore not meet at the same table, and certainly had not the same pursuits or studies: some of *mine* were no doubt less lofty, less concentrated, than his; *his*, we know, marked by an absolute devotion to his own, his *one*, absorbing interest and purpose; like my old friend, the Gunner, in the Baltic, as he prowled round the deck, tracing weird cabalistic lines on bulwark and deck, which he phrased 'consecrating his broadside,' so J. C. Adams *did* concentrate, and consecrate, all his powers, his efforts, upon one great aim, not destructive, but luminously constructive, as the world to *his* honour and its own advantage has since found out and acknowledged.

However, as we did not meet at lectures either (though, with the usual generous tendency of youth to glorify the great man of the year or years above them, I used to hear from others with the keenest interest of the splendid examination performances of the "top man of the 2nd year," and with a freshman's inquisitive zest I knew well, by face and name, certainly four out of five men in College), it was well on in my second term before I even so much as set eyes upon Adams to my knowledge.

But the impression of that first time has *remained* with me, I have never forgotten it: and this is 1892—that was 1842. On a bright keen "Sunday Morning Chapel," Lent term, I found myself sitting nearly opposite a short, square-built, very fresh-looking man; florid, high-coloured complexion; large lofty forehead, and the eye! the eye it was that caught me: the lustrous, far-off, out-looking, beaming, dark hazel eye. "Who is that?" "That is Adams" I felt. I had not seen him before. But the gaze, the look of thought, the strength of the intentness!—I have never lost the recollection nor the impression; and yet I don't think I ever have spoken of it to a soul since; but what might have been but trifling before may interest some now.

I did not come across him, in the commerce of College life, till some time after; but, in connexion with Mr Campbell's

mention of his 'pace,' and manner of execution in work, I recall how one in my own year—a Mathematician who took a good degree and was afterwards a Fellow, a north-countryman of much plainness and simplicity of character, and some thickness of speech, who used to meet him at what were then the *Combined* Examinations of both sides, at Griffin's rooms—how he used to tell me with admiring pride (he was on the *other* side too) of Adams' 'performances;' so quick, so neat, so small in bulk in comparison; "but, *mind you*, Field, *it was prime stuff*, I suppose;" and so it was; and the Senate House proved it.

I suppose no one ever *did* belong to a 'year' that was *not* a wonderfully good year: nevertheless I believe that there were, about that time, several remarkably good years; and if common belief has any value, I am confident *that* year was a particularly good one. Singularly enough perhaps, though never myself but in the very outermost courts of the temple of the nymph *Mathesis*, by far the larger part, and nearly all the most intimate, of my friendships lay among the mathematical men of my own and adjacent years; their, and their friends', doings and sayings had for me a lively interest, chiefest naturally in the year above and the year below, and my own—Wm. Thomson, the year below; Hemming; Wilberforce Stephens; Hopkins; Budd; &c., and a galaxy of notable men in Adams' year; T. M. Goodeve, among these, was of very high repute. It was undoubtedly a powerful year. Trinity too had a decided Swan. Would the redoubtable 'Ben Gray' match the Johnian—the Swan, the Eagle?

The sad story of Goodeve's breakdown, the blank dismay in College at his disappearance, when thought to be 'staying,' 'doing well'—all that is neither here nor there. Adams came forth, soaring high, far above all competitors. Yes, it was "*prime stuff*, I suppose"! And not many times, some two or three, had the *annuus orbis* completed itself, before the fame of his performance was literally, and strangely, confirmed. One of the Mathematical Examiners of that year had been the accomplished and refined Duncan Farquharson Gregory, of Trinity, whose early death was to his friends the cutting short of a career of promise, of eminence. He left College not very long after; and after either his departure or his death, his books and effects being removed, his *actual*

marking book, as mere waste, was thrown away and found its way into the river, whence it was fished out (if I remember, near Magdalene Bridge) uninjured; and this singular 'treasure-trove' very shortly after by fortunate accident came into the hands of the one man in the University most thoroughly calculated to make a *fine* use of it—the late F. J. Gruggen of St John's, Sixth Wrangler in that year, and afterwards Fellow; that unequalled news-vendor and glorious *raconteur*, unequalled in memory, unsurpassed in invention: how many a friend, or pupil, at his rooms roared over the sonorous post-prandial marshalling forth of those *figures!* every man's relative worth stereotyped, proclaimed, nay exhibited: the naked verities, visible to the eye. Yes, *it had been 'prime stuff,'* and now we knew all about it. I believe that as the marks were in those days 4000 was an *unusual* figure; Adams was considerably above that: and the Senior Moderator's problem paper! the marks in it were worth knowing; however, not 2000 but certainly upwards of 1500 separated the Senior and the second man; and Goodeve *had* been running well, when the fall, that *πῶμ' ἀνήκεστον*, befell.

I must not dwell on the *simplicity* that always marked the man; the disposition to throw himself thoroughly into the matters, little or great, social or scientific, that for the time were the things to be attended to—a game at Bowls, I daresay he had found the equation to every line in the curvature of the grand old Bowling Green, that practical problem to neophyte Fellows; the '48 French Revolution; the fluctuating fortunes of the Italian campaign and the Italian Army; or the light amusements of an evening party (for, as has been said, he was then much asked out); always the same simple genial interest in what was going on.

I remember an evening at old Dr Thackeray's, rather a throng, and some game of 'cross questions' for amusement: questions witless or questions wise; and, if the soul of wit is in the 'unexpected,' very witty answers: one fortuitous combination of atoms I remember, and mainly from Adams' exquisite delight in it. "Why was the world made round?" One of the unfolding papers made reply, "To let the rain run off." The tickled astronomer's entertainment was a thing to see and to remember, and I do remember it; he almost cried with laughing; it was the unexpected! *ἀπροσδοκῆτως πως.*

Pleasant meetings too I could recall in his rooms at Pembroke, and pleasant society entertained there; but the only purpose of this too long and all too trivial talk has been attained: to recall some of the *lighter* traits, yet always characteristic of the man we have lost, honoured so deservedly, and loved and admired so well.

I am, yours faithfully,

T. FIELD.

MARTON CUM GRAFTON,
YORKS.

March 28, 1892.

DEAR SIRS,

In the Memoir of Professor Adams you did not notice an item connected with the expiration of his Fellowship in 1852, which was commonly talked about in the College at that time and for some years since. I believe what I have to say is correct; but it could be easily verified.

The *Senior* Fellow was Mr Blakeney, a layman, who was elected 14 March 1796 (B. A. 1795). The College made the offer to him of paying him for the rest of his life an income equal to that he then had as Fellow if he would *resign* his Fellowship. (In that case Adams could have been made a "legista" and kept his Fellowship.) Mr Blakeney refused. Of course he was within his rights, but it was a matter which a man nearly 80 years old might well have waived his rights for. The College could not after that make a similar request to any other lay Fellow; and so the expiration of Adams' Fellowship was inevitable.

No one seems to have thought of Mr Kingsley's idea of raising funds to found a new Fellowship for him. It is a pity that was not thought of.

Believe me to be,

Yours &c.

J. R. LUNN.

[Extracted from *The Observatory*, No. 189, June 1892].

THE DISCOVERY OF NEPTUNE.

To the Editors.

GENTLEMEN,

At this particular time I think the following facts can hardly fail to interest Astronomers:

Though my degree was a very modest one, as it approached I read one term with Adams. At that time there was gossip floating in St John's to the effect that he had been engaged in calculations to discover a planet exterior to Uranus, and had arrived at results. These results were named, and I wrote a letter to a friend describing them. They were wide of the truth, and carried internal evidence of having been pieced together in accordance with Bode's and Kepler's laws. I did not, while reading with him, refer to these reports, from a feeling of delicacy. The portion of the letter communicating them was as follows:—

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,
Dec. 6, 1844.

