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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.

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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, J. A. Cameron, F. W. Carnegie, W. McDougall, L. Horton-Smith).

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.

Mr E. Johnson will be glad to hear from any Subscriber who has a duplicate copy of No 84 to dispose of.

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



JOHN COUCH ADAMS.



John Couch Adams

Engraved by G. I. Stodart from a Photograph by J. E. Mayall

BY the death, on January 21, 1892, of Professor Adams, Honorary Fellow, the name of the greatest man of science of whom the College can boast has been removed from our roll. His fame as an Astronomer, who had extended by a thousand millions of miles the known limits of the solar system, reflected glory on the College within whose walls the great achievement was planned and carried out. His earnest devotion to duty, his simplicity, his perfect selflessness, were to all who knew his life in Cambridge a perpetual lesson, more eloquent than speech. From the time of his first great discovery, scientific honours were showered upon him, but they left him as they found him—modest, gentle, and sincere. Controversies raged for a time around his name, national and scientific rivalries were stirred up concerning his work and its reception, but he took no part in them, and would generously have yielded to others' claims more than his greatest contemporaries would allow to be just. With a single mind for pure knowledge he pursued his studies, here bringing a whole chaos into cosmic order, there vindicating the supremacy of a natural law beyond the imagined limits of its operation: now tracing and abolishing errors that had crept into the calculations of the acknowledged masters of his craft, and now giving time and strength to resolving the self-made difficulties of a mere beginner: and all the time with so little thought of winning recognition or applause that much of his most perfect work remained for long, or still remains,

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unpublished. To such a man the nation for its own sake may raise a monument in the national Valhalla, but his true memorial is elsewhere—in the starry sky, and in the hearts which he inspired with reverent affection.

We give elsewhere an account of the steps that have been taken to record his fame on the walls of Westminster Abbey; here, with his portrait furnished by the kindness of Messrs Macmillan, we are enabled to print an account of his career, written by himself for a biographical work but not hitherto published at length, which Mrs Adams has very generously sent us. No other pen could have written in so subdued a strain of what he was and what he did; of this the reader will constantly have to remind himself. But the unique interest of the piece has led us to prefer it to an ampler account by any other hand.

JOHN COUCH ADAMS M.A. F.R.S. &c. was born on June 8, 1819, at Lidcot, a farm occupied by his father in the parish of Laneast, near Launceston, Cornwall. At a very early age he shewed a great aptitude for calculation, and while he was still attending the village school he taught himself the rudiments of Algebra by the help of Fenning's *Young Algebraist's Companion*, a copy of which he met with in his schoolmaster's scanty library. When about twelve years of age he was sent to a school at Devonport, kept by the Rev John Couch Grylls, a first cousin of his mother.

He remained under Mr Grylls' tuition for a good many years, first at Devonport and afterwards at Saltash and Landulph, and received the usual school training in Classics and Mathematics. He developed a great love for Astronomy, and read with avidity all the books on that subject to which he could obtain access. In particular he read nearly all the astronomical articles in

Nees' Cyclopaedia, which he met with in the library of the Devonport Mechanics' Institute. In the same library he came across a copy of Vince's *Fluxions*, which was his first introduction to the higher mathematics.

In October 1839 he entered at St John's College, Cambridge. During his undergraduate course he was invariably the first man of his year in the College Examinations, and in the Mathematical Tripos of 1843 he obtained the position of Senior Wrangler. He was soon after elected to a Fellowship, and became one of the mathematical tutors of his college.

Mr Adams's attention was first called to the existence of unexplained disturbances in the motion of the planet Uranus by reading Mr Airy's valuable *Report on the recent progress of Astronomy* which appeared in the first volume of the *Reports of the British Association*. According to a memorandum dated early in July 1841, he had then formed a design of investigating, as soon as possible after taking his degree, "the irregularities in the motion of Uranus which are yet unaccounted for, in order to find whether they may be attributed to the action of an undiscovered planet beyond it, and, if possible, thence to determine the elements of its orbit, which would probably lead to its discovery."

Accordingly in 1843 he attempted a first rough solution of the problem on the assumption that the orbit was a circle with a radius equal to twice the mean distance of Uranus from the Sun. The result showed that a good general agreement between theory and observation might be obtained. In order to make the data employed more complete Mr Adams applied, through Professor Challis, to the Astronomer Royal, Mr Airy, who in February 1844 kindly sent him the results of all the Greenwich observations of Uranus. He was thus induced to undertake a new solution of the problem, now taking into account the most important terms depending on the first power of the eccentricity of the orbit of the supposed disturbing planet, but retaining the same

assumption as before with respect to the mean distance. In September 1845 Mr Adams communicated to Professor Challis the values which he had obtained for the mass, heliocentric longitude, and elements of the orbit of the assumed planet. The same results, slightly corrected, he communicated before the middle of the following month to the Astronomer Royal. These communications were made in the hope that a search for the planet would have been made either at Cambridge or Greenwich, but unfortunately this was not done in consequence of the pressure of other work. On November 5, 1845, the Astronomer Royal wrote to Mr Adams enquiring whether his theory would account for the observed error of the Radius Vector of Uranus, but although the question might easily have been answered satisfactorily, Mr Adams unfortunately neglected to reply to it.

On November 10, 1845, M. Le Verrier presented to the French Academy of Sciences a very elaborate investigation of the perturbations of Uranus produced by Jupiter and Saturn, in which he pointed out several small inequalities which had previously been neglected. After taking these into account and correcting the elements of the orbit, he still found that the theory was quite incapable of explaining the observed irregularity in the motion of Uranus.

On June 1, 1846, M. Le Verrier presented a second memoir on the theory of Uranus to the French Academy, in which he concludes that the discordances between the observations of Uranus and the theory are due to the action of a disturbing planet exterior to Uranus. He then proceeds to investigate the elements of the orbit of such a planet, assuming that its mean distance is double that of Uranus, and that its orbit is in the plane of the ecliptic. He concludes that the most probable value of the true longitude of the disturbing planet for the beginning of 1847 is about 325° , but he does not give the elements of the orbit or the mass of the planet.

The place thus assigned by M. Le Verrier to the disturbing planet was the same, within one degree, as that given by Mr Adams's calculations, which had been communicated to the Astronomer Royal seven months before. This coincidence left no doubt in Mr Airy's mind of the reality and general exactness of the prediction of the planet's place, and he urged Professor Challis to undertake the search for it with the Northumberland telescope of the Cambridge Observatory. Professor Challis did not hesitate to undertake the search, although he expected that it would prove a long and laborious one. His plan was to examine a zodiacal zone having its centre in the ecliptic at 325° of longitude, and extending 15° of longitude in each direction from the central point, and from 5° north to 5° south latitude. He proposed to make two sweeps over each portion of the zone, and then, when the observations were compared, a planet would be at once detected by its motion in the interval.

The observations were commenced on July 29, three weeks before the planet was in opposition, and were continued for two months. For the first few nights the telescope was directed to the part of the zone in the immediate neighbourhood of the place indicated by theory. Unfortunately these observations were not immediately compared with each other, or Professor Challis would have discovered, what he found afterwards to be the case, that he had actually observed the planet on August 4 and August 12, the 3rd and 4th nights of observation. The star-map of the Berlin Academy for Hour xxi of Right Ascension had lately been published, but the English astronomers were not aware of its existence. By the help of this map the search would have been extremely easy and rapid, as the observations could have been compared with the map as fast as they were made.

On the 2nd of September 1846 Mr Adams addressed a letter to the Astronomer Royal, in which he commu-

nicated the results of a new solution of the problem, supposing the mean distance of the planet as originally assumed to be diminished by about $\frac{1}{30}$ th part. The result of this change was to produce a better agreement between the theory and the later observations, and to give a smaller and therefore a more probable value of the eccentricity. Mr Adams inferred that by still further diminishing the distance, the agreement between the theory and the observations would probably be rendered complete, and the eccentricity reduced at the same time to a small quantity. He also shewed that the theory accounted for the apparent error of the tabular Radius Vector of Uranus which had been noticed by the Astronomer Royal.

Meanwhile, on the 3rd of August 1846, M. Le Verrier communicated to the French Academy his second paper on the place of the disturbing planet, which, however, did not reach this country till the third or fourth week in September. In this paper, which is a very elaborate one, the author obtains elements of the orbit of the disturbing planet very similar to those found in Mr Adams's second solution, and he also attempts to assign limits of distance and longitude within which the planet must be found. M. Le Verrier communicated his principal conclusions to Dr Galle of the Berlin Observatory on September 22, and guided by them, and comparing his observations with the Berlin star-map, that astronomer found the planet on the same evening.