"MY DEAR***

My tutor, Adams, was the Senior Wrangler of last year but one. There have been some perturbations (or disturbances) of Herschel's orbit, which have puzzled Astronomers very much, and Adams attributes them to a *new planet*, yet unseen, beyond the limits of our present solar system; and from scientific registers of these disturbances, he has calculated its mass and orbit on this supposition; and from what I can learn, it is, according to his results, about twice the distance of Herschel from the Sun, and is almost as large as Jupiter, and its periodic time round the Sun is about 250 years. Adams has had these calculations in hand for above a year, and, I hear, has had them in his head ever since he was an undergraduate. He has written, or will write, to Lord Rosse and other Astronomers to direct their observations in the direction in which the body is supposed to be; and we shall hear all about it in due time. Is it not a triumph of Mathematical skill when men can calculate, in any degree at all, the orbits of planets they have never seen? I believe

the large comet's orbit gave indications of the same nature, which assisted him in his conjectures.

[I do not know what comet was meant. The report was that it passed near the supposed place of Neptune, and lurched from its course to an extent correspondent to the main calculations.]

Some years ago my excellent friend, Dr Parkinson, who headed my year, proposed me, from personal knowledge, for a Fellowship of the R.A.S., and told me that Prof. Adams readily added his signature to the nomination. In thanking Adams I told him of the letter, and he asked to see it and I sent it to him. I also told him that he had given his signature in favour of an old pupil, whom, of course, after some forty years, he had forgotten. The following was his reply:—

OBSERVATORY, CAMBRIDGE,
11th Dec., 1884.

"MY DEAR ALLEN,

When I signed your Certificate at Dr Parkinson's request the other day, I did not realize the fact that you were my old pupil. This makes me still more pleased to support your application. Thank you for sending the extract from your observation-book, which is interesting.

I cannot recollect having said anything about a comet being disturbed by the unknown planet.

Believe me, yours very truly,
J. C. Adams."

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours very faithfully,
EDWARD ALLEN,

Castlechurch Vicarage,
Near Stafford,
May 13, 1892.

Obituary.

THOMAS CLEMENT SNEYD KYNNERSLEY M.A.

Mr Kynnersley, formerly Stipendiary Magistrate for the Borough of Birmingham, died at Birmingham on May 2, in his eighty-ninth year.

Mr Kynnersley was the second son of the late Thomas Sneyd Kynnersley, of Loxley Park, Staffordshire, and was born on July 23, 1862. He received his education at Rugby and St John's. He took the degree of B.A. in 1825 and his M.A. in 1828. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in June 1828 and went the Oxford Circuit. From 1832 to 1855 he was a Revising Barrister, and was also a Commissioner for Bankrupts for Stafford, Lichfield, and Newcastle-under-Lyne till 1842. In March 1858 he was appointed Stipendiary for the Borough of Birmingham. He was introduced to the Town Council and the Magistrates on April 19 in that year, on which day he took his seat for the first time on the Magisterial Bench. In 1853, Mr Kynnersley was appointed to the Recordership of Newcastle-under-Lyne, and in 1863 to the Deputy-Chairmanship of the Warwick Quarter Sessions. He was also a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for the Counties of Worcester and Stafford. He resigned his office of Stipendiary Magistrate in the summer of 1888.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term, 1892.

The list of 'birth-day honours' for this year contains the names of two distinguished of the United Kingdom is conferred on Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Bart., and a baronetcy on Mr Francis Sharpe Powell.

Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, seventh baronet, was born on the 26th of September 1826, and graduated at St John's in 1849. He was returned to Parliament for South Essex in 1865, and now sits for the Epping Division of the same county. He was appointed Under Secretary to the Home Office in 1874, and in 1878 he became Secretary to the Treasury. He was also Chairman of the Departmental Commission appointed 1877 to enquire into the detective branch of the Metropolitan Police. Sir Henry was made a Privy Councillor in 1885. He has been twice married, but has no issue. We understand that he will in future be known as Lord Rookwood.

Mr Francis Sharpe Powell, who visited the College this term, is a Barrister and a J.P. for Lancaster and the West Riding of York. He took his B.A. degree in 1850, and has sat in Parliament at intervals since 1857. At present he represents the borough of Wigan in the Conservative interest. He has been a munificent patron of Sedbergh School, which has been connected with the College for over 250 years.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland (LL.D. 1835) was on May 2 elected President of the Royal Institution, London.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has done a graceful act in conferring an Honorary Canonry upon the Rev C. B. Hutchinson, one of his Grace's examining chaplains. Mr Hutchinson was bracketed fifth Classic in 1851 (Lightfoot's year), and was elected a Fellow of St John's. He was for twenty-six years an assistant-master at Rugby School. In former days the Archbishop was also an assistant-master at Rugby, and was very intimate with Mr Hutchinson. Soon after his elevation to the primacy he made his former colleague one of his chaplains.

The following speech was made by the Public Orator, Dr Sandys, in presenting to the Chancellor our distinguished

Honorary Fellow, Mr H. J. Roby, M.P., when on June 11 the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him:

Iure optimo hodie nobis redditum salutamus senatorem inter nosmet ipsos olim propter litterarum humaniorum peritiam laurea nostra ornatum, qui nostra in Academia etiam iuris in studiis et morali in scientia praemiis Academicis adiudicandis praefuit. Quondam inter Londinenses iuris prudentiam professus, nuper Iustiniani in opere magno titulum de usufructu commentario perpetuo erudite explicavit. Idem eis olim adiutor egregius datus est, qui Angliae scholis examinandis quondam praepositi, de re tam gravi voluminum seriem ingentem ediderunt. Studiosorum in manibus est opus eximium in quo grammaticae Latinae leges ordine lucido expositas iam inde a Plauto exorsus ad Suetonii saeculum deduxit. Ergo quem Suetonius ipse inter claros grammaticos libenter numerasset, quemque ob insignia eius de Latinis praesertim litteris merita litterarum doctorem nominare potuissemus, eundem hodie propter iuris peritiam eius singularem doctorem in iure merito creamus.

Duco ad vos Henricum Ioannem Roby.

In presenting Mr G. W. Hill, of Washington, the Astronomer whose work has been so closely parallel with that which occupied the later years of Professor Adams' life, the Orator said:

Nuper Newtoni discipulum magnum amissimus, qui mathematicis rationibus adhibitis planetam prius ignotum adhuc iuvenis detexit et Neptuni nomine posteritati serae cognoscendum reliquit. Idem quindecim abhinc annos trans aequor Atlanticum etiam scientiae suae novum lumen agnovit, agnitionem aliis statim patefecit. Scilicet terrarum quidem in orbe oceano lato inter sese divisi. rationum reconditarum ope ambo eadem de Lunae motu invenerant: caeli autem regionem eandem diu contemplati, non minus studiorum societate quam morum modestia eadem coniuncti, alter alterum non aemulum et invidum sed socium et amicum statim agnovit. Utinam amicus superstes opus ingens de Iovis et Saturni motibus perturbatis quattuordecim abhinc annos inchoatum ad exitum felicem aliquando perducat. Ipse rerum omnium opifex caelestis, cum cetera animantium genera terram prona spectare passus sit,

'os homini sublime dedit, caelumque tueri
iussit, et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus.'

Praeclarum igitur quiddam videtur adeptus is qui, qua re homines animantibus ceteris praesent, ea in re hominibus ipsis antecellat. Ergo Newtoni et Newtoni discipulorum in Academia astronomi nostri magni socium superstitem titulo nostro libenter decoramus.