At the next meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, November 13, 1846, the Astronomer Royal, Mr Airy, gave an "Account of some circumstances historically connected with the discovery of the Planet exterior to Uranus," and Professor Challis also gave an "Account of his observations undertaken in search of the Planet." These papers contained a full account of the communications which these two astronomers had received from Mr Adams in reference to the supposed

planet. At the same meeting Mr Adams communicated to the Society his paper entitled, "An explanation of the observed Irregularities in the Motion of Uranus, on the Hypothesis of Disturbances caused by a more distant Planet; with a Determination of the Mass, Orbit, and Position of the disturbing Body."

As it was thought desirable that this paper should be published without delay, Mr Stratford, the Superintendent of the *Nautical Almanac*, kindly agreed to print it at once as an appendix to the *Nautical Almanac* for 1851, in anticipation of the publication of Vol. 16 of the *Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society*, in which the paper appeared a few months later in 1847.

Although the publication of two different investigations, which had been carried on nearly simultaneously, seemed likely at first to give rise to controversy respecting priority, yet this danger passed away, as it was evident that the facts of the case could not be disputed. It was clear that the two researches had been carried on quite independently, therefore the honour paid to one of the investigators could not detract from that due to the other.

Soon after the discovery of Neptune, several members of St John's College, of which Mr Adams was then a Fellow, raised a fund which was offered to the University and accepted by Grace of the Senate for the purpose of founding a prize to be called "The Adams Prize," to be awarded every two years to the author of the best Essay on some subject of Pure Mathematics, Astronomy, or other branch of Natural Philosophy.

In February 1851 Mr Adams was elected President of the Royal Astronomical Society, an office which he held for the usual period of two years. In May 1852 Mr Adams communicated to the Royal Astronomical Society new Tables of the Moon's Parallax to be substituted for those of Burckhardt. He showed that the values of several of the periodic terms of the Parallax, as found from the tables last mentioned, are seriously in

error. The new tables are printed in the Appendix to the *Nautical Almanac* for 1856.

In the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1853 there is an important paper by Mr Adams "On the Secular Variation of the Moon's Mean Motion." In this paper the author shows that the value of the moon's secular acceleration due to the secular diminution in the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit is considerably less than that found by Plana, which had been generally accepted by astronomers.

As Mr Adams had not taken Holy Orders his Fellowship at St John's expired in 1852, but he continued to reside in the College until the following year, when he was elected into a Fellowship at Pembroke College.

In the autumn of 1858 he obtained the Professorship of Mathematics in the University of St Andrews, and he resided there and taught the classes until the end of the Session in May 1859, although in the meantime he had been appointed to the Lowndean Professorship of Astronomy and Geometry at Cambridge, in the room of the late Professor Peacock.

For some years after the appearance of Mr Adams's paper on the Lunar Acceleration in 1853 no other investigator appears to have turned his attention to the subject; but in 1859 M. Delaunay, who had invented a new and beautiful method of treating the Lunar Theory, found by means of it a result entirely confirming that given nearly six years before by Mr Adams.

In the *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society for July 1859 M. de Pontécoulant attacked Professor Adams's theory of the secular acceleration, but in his "Reply to various objections," which appeared in the *Monthly Notices* for April 1860, Professor Adams had no difficulty in pointing out the fallacy both of M. de Pontécoulant's objections and of those which M. Plana had brought forward in a separate publication. He also shewed that

the results obtained by these two astronomers contradict each other, and traced to their source the errors by which both of these results are vitiated.

This paper of Professor Adams appears to have terminated the controversy on the subject of the theoretical value of the Lunar Acceleration. A little later Sir John Lubbock, Professor Donkin, and Professor Cayley arrived by different methods at the same result as had been obtained by Professor Adams and M. Delaunay.

In February 1866 the Royal Astronomical Society awarded their Gold Medal to Professor Adams for his investigations respecting the Lunar Parallax and the Secular Acceleration of the Moon's Mean Motion, and the President, Mr Warren De La Rue, on presenting the Medal delivered a very elaborate address, in which he explained the grounds of the award.

In 1861 Professor Challis resigned the office of Director of the Cambridge Observatory, and Professor Adams was appointed to succeed him.

In the *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society for April 1867, Professor Adams published a paper "On the Orbit of the November Meteors," in which he finds the secular motion of the node of this orbit by means of the method given by Gauss in his *Determinatio Attractionis, &c.* He showed that if the periodic time in the orbit be supposed to be $33\frac{1}{4}$ years, the calculated motion of the node almost exactly agrees with that given by the observations of a long series of these meteoric showers.

At the Plymouth Meeting of the British Association, in August 1877, Professor Adams read a paper in which he gave the value of 31 of Bernoulli's Numbers in addition to the 31 previously known. The calculations are founded on a very elegant theorem, due to Staudt, which gives at once the fractional part of any one of Bernoulli's Numbers, and thus greatly facilitates the finding of these numbers by reducing

all the requisite calculations to operations with integers.

In November 1877 Professor Adams communicated to the Royal Society a paper "On the expression of the Product of any two Legendre's Coefficients by means of a Series of Legendre's Coefficients," an expression which he had found several years before; and shortly afterwards he communicated to the same Society a Note giving the values of the Napierian Logarithms of 2, 3, 5, 7, and 10, and of the Modulus of common Logarithms, each carried to above 260 places of decimals. Both these communications are published in Vol. 27 of the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*.

Professor Adams has contributed to the *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society several papers on special points of the Lunar Theory, of which the principal are the following:

On the motion of the Moon's node in the case when the orbits of the Sun and Moon are supposed to have no eccentricities, and when their mutual inclination is supposed to be small. *November 1877.*

Note on a remarkable Property of the Analytical expression for the constant term in the Reciprocal of the Moon's Radius Vector. *June 1878.*

Note on Sir G. B. Airy's investigation of the theoretical value of the acceleration of the Moon's Mean Motion. *May 1880.*

Note on the Constant of Lunar Parallax. *June 1880.*

Note on the Inequality in the Moon's Latitude which is due to the secular change of the plane of the Ecliptic. *June 1881.*

Also in the *Monthly Notices* for November 1879 he gave a "Note on the Ellipticity of Mars, and its effect on the Motion of the Satellites."

Professor Adams was appointed one of the Delegates for Great Britain at the International Prime Meridian Conference which was held at Washington in October 1884.

At the Philadelphia Meeting of the American

Association for the Advancement of Science in September of that year he read a paper "On the general values of the obliquity of the Ecliptic, and of the Precession and Inclination of the Equator to the Invariable Plane, taking into account terms of the Second Order." An abstract of this paper appeared in the *Proceedings* of the Association, and was reprinted in a corrected form in *The Observatory* for April 1886.

Professor Adams was a Member of numerous distinguished Scientific Societies, both British and Foreign.

The 'numerous distinguished scientific societies,' thus modestly alluded to, included, in addition to the Royal Society, the Royal Astronomical Society, and the Cambridge Philosophical Society, the following—The Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France, the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St Petersburg, the Royal Academy *dei Lincei* of Rome, the Royal Academy of Sciences of Sweden, the Royal Societies of Sciences of Upsala and of Göttingen, the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and the Royal Irish Academy. Moreover Professor Adams was, *honoris causa*, a Doctor in Science of Cambridge and of Bologna, and a Doctor in Law of Oxford, of Edinburgh, and of Dublin.

It will be of interest to Johnians to record here some reminiscences of his College life given by a few of his contemporaries in communications to Mrs Adams and to his brother, Professor W. G. Adams, formerly Fellow of St John's.

Mr A. S. Campbell (Fourth Wrangler 1843, and afterwards Fellow of the College) tells how Adams and he met on their first day in Cambridge, and went in for the Sizarship Examination together. Campbell had come

up as the first mathematician of his school, and on comparing notes with Adams in the evening, he was 'taken aback' to find what an astonishing mathematician his fellow-candidate was. 'What is my place in the Senate House likely to be, if the first man I meet casually in the College is of this type?' was his natural reflexion. The two friends, for close friends they became, had adjoining rooms in the 'Labyrinth,' behind the old Chapel, a part of the College which was demolished when the new Chapel was built. Those who would mark the spots where great men lived and worked will find small opportunity to do so in the case of Adams: the part of the old house at Lidcot in which he was born, and in which during Long Vacations he toiled at his Neptune calculations, has been pulled down; the 'Labyrinth' in which he spent his undergraduate years has disappeared; and the rooms he occupied in Pembroke from 1853 until he moved to the Observatory in 1861 are likewise gone and replaced by new buildings. But the rooms in Letter A New Court, in which he lived as a Fellow of St John's, still remain and are now tenanted by Mr Marr. The suggestion has been made that a tablet should be erected there to commemorate the fact, and we trust that this suggestion may ere long be carried out. The rooms on the ground-floor of the 'Labyrinth' were very dark, and often on a winter's day Adams had to work by candle-light; it was not surprising that he came to look on the still hours of the night as the best time for work, and so was not always punctual at the 8 o'clock lectures of those days.