A beautiful monumental stone has been placed in the Churchyard of Durham Cathedral to the memory of the late Canon Evans D.D., formerly Fellow, Professor of Greek in

Durham University, &c., who died in 1889. The stone consists of two thick granite slabs, the uppermost of which bears a Latin cross. The inscription, which is cut round the sides, reads as follows:—

The Rev Thomas Saunders Evans, D.D., Canon of Durham, Professor of Greek, and Classical Lecturer in the University of Durham for twenty-seven years. Born March 8th, 1816, died May 15th, 1889:—Τῷ δὲ Θεῷ χάρις τῷ δίδόντι ἡμῖν τὸ ἕκτος διὰ τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ.

A service was held on the 6th of May in the parish Church of Weston, near Stafford, with the object of dedicating certain gifts which had been placed there in memory of John Holford Plant M.A. of St John's College, late priest of the Melanesian Mission, and eldest son of the vicar of the parish, Prebendary Plant. After evensong the Bishop of the Diocese gave an interesting address, and then proceeded to the dedication of the memorials, which were a stained-glass window representing the missionary Apostles, St Paul and St Barnabas, and a brass lectern, the gift of the parishioners of Weston and other friends of the late priest; also a carved oak super-altar, the gift of his brother and sisters. Before the close of the service, Bishop Selwyn also gave an address, in which he spoke in most high and loving terms of his late coadjutor in the Mission, and said how much he himself had learnt from his holy and unselfish character.

The Rev Dr T. G. Bonney delivered the Rede Lecture before the University in the Senate House on Wednesday, June 15. His subject was *The Microscope's contributions to the Earth's physical history*.

Mr A. Harker, Fellow of the College and University Demonstrator of Petrology (eighth Wrangler 1882, First Class Natural Sciences Tripos 1882—83), has been appointed to give the College Lectures in Physics during the ensuing academical year in succession to Mr Hart, who is about to leave for China.

Mr E. E. Sikes, Fellow of the College (First Class, first division, Classical Tripos Part I, 1887, First Class, Part II, 1890, Browne Medallist 1889), and formerly an Editor of the *Eagle*, has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in Classics for the next two years. Mr Sikes's special subject is Classical Archaeology, in which he has already achieved distinction. He studied in the British School of Archaeology at Athens.

Mr E. H. Hankin, Fellow of the College, has been appointed to the newly-created post of chemical examiner, analyst, and bacteriologist for the North-west Provinces, Oudh, and Central Provinces of India. Mr Hankin, who has become famous as a bacteriologist, will be stationed at Agra, and his work will include not only the ordinary work of a public analyst, but also the investigation of the bacteria in potable waters and those present in the diseases of man and animals.

Ds G. T. Bennett, Scholar of the College, has added to the honour of the Senior Wranglership, which he won in 1890, the First Smith's Prize for his Essay on *The rests of powers of numbers for any composite real modulus*.

The Sedgwick Prize for 1892 has been adjudged to Mr A. C. Seward (B.A. 1886); the prize has now been seven times awarded, and six times to Johnians.

The College has this year well maintained its old supremacy in Hebrew. Ds A. P. Bender, Hutchinson Student and Scholar of the College, has won the first Tyrwhitt Scholarship and the Mason Prize, while Ds A. W. Greenup is awarded the second Tyrwhitt Scholarship.

From the list of 'University Prizemen 1891—1892' issued with the *Prolusiones Academicæ* for the *Comitia Maxima* of June 11, it appears that St John's has won more successes than any other College. We have—the Maitland Prize (J. R. Murray), the Sedgwick Prize (A. C. Seward), the first (T. R. Glover) and the second (W. C. Summers) Chancellor's Classical Medal, the English Verse Medal (J. H. B. Masterman), the Members' Latin Essay Prize (T. Nicklin), the first Smith's Prize (G. T. Bennett), the first (A. P. Bender) and second (A. W. Greenup) Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship, the first Whewell International Law Scholarship (P. H. Brown), the John Lucas Walker Studentship (A. A. Kanthack), the Isaac Newton Studentship (R. A. Sampson), the Jeremie Prize (H. Smith), and the Mason Prize (A. P. Bender). This makes fourteen in all to our credit. Trinity has ten, Christ's seven, and King's six.

Two members of the College, Mr Fleming and Mr Larmor, received on June 2 the honour of election to the Fellowship of the Royal Society. The following is the official statement of their scientific qualifications:—

John Ambrose Fleming M.A. (Camb.) D.Sc. (Lond.). Professor of Electrical Engineering in University College, London. Late Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. Fellow of University College, London. Some time Demonstrator in Applied Mechanics in the University of Cambridge. Author of the following papers, among others:—"The Polarisation of Electrodes in Water free from Air" (Proc. Phys. Soc. 1874); "A New Form of Resistance Balance" (Proc. Phys. Soc. 1880); "On the Characteristic Curves and Surfaces of Incandescent Lamps;" "On Molecular Shadows in Incandescent Lamps;" "On the use of Daniell's Cell as a Standard of Electromotive Force;" and "Problems in the Distribution of Electric Currents in Networks of Conductors" (Proc. Phys. Soc., 1885); "On the Necessity for a National Standardising Laboratory for Electrical Instruments" (Proc. Inst. Elect. Eng., 1885); "A Design for a Standard of Electrical Resistance" (Proc. Phys. Soc., 1889);

"On Electric discharge between Electrodes at different Temperatures in Air and in High Vacua" (Proc. Roy. Soc., 1889); "On Some Effects of Alternating Current Flow in Circuits having Capacity and Self-induction" (Proc. Inst. Elect. Eng., 1891). Delivered Friday Evening Discourses at the Royal Institution in 1890-91. Author of "Short Lectures to Electrical Artisans," four editions; and of "The Alternate Current Transformer in Theory and Practice."

Joseph Larmor M.A. (Camb.) D.Sc. (London). Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. University and College Lecturer in Mathematics. Senior Wrangler, 1880. Formerly Professor of Mathematics, Queen's College, Galway. Fellow of the Royal University of Ireland. Examiner in Mathematics at the University of London. Author of the following papers:—"Application of Generalized Space Coordinates, Potentials, and Isotropic Elasticity" (Trans. Camb. Phil. Soc., vol. xix.); "Least Action" (Proc. Lond. Math. Soc., vol. xv.); "Flow of Electricity in Linear Conductors" (*ibid.*, vol. xvi.); "Characteristics of an Asymmetric Optical Combination" (*ibid.*, vol. xx.); "Electro-magnetic Induction in Conducting Sheets and Solid Bodies" (*Phil. Mag.*, 1884); and other papers on Pure and Applied Mathematics.

Ds Henry Wood, Scholar of the College, has been appointed University Demonstrator in Palæobotany under Professor Hughes.

Mr A. Caldecott, our Junior Dean, was appointed by the Vice-Chancellor to preach before the University, on Easter Tuesday, the Annual Sermon on the John Mere Foundation at St Bene't's Church.

Ds E. W. MacBride, Scholar of the College, has been re-nominated to the use of the University's table at the Naples Zoological Station for four months from April 1, 1892.

Mr T. Darlington, Fellow of the College, and Principal of Queen's College, Taunton, contributes to the April number of *Genuinen*, the Welsh Quarterly, an article in that vernacular on *The recent movement in favour of Welsh Nationalism*. To write such an article in an acquired language, and that so difficult as the Welsh, is no mean feat even for a linguist of Mr Darlington's accomplishments. The Welsh papers speak in high praise of the style no less than of the matter of his article.

Mr F. G. Baily (B.A. 1889) has been appointed demonstrator in electrotechnics, under Professor Oliver Lodge, at University College, Liverpool.

The possibilities of the bicycle as a means of locomotion have extended enormously in the last few years; but even so, hardly

any enthusiast would have thought Africa a favourable field for its use. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* learns, however, that Mr Ashe (B.A. 1880), one of the C.M.S. missionaries, who started last year for Uganda, and who has (by the last advices) nearly reached his destination, has found the bicycle he took out with him the greatest help and comfort. He was able to perform almost the entire journey on his machine; and he found the long narrow paths through the country admirably adapted for its use. His report is indeed so enthusiastic that we may now consider a bicycle an almost necessary part of the equipment for an African traveller; and it may well prove an almost dangerous rival to the new railway which will some time or other be made from the coast to the Lake. Now that Uganda is again attracting attention, it will be remembered that the College has another representative there in the Rev R. H. Walker (B.A. 1879).

W. Douglas Jones (B.A. 1880), formerly a Lieutenant in B Company C. U. R. V., and in the R. N. A. V., has been gazetted to a Lieutenantcy in the 4th Battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers (Militia).

Dr Taylor, our Master, has been re-appointed a Governor of Lampeter College; Mr A. Harker has been recognised by the University as a Teacher of Physics; Mr Tanner has been appointed a member of the Law and History Buildings Syndicate; Dr L. E. Shore and Mr R. F. Charles Examiners at Affiliated Local Lectures Centres; and the Rev P. H. Mason, our President, a member of the Special Board for Oriental Studies.

At the Union Society the College is represented for the Michaelmas Term by the *President*, G. D. Kempt, the *Vice-President*, J. H. B. Masterman, P. Green, member of Committee, and Mr E. E. Sikes, *Librarian*.

The following portraits of Johnians were shown in the Victorian Exhibition, New Gallery, Regent Street, during the past winter:

- 41 Lord Palmerston, K.G., by J. Partridge.
- 61 Thomas, first Lord Denman, by Sir M. A. Shee P.R.A.
- 112 Dr G. A. Selwyn, Bishop of Lichfield (from the Combination-room), by G. Richmond R.A.
- 324 Thomas Clarkson, by S. Lane.
- 333 Dr J. W. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, by S. Sidley.
- 340 Rev W. Barnes B.D. (a small bust).
- 377 Dr W. Tyrrell, Bishop of Newcastle, Australia (lent by the College), by G. Richmond R.A.
- 1040 is the first known photograph on glass, taken on precipitated silver chloride, by Sir John Herschel in 1839.
- 1058 is a silver print of a photograph of Sir John Herschel, from an untouched negative by Mrs Julia M. Cameron.

The following portrait of a Johnian worthy has been placed in the smaller Combination-room: a mezzotint engraving of "The Very Reverend EDWARD B. RAMSAY, M.A., F.R.S.E., Dean of Edinburgh. John Watson Gordon, A.R.A., R.S.A. Engraved by James Faed. Edinburgh 1854. Published by R. Lendrum & Co., 20 Hanover Street." *Presented by Mr R. F. Scott, Bursar.*

The Preachers in the College Chapel in the Easter Term have been Mr J. T. Ward, Mr F. Watson, Mr W. I. Phillips, Lady Margaret Missioner in Walworth, Mr H. E. J. Bevan, Gresham Professor of Divinity, Mr F. Dyson, Head Master of Liverpool College, and Mr C. J. E. Smith (formerly Fellow), who preached the Commemoration Sermon on May 6th.

In correction of a paragraph on p. 210 in our last number, it should be stated that it was not the Rev H. P. Stokes who preached in the College Chapel, but the Rev A. S. Stokes, Diocesan Inspector of Schools (First Class Moral Sciences Tripos, 1871).

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

Name.	B.A.	to
Field, A. T.	(1859)	R. Ryther, Doncaster
Wallis, F. W., M.A.	(1877)	R. Martin Hussingtree
Hutchinson, C. B., M.A.	(1851)	Hon. Canon, Canterbury Cathedral
Turner, J.	(1858)	P.
Collins, J. A. W.	(1856)	V. Hillfarrance, Taunton
Covington, W., M.A.	(1866)	Examining Chaplain to Bishop of Worcester
Webb, S. W. P., M.A.	(1872)	R. Ashwell, Herts
Davis, W. B., M.A.	(1851)	V. Ramsbury, Wilts
Drew, C. E., M.A.	(1870)	R. Wymington, Beds
Hiles, R., M.A.	(1860)	R. Hordley, Salop
Kendall, E. K., M.A.	(1856)	V. St George, Perry Hill, Kent
Evans, L. H., M.A.	(1870)	V. and Lecturer, Rhayadr, Radnor
Jackson, C., M.A.	(1875)	Chap. Nat. Hosp. for Paralyse and Epileptic
Wright, A., M.A.	(1853)	Chap. to High Sheriff of Lincolnshire
Drake, C. B., M.A.	(1869)	Chap. to High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire
Barlow, H. E. T., M.A.	(1885)	Exam. Chap. to Bishop of Carlisle
Bowden, C. G., M.A.	(1855)	V. Haydock, St Helen's
Bower, R., M.A.	(1868)	Chap. to Bishop of Carlisle
Marwood, G. H., M.A.	(1877)	Chaplain and Instructor to the <i>Narcissus</i> : afterwards to the <i>Regent</i>
Speechley, J. M., Bp. D. D.	(1857)	V. Hernhill, Kent
Anderson, W. P., M.A.	(1847)	Preb. of Wells Cathedral
Cane, A. G.	(1867)	V. Great and Little Paxton, Hunts.
Sharrock, W. R., M.A.	(1866)	R. D. of Harthill
Marris, N. C., M.A.	(1881)	V. Crowle, Doncaster
Wilde, E. J., M.A.	(1880)	R. Ratflesden, Suffolk
Brown, J. E.	(1861)	V. Oldbury, Worcestershire
Oxland, W.	(1869)	Chaplain and Instructor to the <i>Ganges</i>
Walker, D., M.A.	(1885)	V. Grinton, Yorks.

At the Lent Ordinations the only member of the College admitted to Deacon's Orders was J. A. Telford, B.A., ordained by the Bishop of Manchester and licensed to the parish of Swinton, Lancashire.

A number of examples of the fine engraving of Sara, Duchess of Somerset, a munificent benefactress of the College, have been found in an old portfolio in the College Library. The engraving is the work of George Vertue, and is dated 1736. Members of the College may obtain copies (at half-a-crown each) at the Library.

Professor Macalister, Mr Main, and Mr Scott have been re-elected members of the College Council for the ensuing four years.

The album of photographs of past editors of the *Eagle* has been enriched by a photograph of Professor T. G. Tucker of Melbourne. The collection is still far from complete.

JOHNIANA.

The statutes of St John's College contain nearly the same absurdities, with a very few slight omissions. The following are some additional *morceaux*: The Head Lecturer is to toll the bell, in person, for morning chapel, which, as in the Trinity code, is to take place at five and the lectures to begin at six (§ 9). No person is to be elected scholar (*discipulus*) who is either maimed or deformed (§ 15). The big College bell is to be tolled every morning from four to a quarter past four, in order to wake up any student who may be in the neighbourhood of the College (§ 18). The College-barber is to shave or clip the beard of the master, fellows, &c., weekly; and the table-cloths used in the Hall are also to be washed *weekly*. It is added, too, that to prevent scandal with the washerwomen, these venerable old ladies are not to enter the College; be sent with the dirty-linen bag to their houses. No! that would be equally naughty! The woman-kind are to come to the College gates for the foul clothes either on the Monday or the Tuesday at three p.m. precisely, and to bring them back clean at three p.m. on the Saturday (§ 19). And to conclude, a fellow, if he is a Doctor, a College Preacher, or a Senior, is allowed by way of privilege a couple of lively young scholars, instead of another fellow, to live with him in his chamber; and it is particularly specified that fellows and scholars above fourteen are not to sleep together *more* than two in a bed. (*binii vel singuli cubent*) (§ 32).