In the Tripos Examination, Campbell noticed that in the problem papers, when every one was writing hard, Adams spent the first hour in looking over the questions, scarcely putting pen to paper the while. After that he wrote out rapidly the problems he had solved already 'in his head,' and ended by practically 'flooring the papers.'

Towards the end of the examination, while Adams and Campbell were noting what they had done on the last problem paper, Goodeve, afterwards Professor of Applied Mechanics at the Royal School of Mines, looked over their shoulders. He was so staggered at Adams's record that he straightway left Cambridge, and did not put in an appearance for the last days' papers. In spite of this he came out as Ninth Wrangler, but he did not get his Fellowship. The result of the examination, as shown by marks, was that Adams had over 4000, while Bashforth, the Second Wrangler, had less than 2000. Thus, as it was put, 'there was more between the Senior and the Second Wrangler, than between the Second and the Wooden Spoon.'

The Rev Richard Wall (Twenty-fourth Wrangler 1844) writes from Drayton Bassett Rectory, Tamworth:

It was a matter of surprise to most of our set that, besides being *facile princeps* in the mathematical papers in the College Examinations, he used always to head his year in the Greek Testament paper, though he had to compete with good classics. Yet he never professed any special knowledge of Latin and Greek. I suspect that he bestowed more attention on the *matter* of the Gospel in hand, and so, though he knew less of the language, he knew more of the sayings and doings of Our Lord.... In his *statu-pupillari* time he regularly attended Carus's Sunday evening conversational lectures.

The Rev W. T. Kingsley (B.A. 1838), of South Kilvington, says:

He took his degree in 1843, and so did Spencer who was [Fourteenth Wrangler and Fellow of Sidney] in his year; in that year I had become Tutor of Sidney, and I should think it must have been in the October Term of it that I became acquainted with Adams, meeting him in Spencer's rooms. When he wrote his paper on Neptune I was in the habit of seeing a great deal of Professor Challis and from him heard of the paper. My own telescope was quite big enough to have made the discovery, but I looked upon it as poaching to examine the part of the heavens indicated: it was

clear that Challis would find it when he had time, and it seemed to be all but impossible that anyone else should have made the calculation; so that there was no thought of hurry amongst those who had full faith in Adams. One day, however, after Challis had begun the search, I was dining at Trinity and sat next Challis, and naturally our talk turned on the search and its progress, and I suggested to him the propriety of using a high magnifying power on each group of stars whose places he had determined, before going on to a new group: he said he agreed with me, and then added "I have made a note against one star, that it seemed to have a disc;" so I said, "Would it not not be worth while to look at it again and with a higher power?" He replied, "Yes, if you will come with me when dinner is over we will look at it." So I went up to the Observatory with him: it was clear and fine, but, when we arrived, Mrs Challis insisted on our having some tea before we went into the Dome. We unfortunately partook of that fruit, and when we went out clouds had come up, and for many days there was no clear sky; before the star was re-examined the discovery was made in Berlin: you know that the star was Neptune—but for that cup of tea, Adams would have had the full credit some fortnight before the discovery. There was such a feeling of security on my own part, and I am sure also on that of Challis, that I did not resist the tea, because I knew how anxious Mrs Challis often was about her husband's exposure when observing. This is worth being made public.

Another matter, very characteristic, occurred at the Installation of the Prince Consort as Chancellor [1847]. Brumell was Senior Proctor and I Junior; one of Brumell's brothers died, and he went home for the funeral; consequently his duties fell upon me, and Adams, as Moderator, had the duties of Junior Proctor for the time. The Senior Proctor had rather a prominent part to play in the Installation at Buckingham Palace, and so Philpott (Vice-Chancellor) and Romilly (the Registrar) and I agreed to let Adams suppose it was his duty to take the place of Senior Proctor; it was part of that duty to read the long Latin letter offering the Chancellorship to the Prince; Adams dreaded this and came to me to ask if I would take his place, as his natural defect in articulation made it most unpleasant for him to have to do this; so it came about that

I had to take my own place; but I did not tell him the facts, and in the meantime he had taken precedence of me as he supposed was his duty. When he found out what the rule was, he came to apologise to me for having taken that precedence. Of course, he saw then that our trick was simply one of good will, but the apology was due from me. When Challis resigned the Observatory, you know how unwilling Adams was to take charge of it. Challis told me this, and I went up to Cambridge on purpose to urge him to the utmost of my power to accede to the wishes of the University. His modesty and severity in pointing out everything that he thought was a defect in himself was more than I could have believed possible in any man; I could only tell him that he was simply saying that no human being was fit for the office.

He, Challis, and I went to Peakirk, near Peterboro', for the Solar Eclipse which was central there, but it clouded over and we saw nothing. Mr James, the Vicar, and his father, Canon James, were greatly taken with the perfect simplicity of the man of whom they had heard so much.

The Fellows of St John's made a sad mistake in requiring his Fellowship to lapse; they had only to ask for funds to found a new Fellowship for him, and to bear his name afterwards, to have added largely to their own honour and to the benefit of their College. It was strange that this did not occur to them.

The Rev F. Bashforth, Minting Vicarage, Horncastle (Second Wrangler 1843, formerly Fellow, and Professor of Applied Mathematics, Woolwich) writes:

We met at St John's in October 1839. As there were no railways in those days, we spent our Christmas in College. Adams invited me, Campbell, G. S. Drew, and perhaps one more to spend the Christmas Day evening at his rooms, where we spent a very pleasant evening, and not did break up till late. In those days the College was broken up into sides between the head Tutors, Crick and Hymers. Babington and I were on Hymers' side, and Adams, Campbell, Drew, Spencer, on Crick's side, so that we did not meet at lecture till the final preparation for the B.A. Examination. We of course met at dinner, and I recollect those on Crick's side discussing Dickens' *Old Curiosity Shop*, &c., which I believe they read together. For my own part I lived very quietly.

I had one almost constant companion, Symonds, now dead. Adams was elected Fellow in 1843, but I had to wait until 1844, and went out of residence October 1845—1848. It was after my return 1848—1857 that we became more intimate, so that, if Adams was gone down they said they must apply to me. I well recollect that at dinner in Hall, October 1849, I received intelligence of the death of my most valued friend on earth, and that Adams went with me to my rooms, to console me and help to make arrangements for my immediate departure. At that time St John's had so many members who took high mathematical degrees, that for many of us there was no occupation; I therefore took to reading up various books. It seemed to me that a good way of testing the theory of capillary attraction would be to calculate the forms assumed by drops of fluid, and also to compare these with the measured forms. I expected to obtain the forms by some approximate calculations, but that would not do. Adams then contrived a method of calculation which gave the exact forms. The whole proceeding was quite new to me, and I claim some merit in having suggested the question for his solution.

When he went to Pembroke he held the office of Steward, or some small College office. He could not go through the drudgery of these accounts, so I had to spend several evenings in helping him to get his accounts ready for the Audit.

It was about this time that he was troubled by a want of sleep. He went to some water cure, Malvern I believe, which did him good. At that time he was much invited out, and entered with pleasure and interest into the events of the day.

I have always blamed myself for having let an opportunity pass which might, if I had rightly used it, have been of very great service. Homersham Cox, father of the present Fellow of Trinity, was the Mathematical Editor of the *Civil Engineer's Journal*. He first told me that Adams had found the place of the undiscovered planet, and that he had thoughts of obtaining and publishing his results. It seems to me that a word of encouragement from me would have induced him to carry out his good intentions. But unfortunately I lost the opportunity.

It only remains to tell how some two years ago Professor Adams's health began seriously to decline. Partial

recoveries took place, during which he occupied himself with his loved mathematical work, publishing papers in *Nature* and in other journals; but his strength was ebbing, and after grievous trials of many kinds, borne with much patience, and constantly illumined with deeds of kindly thoughtfulness for others, he sank to rest early on the morning of Thursday, January 21.