B. D. Walsh: Historical account of the University of Cambridge, p. 153 (1837).

To [Sir Henry Savile's] able assistant, also, in editing the works of Chrysostom, the Rev John Boys, much gratitude is due for his enthusiasm in the cause of Grecian lore. So attached was he to this study, that during his fellowship of St John's College, Cambridge, he voluntarily gave a Greek lecture every morning in his own room at four o'clock; and, what affords a still more striking picture of the learned enthusiasm of the times, it is recorded that this very early prelection was regularly attended by nearly all the fellows of his College.

Nathan Drake M.D.: Shakspeare and his times, p. 221 (1838).

Mr Richmond's best portrait [in the New Gallery] is the half length of *Archdeacon Wilson*, painted for Clifton College, of which, till the other day, the Archdeacon was head-master. The exhibition, indeed, is rather strong in academic portraiture, for besides this gowned figure of Archdeacon Wilson we have in another room Mr Herkomer's pair of Cambridge dignitaries—Sir George Stokes and *Professor Mayor*. The black gown and the black coat below it are a severe and sombre costume, but portrait painters have never disliked black, which, indeed, gives them opportunities for subtle workmanship that brighter colours deny. Mr Richmond, above all, is at his

best in painting pictures in this key. His temptation, generally speaking, is to combine rich colours somewhat indiscriminately; but where, as here, he has to paint the expressive features of a man of intellectual distinction, and to paint him in a quiet and even monotonous costume, he very seldom fails to make a fine picture. Mr Herkomer's two professors are very unmistakable likenesses; the portrait of the editor of *Juvenal* is good.

Times: 23 April 1892.

Just above [in the Guelph Exhibition]...hangs Pickersgill's austere 'Wordsworth' (190), belonging to St John's College, Cambridge, with the face as of a meditative haberdasher, pensive and prim, so familiar in frontispieces to the poems.

Saturday Review: 3 January 1891.

Mr Watson's paper [On Biblical Criticism] at the St Albans' Diocesan Conference [May 17 and 18] was distinctly the best paper of the Conference. Well expressed and well delivered, it arrested at once the attention of the audience and held it. Almost every succeeding speaker referred to the paper in terms of approval. Its courage commended it to one part of the Conference and its profound reverence to the other.

Guardian: 25 May 1892.

It is a real misfortune to the House of Commons that Sir John Gorst, who has been, among other things, a political journalist, should speak so seldom. He is a debater of the first class, and would have beaten Mr Balfour hollow if their chances of distinguishing themselves had been equal. He is too fond of sarcasm to expend it all upon the other side, and his convictions are suspected of lacking profundity. But he is quick, ready, dexterous and good humoured, with a constant command of excellent English and a decided turn for felicitous epigram... Sir John Gorst is too human and too independent to speak when he is spoken to and do as he is bid. Moreover, he is substantially a just and humane man, with a genuine hatred of cruelty and oppression whether exercised by native princes in India or by British colonists in Australasia. When he was a young man in New Zealand he expounded the cause of the Maoris, and he had what a more cynical politician than himself called the taint of philanthropy. His interest in the welfare of the working classes is not purely political. He has been active at Berlin he elicited the warm admiration of so competent and unprejudiced a critic as his colleague, Mr Burt... On the whole, few politicians have a more honourable record than Sir John Gorst, and the University of Cambridge has shown itself a better judge of his sterling straightforward character than either Lord Salisbury or Lord Randolph Churchill.

Daily News: 13

Mr Delane is reported to have said that when Leonard Courtney had walked for three hours and written for two he was fit company for ordinary mankind. The superabundant vitality of mind and body makes Mr Courtney more vigorous at sixty than many men of half his age... Mr Courtney is emphatically the right man in the right place. As Speaker, with the wig and the mace and the other symbols of authority, he might be thought to have too much roughness and too little polish. As Chairman of Ways and Means, a post for which Mr Gladstone selected him, his deficiencies are unimportant and his qualities have full play. He is perhaps the ablest man who ever filled the office, certainly in our time. His soundness and clearness of head, his rapid insight and comprehensive grasp, are marvellous... The career of Mr Courtney, who was for many years a distinguished journalist, has been a singularly honourable one. He has pursued his own straight and independent path, fearing neither Governments nor mobs, incapable of jealousy or rancour, placing the good of the people above every other object, and patriotism above every other motive. His only weaknesses are to fancy that every one has the same intellectual advantages as himself and to dress in the evening as if he were employed to advertise *The Edinburgh Review*.

Daily News: 24 May 1892.

The Barbour Prize has been awarded to Mr John Robertson Mus. Bac., of St John's College, organist of New Grayfriars' Parish Church and St Andrew's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, for his setting of the part song, "Lull ye my love asleep" (words by Professor Blackie).

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*Unsettled for Life, or what shall I be?* (S. P. C. K.), by the Rev Harry Jones; *Gilbert's Greek Constitutional Antiquities* (Swan Sonnenschein), translated by T. Nicklin; *The Anglican Career of* Dr E. A. Abbott; *Elements of the Economics of Industry* (Macmillan), by Prof A. Marshall; *Balthasar Gracian's Art of Worldly Wisdom* (Macmillan), translated by Joseph Jacobs; *Aristotle on the Constitution of Athens* (Macmillan), edited by Dr J. E. Prendeville's *Livy* (Deighton Bell), by J. H. Freese; *On the Perception of Small Differences* (University of Pennsylvania Press), by C. S. Fullerton and J. McK. Cattell; *The Witness of Herms to the Four Gospels* (University Press), by Dr C. Taylor; *A Treatise on the Mathematical Theory of Elasticity* (University Press), by Mr A. E. H. Love; *The Year-book of Science* (Cassell and Co.), edited by the Rev Dr T. G. Bonney; *The Catholicos of the East and his people* (S. P. C. K.), by the Rev A. J. Maclean and the Rev W. H. Browne.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, June 1892.

LAW TRIPOS Part I.

Class II.
Desmond

Class III.
Robinson, J. J.
Kempt
Payne }
Pitkin }

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Wranglers.</i>		
3	Hough	41 Rosenberg*
4	Pocklington*	48 Le Sueur*
6	Chevalier*	58 Moore*
8	Morton	60 Deshpande*
21	Clay	64 Grenville
34	Smith, R. T.*	65 Smith, G. H.*
		* Bracketed.
		69 Hackwood*
		72 Smith, F. M.*
		74 Ewbank*
		82 Macalister*
		108 Clark*

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part II.

Class II.
Edwards, E.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF LL.D.

Thomas Muckalt Edward Weedon Wilkins

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF B.D.

Alfred Caldecott

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREES OF M.B. AND B.C.

H. Simpson

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, Easter Term 1892.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

<i>Chemistry and Physics.</i>	Gregory	Wills
	Stacey	
<i>Elementary Biology.</i>	Butler	Lillie
	Dore	Perkins
	Mag Eardley	Sargent, P. W. G.
	Golby	Stacey
	Gregory	Wills
	Horton-Smith, R. J.	

THIRD EXAMINATION.

<i>Surgery etc.</i>	Ds Godson, J. H.	Mag Sankey	Cardinal Newman (M)
	Ds Harvey	Ds West	
<i>Medicine etc.</i>	Mag Carling, A.	Ds Ware	
	Ds Lambert	Ds Young, F. C.	

SPECIAL EXAMINATION IN CLASSICS.

Part I.	
Class III.	
* Kilburn	Pitkin
* Approved in the Voluntary Subject.	
Part II.	
Class III.	
* Kilburn	Pitkin
* Approved in the Voluntary Subject.	

SPECIAL EXAMINATION IN LAW (Old Regulations).

2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Cox	Kershaw
Howarth	Waite
	Wallis

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

The May Races.

The First Boat was taken in hand by G. A. H. Branson, Captain of First Trinity, and he succeeded in turning out a fairly fast boat. We owe him a good deal for the time and trouble he spent over us. The crew was very quickly chosen, no alterations being necessary after the first few days of full practice. A great deal of trouble was taken, the result being a faster boat than we have had since 1888.

The Second Boat was not so fortunate, frequent changes being necessary. It was never very fast.

First Boat			Second Boat.		
Bow		st. lbs.	Bow		st. lbs.
A. J. Davis	.....	10 0	J. H. Pegg	.....	9 7
2 H. C. Langley	....	11 1	2 C. S. Leftwich	....	9 9
3 A. G. Butler	.....	10 11½	3 F. M. Smith	.....	10 1½
4 H. E. Knight	....	10 12½	4 W. Mc Dougall	....	10 12
5 J. A. Cameron	....	11 9	5 H. S. Moss	.....	11 9
6 A. E. Buchanan	....	11 7	6 W. R. Lewis	.....	11 8
7 A. P. Cameron	....	11 1	7 L. B. Burnett	.....	9 8
Stroke S. B. Reid	.....	11 10	Stroke W. A. Lamb	.....	9 8
Cox A. Hill	.....	8 12	Cox A. N. Wilkins	....	8 7

First Boat.

Bow—A hard worker and very neat. Is inclined to screw round rather and wash at the finish, but generally rows a good blade.

Two—Is fairly neat, but is rather unsteady forward and so misses the beginning.

Three—The best worker in the boat; his eagerness to work makes him use his arms at the finish, and he is a little short in his swing, but his work is undeniable, and he will be useful in the future.

Four—Has steadily improved as his weight decreased; he was very rough at the beginning of the term. His chief fault is that he washes out.

Five—Is much the same as in previous years, being perhaps slightly better the bow side than the stroke side.

Six—Was overplaced in his position, but has improved greatly since last year both in work and form. His chief fault is that his work does not come on quite at the beginning of the stroke. He is inclined to lose his head in races.

Seven—Is very neat and works hard. His time-keeping was not quite as it might have been, but he filled a difficult place fairly well.

Stroke—Sets a nice long swing to the crew, and rowed consistently well during the term. If anything, he is a little slow in getting his hands away.

Cox—The old cox of 1888 was a great success.

Second Boat.

Bow—As in the Lent Boat had a weak finish, but has improved during the term.

Two—Is inclined to rush forward, has not improved much on slides.

Three—Rowed very much better this term than he has done before. Is very neat.

Four—Came into the boat only four days before the races and was handicapped; thereby.

Five—Thoroughly rows himself out by his hard work. Also came into the boat rather late.

Six—Is short in his swing, and rushes forward.

Seven—Rowed a fair blade for such a light man, and kept good time, inclined to rush forward.

Stroke—Stroked well, especially on the third night. During practice he clipped the finish and rushed forward, an example the men behind him were only too eager to follow.

Cox—Steered well.

Friday, June 10th. The Second Boat started head of the Second Division and rowed over, but were nearly bumped by Caius II, who succumbed to King's just in time. They failed to do anything in the First Division.

The First Boat started eighth and began to gain at once, being about half-a-length off Hall II at Post Corner, but owing to bad steering they did not increase their advantage, and at Ditton, Hall II bumped Caius, and failed, as we were close up, to clear out of the way in time; the result being a collision with the piles, which caused our boat to upset, and Jesus now coming up claimed a bump. The C.U.B.C. ordered the race to be re-rowed the next day, and it resulted in a fairly easy victory for us.

Saturday, June 11th. The Second Boat fell to King's at Grassy.

The First Boat with A. Hill (who coxed the '88 boat) as cox succeeded in bumping Caius just round Grassy.

Monday, June 13th. Caius II gained gradually on our Second Boat and at Ditton were a quarter-of-a-length away; here our men spurted most pluckily and managed to keep away until Morley's Holt, when they were bumped.

The First Boat began to gain on Emmanuel at once, but after about half-a-minute's rowing they became very unsteady and did not increase their advantage until Grassy, where Hill, by taking a splendid corner, made up a good length, and the boat beginning at last to settle down rushed up and secured the bump at Ditton.

Tuesday, June 14th. The Second Boat was caught by Trinity III just round Ditton.

The First Boat was disappointed of its bump by Pembroke succumbing to Hall II in the Long Reach, when we were about half-a-length behind.

At a General Meeting held on June 15th, the following officers were elected for next term:—*First Captain*—H. C. Langley. *Second Captain*—A. E. Buchanan. *First Lent Captain*—H. E. Knight. *Second Lent Captain*—A. G. Butler. *Hon. Secretary*—A. P. Cameron. *Hon. Treasurer*—W. Mc Dougall. *Additional Captains*—A. J. Davis, G. Blair, W. A. Lamb.

CRICKET CLUB.

Captain—F. J. Nicholls. *Secretary*—J. J. Robinson. *Treasurer*—F. L. Thompson, M.A. *Committee*—A. E. Elliott, T. L. Jackson, C. Moore, G. R. Joyce.

We have been very unfortunate this year in never being able to put a full team into the field. Our record of 2 matches won, 6 lost, and 14 drawn is not so bad as would seem at first sight, as on three occasions at least time only deprived us of victory.

Six members of last year's team were available—F. J. Nicholls, A. E. Elliott, C. Moore, J. J. Robinson, G. R. Joyce, and W. G. Wrangham. Those who have received their colours this year are—B. Long, F. Dewsbury, G. P. K. Winlaw, C. O. S. Hatton, H. A. Merriman, and W. H. Skene.

We regret that the name of Mr F. L. Thompson, the Treasurer of the Club, was omitted from the list of officers given in the last *Eagle*.

Matches.

April 30. v. Kenley C.C. Won. Kenley 50 and 68 for 8 wickets. The College scored 158 for 6 wickets (Nicholls 41). In the first innings of Kenley, Robinson did the hat trick.

May 2. v. Pembroke. Drawn. Pembroke batted first on a very easy wicket, and kept us out in the field all the afternoon, scoring 271.

May 3. v. Hawks. Rain prevented play.

May 4. v. King's.

May 5. v. Clare. Lost. "The College could only get together a weak team. St John's 116; Clare 130 for 4 wickets.

May 6 and 7. v. Emmanuel. Drawn. Emmanuel scored 248. St John's 184 (Elliott 60) and 58 for one wicket (Winlaw 27).

May 9. *v.* Trinity. Drawn. Trinity 288 for 3 wickets. The College 145 for 5 wickets (Winlaw 46).

May 10 and 11. *v.* Jesus. Lost. St John's 132 (Merriman 58) and 259 (Dewsbury 45; Long 41). Jesus 265 and 119 for no wickets.

May 12. *v.* Christ's. Drawn. Christ's scored 202. St John's 69 for 2 wickets. (Robinson 46 not out).

May 13 and 14. *v.* Caius. Drawn. Caius 428 for 8 wickets. The College 154 (Nicholls 50) and 86 for 2 wickets.

May 16. *v.* Jesus. Drawn. Jesus 271. The College scored 155 for 4 wickets (Winlaw 73).

May 17. *v.* Clare. Lost. The College 128 (Long 45). Clare 136 for 7 wickets. Hatton took all the 7 wickets for 34 runs.

May 18. *v.* Trinity Hall. Drawn. When the College were all out for 197 (Winlaw 46, Long 40), rain stopped further play.

May 20. *v.* Selwyn. Drawn. St John's 152 (Long 58). Selwyn 120 for 5 wickets.

May 21. *v.* Charing Cross Hospital. Won. Hospital scored 178 (J. H. C. Fegan 50). St John's 195 (Robinson 63, Wrangham 41).

May 23 and 24. *v.* Trinity. Lost. Trinity 233 and 8 for no wickets. St John's 98 and 142.