His funeral in the Chapel of Pembroke College was attended by the most eminent in Cambridge, and the outer world of Science sent also many distinguished representatives. The University, and in particular the Colleges which claimed him as their greatest member, were in mourning, and followed his remains to the quiet cemetery on the Huntingdon Road, where he was laid in peace within sight of the Observatory he had immortalised, and of the home which he had blessed. Too late for any change in the arrangements to be made, came a message from royal hands signifying that a place in Westminster Abbey was felt to be his right. But though many, for the nation's sake and for that of Cambridge, might sympathise with this feeling, it was doubtless fitter that, as his life had been, his burial should be simple and devoid of pomp.

On the same evening a memorial service was held in our College Chapel, attended by members of the family and by a large concourse of friends belonging to the University and to the Town. To the beautiful and touching dirges of the Burial Service were added with peculiar fitness the verses of the Eighth Psalm: *I will consider thy heavens, even the work of thy fingers; the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained. What is man, that thou art mindful of him, and the son of man, that thou visitest him? Thou madest him lower than the angels, to crown him with glory and worship. Thou makest him to have dominion of the works of thy hands.*



A JOHNIAN IN KURDISTAN.

JOHNIANS will read with interest the following account of Mr W. H. Browne, LL.M., a member of the Archbishop's Mission to the ancient Nestorian Church in Kurdistan. Mr Browne's visit to Cambridge during last summer, unhappily cut short by the sudden death of a colleague, will be remembered with pleasure by members of the College. The account was referred to in the *Eagle* (xvii 82) and is written by Mrs Bishop, better known as Miss Bird, whose *Journeys in Persia and Kurdistan* (Murray) appeared last year.

"If I were to leave Mr Browne unnoticed I should ignore the most remarkable character in Kochanes. Clothed partly as a Syrian, and living altogether like one; at this time speaking Syriac more readily than English; limited to this narrow alp and to the narrower exile of the Tyari valley; self-exiled from civilised society; snowed up for many months of the year; his communications even with Van and Urmi irregular and precarious; a priest without an altar; a teacher without pupils; a hermit without privacy; his time at the disposal of every man who cares to waste it; harassed by Turkish officialism and obstruction, and prohibited by the Porte from any active 'mission work,' it would yet be hard to find a sunnier, more loving, and more buoyant spirit. He has lived among these people for nearly four years as one of themselves, making their interests completely his own, suffering keenly in their persecutions and losses, and entering warmly even into their most trivial concerns till he has become, in fact, a Syrian

among Syrians. He sits on the floor in native fashion; his primitive and unpalatable food, served in copper bowls from the Patriarch's kitchen, is eaten with his fingers; he is nearly without possessions, he sleeps on the floor "among the spiders" without a mattress, he lives in a hovel up a steep ladder in a sort of tower out of repair. Syrian customs and etiquette have become second nature to him.

"He has no 'mission work' to report. He is himself the mission and the work. The hostility of the Turkish government and the insecurity of the country prevent him from opening schools, he cannot even assemble a few boys and teach them the letters; he gets a bit of land and the stones for erecting a cottage, but is not allowed to build; his plans are all frustrated by bigotry on one side and timidity on the other, and he is even prevented from preaching by the blind conservatism of the Patriarchal court. It has not been the custom to have preaching at Kochanes. "Sermons were dangerous things that promoted heresy," the Patriarch said. But Mr Browne is far from being idle. People come to him from the villages and surrounding country for advice, and often take it. They confide all their concerns to him, he acts effectively the part of a peacemaker in their quarrels, he is trusted even by the semi-savage chiefs and priests of the mountain tribes, and his medical skill, which is at the service of all, is largely resorted to at all hours of the day. Silenced from preaching and prohibited from teaching, far better than a sermon is his own cheery life of unconscious self-sacrifice, truth, purity, and devotion. This example the people can understand, though they cannot see why an Englishman should voluntarily take to such a life as he leads.

"His room is most amusing. It is little better than a Kerry hovel. He uses neither chair, table, nor bed; the uneven earth floor is covered with such a litter of rubbish as is to be seen at the back of a 'rag and

bone' shop, dirty medicine bottles predominating. There is a general dismemberment of everything that once was serviceable. The occupant of the room is absolutely unconscious of its demerits, and my ejaculations of dismay were received with hearty laughter.

"Mr Browne is a fair-complexioned, bearded man, with hair falling over his shoulders, dressed in a girdled cassock which had once been black, tucked up so as to reveal some curious nether garments, Syrian socks, and a pair of rope and worsted shoes, such as mountaineers wear in scaling heights. On his head, where one would have expected to see a college "trencher," was a high conical cap of white felt with a *pagri* of black silk twisted into a rope, the true Tyari turban. The fortunate *rencontre* with Mr Browne adds the finishing touch to the interest of this most fascinating Kurdistan journey."

TO THE OLD YEAR.

SILENT with all thy brief joys hast thou flown,
 With all thy tedious sorrows. Their desire
 Or fond ambition few, how few! have known.
 To many wealth, to few that rose unblown—
 Happiness, didst thou bring: for some the fire
 Of life thou quenchedst, ere their time to tire
 Of it had come. To *all* one gift—but one—
 The young babe, in whose birth thou wilt expire,
 The New Year. Thou'rt a pedlar with a pack
 Of many-coloured goods: of rosy glee
 A bale or two, a hundred on thy back
 Of sad-hued sorrow; without toll or fee
 Thou flingest gifts to each, thou hast no lack
 Of aught save of repentant memory.

H. T.



ΠΕΡΙ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΥ.

ἀδύ τι σοι, τριπόθατε, φίλη πλέκε δῶρον ἄνασσα
 λευκῷ δεσμὸν Ἴων ἀμφιβαλοῦσα ῥόδῳ.
 κεῖται μὲν φθινύθοντ' ἄνθη, καλύκεσσι δ' ἔτ' ὀσμὴ
 πορφυρέοισι μένει, λευκὰ ῥόδῳ πέταλα.
 καί σε τάφος κατέχει, λευκὴ δ' ἔτ' ἐν ἀνδρασι δόξη
 σῆς ὀσμῆ δ' ἀρετῆς ἔσσεται ἀθάνατος.

January 1862

ΠΕΡΙ ΛΤΡΑΣ.

τῆς πρὶν εὐφθόγγου, τῆς ἀνθεσιν ἀμφιπλακείσης
 πλήγματι χειμερίῳ νεῦρον ἔαγε λύρας.
 τέτλαθι κἄν ἄλγαι κραδίη· τῶν ἤρμοσε θυμὸν
 ἀγνὸς ἔρωσ, ζεύξει καὶ πάλιν ἀγνὸς ἔρωσ.
 ἔνθα γὰρ οὐ χείμων, οὐ καλὰ μαραίνεται ἄνθη,
 τοῖσιν ὁμοφρονέουσ' ἔμπεδος ἀρμονία.

January 1892

C. STANWELL.



NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 15)

WE continue the series of letters from Valentine Carey to Doctor Gwynn about the building of the Library.

Salutem in Xro.

Sr I received both your letters the last week and this, and am glad thereby to vnderstand of your health.

It seems strange to me, that the money is not payed, I suppose that it is payed before this tyme to Mr Lane, for the party that should pay it, hath sent word hither that it is payed alreddy. If there happen to fall any disappointment in it, yet rather than they shalbe disapointed, or my word fayle, I have left order with my wife, to deliver an ^{100^{li}}, instead of it to any trusty messenger, whom you shall send to her with an acquittance vnder your hand for the receipt of it,—but I thinke this will not be needfull. I pray yo^u proceed in giving order to your workmen for the provisiō of materialls; timber and brick.

I am, this morning, taking iourney towards Exeter, from whence I hard, yesternight, sorowfull newes of the death of the Earle of Bath. I would I had been so happy as to have enjoyed your company thither this somer. As for meeting at Bath I will be redly when yo^u will set the tyme of your coming thither, w^{ch} I pray yo^u cast according to your owne best occasions, & yo^u may any tyme send your letter to my house in London, & my wife will send it to me to Exeter, if it come to her on the thursday, she may send it to me on the saturday. But if I come to Bath before the sonday appoynted for making of ministers, then ether I must returne back to Exeter, about that busynes or disapoint a great many that expect and wait for it. And

therefore I wish rather, that you would put your horses to a litle more travaile and paynes, & come to Exeter sooner, & from thence we would go to Bath, or els I will meete yo^u at Bath sooner as yo^u shall appoynt, if yo^u will go, wth me back to Exeter. Ere it be long yo^u shall heare from me agayne how I find all things there.

I know no newes, on Sonday next, there will be great feasting of the Spanyardes by his Ma^{tie} at Whitehall & then it is thought matters wilbe concluded about the great busynes. I leave my kindest comendations herein to yo^u & to Do^r Allot Mr Lane, Mr Ridding & the like frō my wife & the boyes & so comitting yo^u all to God's keeping I rest ever

yours assured

VALEN: EXON:

July 14, 1623.

Salutem in Xro.

Sr. I suppose you are returned by this tyme to Cambridg as I am to London, but perhaps thus differing, that yo^u left some sick & found all well. I left all well & found some extremely sick. I meane my wife who had bene in myne absence so much weakened as that all about her, doubted her continuance, but since my returne she is much cheared & sayth she should be more, if she might see you here. She hath provided in reddynes for yo^u agaynst your coming a chamber to lodg yo^u in, in her new house & if by advise or entreaty I could prevayle wth yo^u, yo^u should not delay many moneths more then yo^u have done before yo^u saw London & yo^r frendes therein and some whom, by absence, I would not have yo^u seme to slight or neglect.

On Saturday last (the day of my coming hither) yo^r coozin Mr Ellis Wynⁿ dyed, having been cutt of the stone on the day before. He hath made 2 of the pettibag office, who had bene his clarks, his exequtors, how he hath disposed of his estate I know not as yet, whē I shall know more, yo^u shall heare.

On Wednesday last there came newes of the Prince his health at Sac^t Andera in Spayne, there waiting Gods leasure for a fayre wynd to bring him home. But on the 16th day of Septēber he escaped a great danger (God be thanked) for having bene a shipboord in the tyme of that day accompanied

wth some noblemen of Spayne, & returning in his barge towards land before night, they had so farr slipt the tyde, & the wynds arising contrary as that they could not recover land by any meanes. The night came vpon them & it very dark, so that they could not tell which way they were caryed, the winds & waters grew so high & tempestuous as that they were caryed as they pleased. When they had passed some tyme of the night in distresse & danger at length they espyed light in one of the kings ships & towards it they made wth all there might, & as it pleased God coming neare to that ship & catching hold of a rope, throwen from that ship to the barg, they were drawn to the ship & saved from the danger of the seas, whereinto they must otherwise have bene perforce driven to the perill of all there lives.

His Mat^{ie} is now comē neare yo^u, and (as I think) Mr Vice can: & the Heads wilbe with him on Sunday next at Court to performe there anniversary attendance there, this newes will be ripe. I desired Mr Crane (clark of the kitchin) to remember me to yo^u if yo^u were there, as also to Mr Ridding, whom I must now barely salute, wanting matter to fill up a pece of paper, vnto him, as also I send my kynd comēdations to Do^r Allott, Mr Lane, Mr Burnel, if he be returned.

I received a letter from yo^u when yo^u were at Bath, had I hard of your coming thither 2 dayes before yo^u came or bene certeyne of your stay there 2 dayes after I received your letter I would have come vnto yo^u.

I was intreated to write to yo^u from Exeter, by Mr Coggan in the behalfe of his sonne, for a Schollership. I cannot avoyd mens importunities yet I know yo^u will doe that w^{ch} is fitting not wth standing my writing, when it is but officious & for the satisfaction of importunat mens desyres. But now I have presumed to write to yo^u for anothr & that not of course but *ex aīo et serio* requesting a favour, if yo^u may wth conveniency graunt it to me—tis this.

My brother John Coke hath 2 sonnes whom he intends to send to Cambridg out of hand, they are excellent gram^{ar} Schollers both for lattin & greeke—one of them is to abide there some few years & then to travaile abroad to imitate his father in his course of life, the other he desyres to make a Scholler. He hath not yet resolved wth out speach wth me, where to dispose them, now would yo^u show me the favour

as to preffer the younger of them (the intended Scholler) to a Schollership at youre next election, I should be much bound to yo^u for it, that thereby I might give testimony to my brother (the boyes father) both of my respect of him as also of my power with yo^u. His estate and meanes are not yet so greate and good, but that he would be glad of some help of a Schollership for his sonne, his country (as I take it) is Herefordshyre or Glocestershyre, I know not wel in whether he was borne, for I have never had any word wth the father about such a busynes, but would first be sure of it, if it can be done before that I would speak to him about it. If yo^u cane pleasure him & me (still I say wth conveniency) I pray yo^u let me heare from yo^u, so speedily as yo^u cane, that they may be sent to Cambridg before the approaching tyme of your election, but if yo^u can not doe it wthout streyning yourself or denying some greater person, then let it never be known that I moved any such matter vnto yo^u, & he shall stay till some other tyme. I shall be glad to vnderstand from you of the preparation for your new building, whether the foundation be begun to be layd as yet or not. I understand from Mr Ridding that materialls are prepared & that the 4th hundred pounds was received, I pray yo^u cause the proceeding therein to be wth due & mature iudgment, the other monyes yo^u shalbe sure of at the tymes appoynted, for the carriadg on of the works. I could never yet receive from yo^u your good liking of the Scituation & forme of building, w^{ch} to the donor seemed most fitt yet wth all your approbatiō is requisite, for he doth not so sette his owne liking vpon it, but that he would also have the concurrence of yours wth all and therefore before yo^u goe too farr in the work let me heare whether yo^u doe not well approve of the place and the forme for the building of a library & 4 chambers vnder it.

The ascent to the Library must needs be at one of the ends of the building, by a stayrecase cast out, for it is to be considered that if it were in the midst of the building, the landing & ingress would cause the loss eth^r of a light, or of a stall for books.

I shalbe glad to heare from yo^u this next week following how yo^u all doe the reports have been great of the sicknes in the Colledg, but I hope, far above the truth—*sic nos deo* from

London, Drury Lane

yo^r assured frend

Octob. 3^o. 1623

VALEN: EXON

VOL. XVII.

U

I hard yesterday that the Bishop of St Asaph is dead. I pray yo^u let Tho. Clayton deliver this enclosed to Mr [letter torn here] the brewer.

Mention is made in Gardiner's *Prince Charles and the Spanish Marriage*, II, 413, of this escape of the Prince. Charles arrived at Santander late in the afternoon and put off to the Earl of Rutland's ship, the *Prince*, which had been appointed to carry him home and had been fitted up with a gorgeously decorated cabin for the Infanta. As he was returning in his barge, the wind rose, and the rowers found it impossible to make head against the tide which was sweeping them out to sea. Fortunately Sir Sackville Trevor in the *Defiance* was aware of the danger and threw out ropes attached to buoys with lanterns, which might attract the notice of the Prince amidst the increasing gloom. One of these ropes was seized by the crew, and Charles, saved from imminent danger, passed the night on board the *Defiance*.

Salutem in Xro.

S^r I returne to your self, and these other my frends with you hartly thanks for the friendly enterteynment, w^{ch} my motion on behalf of my brother Coke his sonne found wth you & them. I made it of myne owne head, & when I speake with my brother Coke I will vnderstand, how he purposeth to dispose of his sons, ere I acquaint him with your kyndness. If I shall find in him a desyre of such a favour to be done him, then I will tell him of it, otherwise I will never mention it, yet remayne nevertheless thankfull to yo^u for your kyndnes.

I had no such meaning in my last letter as to desyre yo^r company here for or about the B^p of St Asaph's, I rather hold it meet that yo^u doe not show yo^rself here, as yet till that busynes be determined, least some might deeme that yo^u came about it—Indeede the event of the last (what-ever was y^r proceeding therein) fell so sinister & vnhappy

as that I would not have yo^u named agayne in the like kynd, vnles there were likleyhood of better success—yet now I will tell yo^u what I hard about this.

On ffryday last towards night I went to doe my duty to my Lo: Keeper vpon my returne to London. Who of himself fell into speach wth me of the vacant B^p & told me withall that he had named Do^r Gwyn & Do^r Price for it, & would name them to the prince at his coming (this was 2 dayes before that the prince came). I was so bold as to answere his L^p & to request that if he stood affected to Do^r Price in the first place, that then Do^r Gwyn might not be named at all, that his name might not be fayled agayne as before, for I have formerly perceaved his affection to be bent on Do^r Price before others—& wished that if y^e B^p of St Da: were translated (as its like he shall be) that then Do^r Gwyn might be preferred to that place, whereto he had once so fyne a possibilitie—his Lo^p asked me if a Deanery (as perhaps Lincolne) were not to liking and acceptation, I answered that I rather wished some place that would remove D^r Gwyn quite away frō Cambridg, where I know he could not take much contentment, by reason that his acquaintance are gone & dayly wearing away.