May 25. *v.* Christ's. Drawn. The College scored 160, Christ's 1 for 9 wickets (Merriman 4 wickets for 29).

May 26. *v.* Crusaders. Lost. The College were all out for 58. The Crusaders scored 161 (Winlaw 7 wickets for 52).

May 27. *v.* Magdalene. Drawn. St John's 237 (Hatton 74), Magdalene 75 for 8 wickets (Nicholls 4 wickets for 24).

May 28. *v.* Selwyn. Drawn. Selwyn 176. St John's 87 for 3 wickets. (Nicholls not out 31). Nicholls also took 6 wickets for 67.

May 30. *v.* Peterhouse. Drawn. Peterhouse 221. St John's 100 for 4 wickets.

May 31. *v.* St Bartholomew's Hospital. Drawn. St John's scored 265 for 4 wickets (Robinson 78 not out, Winlaw 57, Long 54). St Bartholomew's 136 for 4 wickets.

June 3. *v.* Pembroke. Lost. Pembroke 255. The College 89.

June 4. *v.* King's. Drawn. St John's 223 for 8 wickets (Robinson 66). King's 147 for 8 wickets.

The Eleven.

F. J. Nicholls—Good bat with some defence. Fair bowler and good field. Unable to play much owing to Tripos work.

F. J. Robinson—Our most reliable bowler and bat. Scores fast all round the wicket. Good field, but cannot throw. Also had a Tripos, luckily early in the term.

A. E. Elliott—Steady bat with stubborn defence. Fair field and bowler.

C. Moore—Had a Tripos on, so was able to play only very little. Fair wicket-keep.

G. R. Joyce—Fair bat and field; cannot bowl.

W. G. Wrangham—Very much improved all round. Powerful hitter, and very safe catch in the country.

B. Long—Only started playing quite late in the term, but then scored most consistently; a fair bat with a pretty late cut; fair field.

G. P. K. Winlaw—Also a very consistent bat. His fielding was rather disappointing, as he started the season brilliantly. Fair slow bowler.

F. Dewsbury—Started the season well in batting, but fell off later. Good field at point; and fair change bowler with a good full pitch to leg.

C. O. S. Hatton—Most disappointing as a bowler; good bat on a slow wicket, and safe field.

H. A. Merriman—Fair bat with a clean forward stroke; moderate slow bowler and good field.

W. H. Skene—Very steady bat, with a unique leg-stroke. Very keen in the field.

Batting Averages.

Name.	No. of runs.	Most in Innings.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
J. J. Robinson	460	78*	16	2	32.8
B Long	341	58	12	0	28.4
F. J. Nicholls	213	50	9	1	26.6
G. P. K. Winlaw	494	73	24	2	22.4
G. R. Joyce	218	39	14	3	19.8
W. H. Skene	194	27*	16	6	19.4
C. O. S. Hatton	240	74	17	4	18.4
C. Moore	87	39*	7	2	17.4
A. E. Elliott	231	60	21	5	14.4
W. G. Wrangham	192	41	18	1	11.2
F. Dewsbury	187	45	18	0	10.3
H. A. Merriman	164	58	18	1	9.5

Bowling Averages.

Name.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
J. J. Robinson	222.3	58	570	35	16.2
H. A. Merriman	84	12	285	17	16.7
F. J. Nicholls	147	33	403	23	17.5
G. P. K. Winlaw	140	11	538	24	22.4
F. Dewsbury	106	10	454	16	28.3
A. E. Elliott	210	26	742	26	28.5
C. O. S. Hatton	253	49	818	21	38.9

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—W. F. Smith, M.A. *Captain*—P. F. Barton. *Hon. Secretary*—W. J. S. Bythell. *Hon. Treasurer*—J. Lupton. *Committee*—St J. B. Wynne-Willson, F. D. Hessey.

Although we had only one old colour man up this term we had a fairly successful season. Our record in college matches was 9 wins and 7 losses. We beat Corpus (2), King's (2), Jesus, Clare, Pembroke, Christ's, and Selwyn; and lost to Trinity (2), Mayflies (2), Caius, Pembroke, and Emmanuel. We had also a very pleasant game at St Ives, which resulted in our defeat by 6 to 5. Five matches were cancelled through rain and other causes.

Colours have been given to J. Lupton, C. H. Blomfield, W. J. S. Bythell, F. Villy, and F. D. Hessey.

The Six.

P. F. Barton—Plays a hard steady game and places well. Has a good back-hand return and a strong service.

W. J. S. Bythell—Plays a strong but somewhat erratic game in good style, but is too keen in scoring off every stroke. Needs confidence. Should improve if he can get over being so easily demoralized by weak opponents.

J. Lupton—Has a good return and volleys well. Knows where to stand and where to place a ball except when his opponents lob.

C. H. Blomfield—Places well, and is very sure off the ground. Has a difficult serve, but is not careful enough about sending double faults at a critical point. With a little more judgment would make a first-rate player.

F. Villy—Has been rather handicapped by weak partners. Has a good return and some fair strokes off the ground. Is often at fault in not coming up to the net, and, when there, stands too close for a man of his reach.

F. D. Hessey—Hardly up to the average of the rest of the team. Serves and smashes well occasionally, but needs more caution.

In the Inter-collegiate Cup we were represented by Barton and Bythell, and once more succeeded in reaching the final round. In the first two rounds we beat Sidney and Corpus, and lost in the final to Pembroke.

B. Wynne-Willson, W. W. Haslett, A. Baines, S. R. Trotman, and C. P. Way also played in matches.

The Open Singles were won by Blomfield, Bythell being second. Blomfield and W. A. Long won the Doubles; and S. R. Trotman won the Handicaps, Way obtaining the second prize. The Newbery Challenge Cup was won by Barton.

The following officers were elected for the Long Vacation:—

Captain—W. J. S. Bythell. *Hon. Secretary*—F. Villy. *Hon. Treasurer*—C. H. Blomfield.

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—Mr W. F. Smith. *Treasurer*—F. J. Nicholls. *Secretary*—W. McDougall.

At a meeting held on Tuesday, May 17th, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Club: A. P. Cameron, C. O. S. Hatton, H. A. Merriman, G. P. K. Winlaw.

The Club was very sorry to receive the resignation of Mr W. F. Smith, who had been President since 1887.

LACROSSE CLUB.

At a general meeting the following officers were elected for next season: *Captain*—C. O. S. Hatton. *Secretary*—E. J. Kefford.

FIVES CLUB.

A meeting of members of the College interested in Fives was held on Wednesday, June 8th, in Lecture Room I, with Mr Tottenham in the chair. It was decided to form a St John's (Eton) Fives Club. The following officers were elected for the October Term:

<i>President</i>	Mr Tottenham.
<i>Captain</i>	H. C. Lees.
<i>Treasurer and Secretary</i> . . .	A. J. Tait.
<i>Committee</i>	{ J. A. Nicklin.
	{ L. Horton Smith.

If satisfactory arrangements can be made, a Rugby Fives Club will be joined to this.

It is hoped that the matter will be taken up keenly in the College. Probably more men come up from school who can play fives, in one shape or other, than can play any other game whatever. It can be combined with the playing of almost any game, it gives the most exercise in the least time, and it can be played by men who are unable to do anything else. The only obstacle to the success of the Club is a financial one, and this can easily be met by the union of reasonableness and keenness on the part of members of the College.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

At a meeting of the above Club held in T. L. Jackson's rooms on May 19th the following officers were elected for the ensuing season: *Captain*—G. R. Joyce. *Secretary*—J. J. Robinson.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

At a meeting held on Monday, May 23rd, in H. A. P. Gardiner's rooms, the following were elected officers for the coming season, 1892—93: *Captain*—W. H. Skene. *Hon. Secretary*—C. O. S. Hatton.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—W. Nutley. *Treasurer*—A. Earle. *Secretary*—A. R. R. Hutton. *Committee*—E. J. Kefford and W. H. Ashton.