Since that conference had, I am told, that Do^r ffarmer is like to obteyne S^t Asaph (happily yo^u heare it frō the Court) and then Do^r Price must be reserved for some other place. You may remember what was wont to be wished to yo^r countryman Mr Jones of Queenes Coll: that he were once provided for, for till he were bestowed, no man could hope for anything.

My desyre of your coming hither was principally to see yo^u here and next that yo^u might give some testimony to my Lo: Keeper of yo^r respect of him, that it might not be thought that out of discontentment yo^u neglect him. W^{ch} I wish yo^u to doe sometymes towards the end of the terme, and the rather that yo^u may thank him in the name of the Colledg for his bounty in yo^r new library whereof he is pleased now to be knowne to be the founder. When I first prevayled with him for the building of it, he charged me to conceale his name in it, which I did till I perceaved it well inough knowen by others—

now vp̄ my last speach with him his lo^p is pleased that it be knowen & told to any that enquire to know that he is the author and founder of it & will be (I thinke) ere I have left him in his good purpose, of more good to the Colledg— about this I would that yo^u came at some tyme to give him thanks or if yo^u will not come that then yo^u send him thanks in the name of the Colledg for his munificence w^{ch} now yo^u have come to know by me, who formerly concealed the donor, but set on foot the work. I pray yo^u when yo^u write next to me give me some good hopes of seeing yo^u here & I shalbe like inough to requite yo^{ur} paynes with visiting yo^u at Xrmas, if God spare me life. I comend me hartily vnto yo^u & to all my frends wth yo^u Do^r Allot, M^r Lane, M^r Burnel, M^r Spel, M^r Price & M^r Ridding & I must ioyne wth myne owen, the comendations to yo^u of her who seldome misses day without remembering yo^u.

London, Drury Lane

October 10

1623.

Sic nos deo frō

yo^r assured frind

VALEN: EXON:

Baker, with whom Gwynn is no favourite, has some caustic remarks on the state of affairs disclosed by this letter (*Mayor-Baker* p. 210).

Salutem in Xro.

S^r vpon the receipt of your last I acquainted yo^r benefactor wth the expense of all his mony about provision of materialls & presently of his owne accord he caused an 100^{li} more to be delivered me for the discharg of present payments, & sayed that 200^l more should be payed, wthin 2 or 3 weekes, yo^u may take your owne best & fittest tyme for the signifying the Colledg thankfulness for his munificence, but still I touch the same string about your owne coming hither, in your owne person, to thank him in the name of the Colledg, as also to conferr with him, about some further intended gift to the Colledg.

Of this 100^l in myne hands I have appoynted M^r Perse to pay yo^u the one half & M^r Spicer the other half, they being both to pay me mony here, & for the saving the trouble & hazard of sending mony by the caryer. When it is payd

yo^u, I pray yo^u let an acquittance be sent me of the receipt, leaving out the words of unknown benefactor, & only that so much is received from me for or towards the building of the library.

The further intended gift is for the founding of some schollerships & fellowships. I pray yo^u resolve me; when yo^u have considered thereof, of these poynts—1. whith^r three score pounds *per annū* of the rack, wilbe accepted for 2 fellowships, at 20^l the peece *per annū*, & for 4 Schollerships at 5^l the peece I doubt it is not inough, & yet it must not be refused, least further bounty be stopped—2^{ly} whith^r vpon a dispensation vnder the great Seal, that the countryes whereof these schollers & fellowes are to be, shalbe no way preiudiced, of the benefit of the foundres schollers & fellowes, but that notwithstanding these of the buy foundations, any other persons borne in the same countryes, may be capable of the schollerships or fellowships of the foundres gift, the intended gift wilbe accepted—3^{ly} whether it will be accepted without any part thereof reserved to the dead Colledg, because your statut requyres such a thing—these have been moved vnto me, but I could give no satisfaction thereto, till I vnderstood your mynd & liking thereof.

If yo^u wilbe persuaded by me to come hither, I would desyre your coming to be at or soon after the end of this terme for then busynes passed over, there will be leasure for conference about these things, & it will (I trust) avayle to some further good for yo^u.

Here is a poor woman, would be as glad to see yo^u (she says) as any frend she hath—& if it be, but to satisfy her desyres, yo^u must needs take a fowle iorney, but I know yo^u to be so well horsed that yo^u will make no difficulty of the fowlness of the way or the weather. I pray yo^u give Do^r Allot thanks for his kynd token sent to her & o^r comendations remembered both to yourself, to him & to all the rest of our frendes there with yo^u I comitt yo^u to Gods keeping & rest ever

yo^r assured frind

VALEN: EXON:

Drury Lane—Octob 18

1623

I pray yo^u send this enclosed to M^r Spicer

Salutem in Xro.

Sr. I wrote vnto you in the beginning of this week, by Mr Kidson somtyme of Peterhouse wherein I certified you how I had received anothe^r 100^l of my Lo: Keeper towards the building of the library & how for more conveniency I would have Mr Spicer pay you 50^l & Mr Perse 50^l for me, they both being to pay me money here, to that end I inclosed wthin myne to you a letter to Mr Spicer, I hope you received and conveyed the same. I doe the like now to Mr Perse, w^{ch} I desyre one of your servants to deliver vnto him—& when they have payed the sayd monyes vnto you I desyre to receive acquittance for my discharge. If so be that they or either of them should fayle in the paying of the same vnto you, I will send you it from hence, so soone as I cane fynd any trusty messenger. Yo^r tyme of electing Schollers now drawes neare, I never saw my brother Coke, as yet, to have any speach wth him about his sonnes, since the tyme of my writing vnto you. I wrote to you, as I was requested on the behalf of Mr Cohan his sonne, & I am importuned now by some, from Sr Tho: Merry to recomēd another Scholler (called Nelson) vnto you. I know him not but only because his father was borne in Barwick his county induceth some frends to intreate my mediation to you on his behalf—but concerning either of these, or any other for whom I shall be thus importuned to write, I leave you to your liberty to doe that w^{ch} you hold most aequal & best beseeing your iudgment & discretion in such matters.

I know no newes worth the writing—the book of newes from beyond the seas (*minimis Gallo belgicus*) is suppress'd & prohibited the sale, he hath bene to playne & open in his reports of o^r Country affayres writing more then ever I had spoken or then I beleve to be true, the terme busynes holds men employed here, & eith^r as foretelling the increase of law suits or promising an abatement of lawyers the number of Seriants at law is greatly increased 15 more are added to these that were before—there solemnity was celebrated yesterday.

I hope after your election to see some of yo^r company & about or soone after the end of the terme to see yourself here.

where you are often remembered, by her that wishes you well & by him that will ever be

yo^rs assured

VALEN: EXON:

London, Drury Lane

Octob. 24

1623

Salutem in Xro.

Sr. I received your letters & when Mr Perse shall have payd the money as I appoynted him I pray you send me your acquittance for the whole 100^l. I thank you for your willingness to have pleased my brother Coke his sonne but since there wanted possibilitie of acting it I am very glad I never mentioned it vnto him—for I still expected when he should have moved me to become a sutor vnto you for such a favour.

The lamentable accident w^{ch} happened here on Sunday last afternoon at the french Embassadors house, in the black fryers, hath afforded matter for many a letter this weeke and though (I doubt not) the fame of it hath spredd further then to you alreddy, yet I for one, among others will stuff one letter wth as certeyne a report of it as I could heare, or cane make & (I think) not much amiss in any poynt.

A gentleman of myne acquaintance & my next door neighbour affected towards that congregatiō (he being a Romanist) was one of them that suffred in that fall some harme of his lims wth escape of his life; on monday I went to visit him, being weake in his bedd & he told me thus much.

The intimation of a sermon to be preached on that day by a Jesuit (called Drury the sonne of Do^r Drury Do^r of the Arches) drew a great concourse of people that way disposed & some protestants also, both clerics and laity to that place w^{ch} was that part of the house, where my lodging was in the life tyme of Sr Geo. Carey Lo: Hunsdon. The assembly was to the number of 500 persons welnigh—and therein was a great deale of improvidence and misconsiderateness, that so great a burden of people would presume vpon the strength of an vpper flower of a London building to beare them. They being assembled the preacher came & after preparation made sat him down in his chayre, put on his square cap & began his sermon, proceeded therein for the space of almost

half an hower—on a suddayne without any warning given, by crack, or sound of any thing broke, the mayne beame whereon the flower was borne vp brake in peces in the midst of it & the people togeth^r with the preacher that stood in the midst of the room fell suddaynly & with the violent and vehement fall vpon the next flower vnder them bore it also downe so that the fall was tow storyes high—many that stood by the side of the roome did not fall but remayned safe, sorrowful spectaters of the ruines of others. Many perished instantly, & were stark dead at the very first, others that scrawled vp dyed after some while & some that went away lived no longer then till the next day, diverse were caryed away in coches & some conveyed away in the night privately by there frends as vnwilling to have them being there knowen, so that the certeyne number of all that perished by that rupture & fall, cannot be knowen—but there were left dead in the place fourescore & seventene—nether are the names and qualitie of all those knowen, who perished, by reason of the close conveyance of many away—there are 4 ladyes, about 28 young gentlewomen found dead, 2 Jesuits & one priest a gentlemen cald M^r Ployden, the sonne of that famous lawyer M^r Ployden— one protestant minister (cald Mr Gee) did fall, but receaved no harme, he hath been before some great personages & made a relation of the busynes, the comon people gathered together tumultously vpon the newes of this misfortune & but that the gates into the Blackfryers were all lock'd vp, & watch & ward kept in the streets, 3 dayes & 3 nights after, it was feared least in there fury & rage they would have done much mischefe—this is the effect of the busynes. I comend me to yo^u & to all my frends

resting yours
VALEN: EXON

Octob: vlt^o
1623.

After such tyme as I had writtē my letter Mr Spicer came & brought me your acquittance for the receipt of 50^l by him.

The accident described in the preceding letter is known as the *Fatal Vespers*. It took place on Sunday, November 5, 1623 (N.S.). The preacher was Robert

Drury, a Jesuit, son of William Drury, Judge of the Prerogative Court. About 95 people are supposed to have lost their lives (Lyson's *Environs*, IV, 410). An account of the accident is given in *The Doleful Even Song* 1623 by the Rev Samuel Clarke, a Puritan; and another description, *The Fatall Vesper* 1623, is ascribed to William Crashaw, the father of the poet.

The writer of the next letter is Richard Neile, Bishop of Durham, who has been frequently mentioned in these Notes. Within the folds of this letter has been preserved a copy of Gwynn's reply, which follows. In this it will be observed that Gwynn refers to the salutary rule of the College Statutes that no one was to impose an onus on the College unless he endowed it to the value of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the onus, one-fourth of the endowment going to the general revenues and being called "dead college." This provision, which was first introduced by Fisher in his code of Statutes (1530), was repeated in successive codes of Statutes until it was omitted from those of 1860 by the University Commissioners.

The imperious Williams, however, succeeded in silencing the objections of the College for a time, though after his decease the Fellowships were suppressed.

M^r of St Johns: I know you are in all your courses wth your knowen freindes direct & open as I am assured you hold me to be. And trust me you shall never finde me otherwise. You may marvell what this preamble meaneth. It proceedeth of my love to your selfe & the Colledge occasioned to manifest itselfe vpon some woordes y^t I heard this day from y^e mouth of a very ho^{ble} friende of ours; whose love to your person & good intention to our Colledg I both know & desire by all meanes to cherishe & to my vttermost to increase. And y^t I may doe it the better & perform y^e best offices y^t I can betwixt you & so ho^{ble} a friende & y^e Colledg. I pray you to advertise me truly & so speedily as conveniently

may: what answer is returned from you &c, to be dd. by my L. of Exeter, to y^t hōble well willer of our Colledge, y^t woold geve 50^l p. añum inheritance to found 2 fellowships & 4 Schollerships in y^e Colledge—besides y^e gift of 1200^{li} to build a librarye. I canot conceve y^t you & y^e seniors woold slight such a fayre offer. It may be as the tymes are y^t 20^{li} p. añum for a fellowship, & 5^{li} for a schollership may prove to be somewhat of y^e least. But heare me as a well wishing member of y^e Colledge the offer is honourable & well worthy of a freindly & thankfull acceptance. And you might be very assured y^t he y^t so beginneth: woold not stick heer after to enlarge his goodnes, if it shall appeere y^t the same woold become in tyme ether burdensome to y^e Colledge or y^t his foundation woold prove disproportionable to other fellowships and schollerships. Yet if he should not, is not 20^{li} for a fellowes & 5^{li} for a schollers maintenance better then nothing & y^e want of so much to increase the maintenance of the number of your students. I presume you will vnderstand my honest meeninge in y^t I write.

I write from Theobalds, but god willing when I come to London on Tewsdays I will send for my L. of Exeter & stay his goinge to y^e L. you wott of before I heare againe from you. If he be not wth him before y^t tyme. I will also speak wth Mr Lane. I desire to heare from you & will expect it on thursday at y^e fardest by y^e Carrier. So wth my love to your selfe & all our freinds. *Nos Deo* & I rest

your very louinge freinde
R. DUNELM:

from y^e Court at
Theobalds. Novemb:

9. 1623.

My hon. good L.

Indeed I marvailed at the preamble of your lres. but I did much more wonder at the contents of the same. My L. for the busines itself thus it standeth. I received lres some weekes agoe from my L. of Exeter, signifying a further purpose of the hon: founder of our librarye for another foundation of fellowship & schollership in our Colledge, in w^{ch} lres also his l^p propounded certain doubts concerning the same w^{ch} he referred to our consideration. First whether 60^l per añ rack'd

would be sufficient to ye perpetuall maintenance of 2 fellowes & 4 Schollers, secondly whither our statutes required of such fundations a fourth part to y^e Colledge, these propositions I made knowen to y^e seniours, who for the first thought that 60^{li} añ was wth the lest, and for the other they hoold the statute directly affirmative, we referred this answer to both to be delivered to my L. of Exeter by Mr Lane who I make no question delivered it faythfully wth all due respect to y^e charitable intention of our hon. benefactour, so as I hope no iust exception can be taken against vs or the Colledge, ther are now at London most of our seniours Mr Lane, Mr Burnell, Mr Spell, Mr Horsmanden & Mr Price, if your l^p would be pleased to send for them and conferr wth them of the premises I make no doubt but they will geue your L. good satisfaction therein and whatsoever your l^p and they shall think fitt to be done therein I for my selfe will most willing assent therevnto.

Now I beseech your l^p to iudge charitable of our deeds we no way respect our owne private benefit but have some care of y^e publick good of the societie and Colledg wherein if your iudgment and conscience find vs ouer strict direct vs better and you shall find vs redde to yeald to reason.

If it shall please your l^p to visite St John's in the tyme of his M^a being in these parts I willingly bestow y^e best entermet my poor meanes can afford, and then I shall haue tyme more fully to satisfy your l^p in these busines.

Salutem in Xro

Sr, Mr Spell and my self could never as yet find opportunity of accesse, or speach to my Lo: Keeper & I wish that Mr Lane had found the like difficulty, for he having had accesse & speach vttered some words, w^{ch} his l^p took in ill part, as I vnderstand by my lo: of Durham, who out of his plenitude of well wishing for yo^u & the Colledge advertised yo^u thereof, as I am told.

I trust when I speake wth my lo: Keeper to appease his lo^p: & thereof I shall certify yo^u by Mr Spell at his returne. For I meane to tell his lo^p: that I thinke there nether hath bene proffer made to the Colledg as yet, of his intended bounty for fellowships & Schollerships, nor returne from the Colledg of there refusal of any such proferr, when it shalbe

made. All that I know to have passed in this busynes hath bene only certeyne propositions made by myself to yo^u about the acceptance of such a gift, vpon those three proposed conditions, wherevnto I desyred only your opinion, & no act eth^r of acceptance or refusall, w^{ch} yo^u have not as yet returned vnto me. So that his lo^p: (as I will tell him) hath no cause, as yet to be displeased, at any thing that is done.

Mr Ridding cane tell yo^u all our newes here & so will ease me of writing the same.

Comendations from myself & wife to yo^u & Do^r Allott—
I rest ever

Drury Lane—9^{bris}—14
1623.

yo^{rs} assured
VALEN: EXON;

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)

SILENCE IS GOLDEN.

A translation of Mr T. R. Glover's prize epigram (Eagle xvi, 579).

Two youths, equal in wealth, in beauty and family
equal,

Pierced by the self-same shaft, sought for the hand
of a maid.

This one with torrents of words, with eager piteous
pleadings,

Tenderly pressing his suit—nought with the fair one
prevailed.

Not so the other, the victor—the maiden coyly
consenting—

Silently taking her hand, silently kissing her lips.

F. A. BRUTON.



TWO SONNETS.