Meetings for this term have been held in the rooms of C. M. Rice and G. H. Adeney, where G. G. Pearson and the Rev H. H. B. Ayles M.A., read papers. The social evening was held in C. J. Eastwood's rooms.

CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Mr E. E. Sikes. *Vice-President*—Mr B. J. Hayes. *Secretary*—W. Geen. *Committee*—H. Drake and E. E. Bland.

Owing to the Classical Tripos, only two papers have been read this term: Wednesday, May 11th, "The Carriages of the Ancients," by A. T. Alcock. Wednesday, May 18th, "Funerals of the Romans," by E. E. Bland.

4TH (CAMB. UNIV.) VOLUNTEER BATTALION THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

B Company.

The following promotion has been approved by the Commanding Officer during the past term: Bugler Leathes to be Lance-Corporal Bugler.

On Friday, June 3rd, a Company went to Hatfield to take part in a field day with Harrow School Corps and with Hailey-bury. In the speech made by the umpire after the sham fight, the University detachment was especially complimented on the smartness of their volleys. Owing to the field day falling so late in term, most of the Cambridge Corps were debarred from being present owing to examinations, so our muster was scarcely as good as last year.

The Inspection took place on Monday and Tuesday, May 9th and 10th; on the former day at 8.30 p.m. in the Corn Exchange in full marching order, on the latter at 7.30 p.m. on the Corps Ground in review order. This is the first Inspection in the new uniform, which looked exceedingly neat and soldier-like; but the general effect was somewhat marred by some members appearing in the old regulation dress, although these were for the most part going down at the end of term, and consequently could not be expected to go to the expense of changing. The inspecting officer was Colonel Collins, who was the principal guest at the dinner held in the evening in the Hall of Peterhouse.

On Saturday, June 11th, a guard of honour, 50 strong, was present in Senate House Square to receive the Chancellor, and was complimented on its smartness and efficiency.

Corporal Cordeaux, of the College Company, will shoot for the University at Bisley this year.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—R. E. Baker. *Vice-President*—J. J. Gillespie. *Treasurer*—H. Williamson. *Secretary*—Peter Green. *Committee*—J. H. B. Masterman and A. R. B. Yusuf-Ali.

The debates this term have been by no means unsuccessful, though the attendance of members has suffered, as usual in the May term, by the proximity of triposes. The average attendance it is true was something over thirty, but this number is unduly increased by the large attendance at one particular debate, that namely at which Mr George R. Parkin, of the Imperial Federation League, supported J. H. B. Masterman's motion on that question. After the quality of the debates, the most important matter for the consideration of the officers and committee is the comfortable housing of the Society. This subject has received a considerable share of the time and attention of the committee, with the result that the reading-room has been given up at a gain to the Society of 5/- a week, and Lecture-room VI adopted in its stead. Coffee and smoking are permitted as before. A detailed list of debates follows:

April 30—"That this House approves of a system of State Pensions for old age based on the taxation of privileged classes." Proposed by Peter Green, opposed by J. H. B. Masterman. Lost by 5 to 7.

May 7—"That this House approves of the Enfranchisement of Women." Proposed by A. H. Whipple, opposed by O. M. Wihl. Lost by 12 to 17.

May 14—"That this House would welcome Imperial Federation." Proposed by J. H. B. Masterman, opposed by Peter Green. Won by 32 to 5.

May 21—"That this House would approve the immediate repeal of the Irish Coercion Act." Proposed by H. E. Long, opposed by A. H. Whipple. Lost by the Chairman's casting vote.

May 28—"That Cabbages should be cultivated in College Courts." Proposed by H. Williamson, opposed by Peter Green. Won by 5 to 2.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens, M.A. *Committee*—F. W. Carnegy, C. M. Rice, E. A. Werner. *Librarian*—F. D. Sturgess. *Hon. Secretary*—F. O. Mundahl. *Assistant Secretary*—H. Harries. *Conductor*—Dr G. M. Garrett, M.A.

A very successful May Concert was given on Tuesday, June 14th, under the able direction of Dr Garrett. As it has

been found impossible to write a full account of the Concert in time for press it will be held over until the next number of the *Eagle*.

The Society feels that it cannot allow this opportunity to escape without thanking the Master and Fellows for their kindness in granting the use of the Hall, and especially the Junior Bursar, Mr Heitland, to whom the success which attended the Concert is in a great measure due.

The Committee wish to thank all those who so kindly helped in the Chorus, and particularly the gentlemen from other colleges who assisted in the Orchestra.

Financially, we are glad to say, the Society has just managed to keep its head above water.

We regret we are about to lose Messrs. Carnegy, Rice, and Collison, who, together with Mr Given-Wilson, have been the main-stay of the Society for the last three years.

COLLEGE MISSION.

The Hon. Secretary has sent no report.

THE JOHNIAN DINNER.

A very successful gathering was held at the St James's Restaurant on the evening of the 8th of April. The health of "The Queen" was proposed by the Chairman (Mr R. F. Scott), and in the absence through illness of Mr E. Boulnois, M.P., Mr Lewis Edmunds proposed "The College," which was responded to by Mr R. Horton Smith, Q.C. The health of the Chairman was proposed by Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, and duly responded to.

The following gentlemen were present:
Mr R. F. Scott, Chairman, and Messrs

A. F. Alcock	G. G. Desmond	D. M. Kerly
W. A. Badham	A. F. Douglas	W. J. Lee
F. G. Baily	L. H. Edmunds	C. G. Leftwich
H. Bairstow	T. H. Evans	Ll. Lloyd
R. E. Baker	W. R. Fisher	A. F. Monro
A. B. Baldwin	G. B. Forster	H. S. Moss
H. T. Barnett	R. H. Forster	W. M. Payne
F. C. Bayard	H. L. Harrison	A. R. Pennington
A. H. Bindloss	T. L. Harrison	E. Prescott
E. J. Brooks	T. E. Haydon	E. J. Rapson
P. H. Brown	C. D. Henry	S. B. Reid
G. E. D. Browne	F. W. Hill	W. N. Roseveare
G. B. Buchanan	R. W. Hogg	Rev R. P. Roseveare
L. H. K. Bushe-Fox	R. W. Holmes	R. Rowlands
W. H. Chaplin	R. Horton Smith, Q.C.	W. G. Rushbrooke
J. Cleworth	L. Horton Smith	R. A. Sampson
J. Collin	R. J. Horton Smith	T. E. Sandall
C. Collison	M. N. Inaba	G. C. M. Smith
H. Collison	R. E. Jackson	Rev A. T. Wallis
Rev H. E. H. Coombes	W. D. Jones	B. R. Wills

- Catalogue Général des Manuscrits des Bibliothèques publiques des Départements.
Tome VII. (Toulouse-Nîmes). 4to. Paris, 1885. 7.33..... Le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique.
- Conde (J. A.). *Historia de la Dominacion de los Arabes en España*. 8o. Paris, 1840. 8.29.50..... Professor Mayor.
- *Scullard (H. H.). *Martin of Tours, Apostle of Gaul*. Hulsean Prize Essay for 1890. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 9.22.17 The Author.

Additions.

- Cambridge Antiquarian Society. *The Register of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in St Michael's Parish, Cambridge (1538—1837)*. Edited by J. Venn. 8vo. Camb. 1891.
- Camden Society. *Correspondence of Sir Edward Nicholas*. Vol. II. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 5.17.156.
- Cantor (Moritz). *Vorlesungen über Geschichte der Mathematik*. 11^{er} Band, 1^{er} Thl. 8vo. Leipzig, 1892.
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