THE love I bear to you so fills my thought,
That I would gladly lay me down and die,
If, by so doing, there would pass you by
All those strange evils with which life is fraught.
Ah! sweet my love, your love to me has brought
Such happiness as makes the heaven more nigh,
And all things else in earth, and sea, and sky,
Seem only for your service to be wrought.

Nor will I flatter what I love so well,
By forced comparison to that or this;
Against your truth such flattery were sin.
I will but say, that ever with me dwell
Your hands, your hair, your eyes, your lips, your kiss,
And your remembered beauty folds me in.

A million forms of life float in the air,
Swim in the waters, move upon the earth,
From birth to death, and then from death to birth,
Urged onwards by great nature's fostering care.
Her law it seems that everything must bear
Part in some onward process, nor be worth
Aught for itself, nor dying leave a dearth,
But new successive forms her garment wear.
We see the day dawn new eternally,
And dying life to new forms new life lend.
We dream hereafter friend may still know friend,
And all things else we hope for; yet are we
Borne by a mighty current towards the sea
Where all things meet and mingle and have end.

C. SAPSWORTH.



THE HUMOUR OF HOMER.*

THE first of the two great poems commonly ascribed to Homer is called the *Iliad*—a title which we may be sure was not given it by the author. It professes to treat of a quarrel between Agamemnon and Achilles that broke out while the Greeks were besieging the city of Troy, and it does, indeed, deal largely with the consequences of this quarrel; whether, however, the ostensible subject did not conceal another that was nearer the poet's heart—I mean the last days, death, and burial of Hector—is a point that I cannot determine. Nor yet can I determine how much of the *Iliad* as we now have it is by Homer, and how much by a later writer or writers. This is a very vexed question, but I myself believe the *Iliad* to be mainly by a single poet.

The second poem commonly ascribed to the same author is called the *Odyssey*. It deals with the adventures of Ulysses during his ten years of wandering after Troy had fallen. These two works have of late years been believed to be by different authors. The *Iliad* is now generally held to be the older work by some one or two hundred years.

The leading ideas of the *Iliad* are love, war, and plunder, though this last is less insisted on than the other two. The key-note is struck with a woman's charms, and a quarrel among men for their possession.

* A lecture delivered at the Working Men's College, Great Ormond Street, London, January 30th, 1892.

It is a woman who is at the bottom of the Trojan war itself. Woman throughout the *Iliad* is a being to be loved, teased, laughed at, and if necessary carried off. We are told in one place of a fine bronze cauldron for heating water which was worth twenty oxen, whereas a few lines lower down a good serviceable maid-of-all-work is valued at four oxen. I think there is a spice of malicious humour in this valuation, and am confirmed in this opinion by noting that though woman in the *Iliad* is on one occasion depicted as a wife so faithful and affectionate that nothing more perfect can be found either in real life or fiction, yet as a general rule she is drawn as teasing, scolding, thwarting, contradicting, and hoodwinking the sex that has the effrontery to deem itself her lord and master. Whether or no this view may have arisen from any domestic difficulties between Homer and his wife is a point which again I find it impossible to determine.

We cannot refrain from contemplating such possibilities. If we are to be at home with Homer there must be no sitting on the edge of one's chair dazzled by the splendour of his reputation. He was after all only a literary man, and those who occupy themselves with letters must approach him as a very honoured member of their own fraternity, but still as one who must have felt, thought, and acted much as themselves. He struck oil, while we for the most part succeed in boring only; still we are his literary brethren, and if we would read his lines intelligently we must also read between them. That one so shrewd, and yet a dreamer of such dreams as have been vouchsafed to few indeed besides himself—that one so genially sceptical, and so given to looking into the heart of a matter, should have been in such perfect harmony with his surroundings as to think himself in the best of all possible worlds—this is not believable. The world is always more or less out of joint to the poet—generally more so; and unfortunately he always thinks it more or less his business to set it

right—generally more so. We are all of us more or less poets—generally, indeed, less so; still we feel and think, and to think at all is to be out of harmony with much that we think about. We may be sure, then, that Homer had his full share of troubles, and also that traces of these abound up and down his work if we could only identify them, for everything that every one does is in some measure a portrait of himself; but here comes the difficulty—not to read between the lines, not to try and detect the hidden features of the writer—this is to be a dull, unsympathetic, incurious reader; and on the other hand to try and read between them is to be in danger of running after every Will o' the Wisp that conceit may raise for our delusion.

I believe it will help you better to understand the broad humour of the *Iliad*, which we shall presently reach, if you will allow me to say a little more about the general characteristics of the poem. Over and above the love and war that are his main themes, there is another which the author never loses sight of—I mean distrust and dislike of the ideas of his time as regards the gods and omens. No poet ever made gods in his own image more defiantly than the author of the *Iliad*. In the likeness of man created he them, and the only excuse for him is that he obviously desired his readers not to take them seriously. This at least is the impression he leaves upon his reader, and when so great a man as Homer leaves an impression it must be presumed that he does so intentionally. It may be almost said that he has made the gods take the worse, not the better, side of man's nature upon them, and to be in all respects as we ourselves—yet without virtue. It should be noted, however, that the gods on the Trojan side are treated far more leniently than those who help the Greeks.

The chief gods on the Grecian side are Juno, Minerva, and Neptune. Juno, as you will shortly see, is a scolding wife, who in spite of all Jove's bluster wears

the breeches, or tries exceedingly hard to do so. Minerva is an angry termagant—mean, mischief-making, and vindictive. She begins by pulling Achilles' hair, and later on she knocks the helmet from off the head of Mars. She hates Venus, and tells the Grecian hero Diomedes that he had better not wound any of the other gods, but that he is to hit Venus if he can, which he presently does 'because he sees that she is feeble and not like Minerva or Bellona.' Neptune is a bitter hater.

Apollo, Mars, Venus, Diana, and Jove, so far as his wife will let him, are on the Trojan side. These, as I have said, meet with better, though still somewhat contemptuous, treatment at the poet's hand. Jove, however, is being mocked and laughed at from first to last, and if one moral can be drawn from the *Iliad* more clearly than another, it is that he is only to be trusted to a very limited extent. Homer's position, in fact, as regards divine interference is the very opposite of David's. David writes, "Put not your trust in princes nor in any child of man; there is no sure help but from the Lord." With Homer it is, "Put not your trust in Jove neither in any omen from heaven; there is but one good omen—to fight for one's country. Fortune favours the brave; heaven helps those who help themselves."

The god who comes off best is Vulcan, the lame, hobbling, old blacksmith, who is the laughing-stock of all the others, and whose exquisitely graceful skilful workmanship forms such an effective contrast to the uncouth exterior of the workman. Him, as a man of genius and an artist, and furthermore as a somewhat despised artist, Homer treats, if with playfulness, still with respect, in spite of the fact that circumstances have thrown him more on the side of the Greeks than of the Trojans, with whom I understand Homer's sympathies mainly to lie.

The poet either dislikes music or is at best insensible

to it. Great poets very commonly are so. Achilles, indeed, does on one occasion sing to his own accompaniment on the lyre, but we are not told that it was any pleasure to hear him, and Patroclus, who was in the tent at the time, was not enjoying it; he was only waiting for Achilles to leave off. But though not fond of music, Homer has a very keen sense of the beauties of nature, and is constantly referring both in and out of season to all manner of homely incidents that are as familiar to us as to himself. Sparks in the train of a shooting-star; a cloud of dust upon a high road; foresters going out to cut wood in a forest; the shrill cry of the cicale; children making walls of sand on the sea-shore, or teasing wasps when they have found a wasp's nest; a poor but very honest woman who gains a pittance for her children by selling wool, and weighs it very carefully; a child clinging to its mother's dress and crying to be taken up and carried—none of these things escape him. Neither in the *Iliad* nor the *Odyssey* do we ever receive so much as a hint as to the time of year at which any of the events described are happening; but on one occasion the author of the *Iliad* really has told us that it was a very fine day, and this not from a business point of view, but out of pure regard to the weather for its own sake.

With one more observation I will conclude my preliminary remarks about the *Iliad*. I cannot find its author within the four corners of the work itself. I believe the writer of the *Odyssey* to appear in the poem as a prominent and very fascinating character whom we shall presently meet, but there is no one in the *Iliad* on whom I can put my finger with even a passing idea that he may be the author. Still, if under some severe penalty I were compelled to find him, I should say it was just possible that he might consider his own lot to have been more or less like that which he forecasts for Astyanax, the infant son of Hector. At any rate his intimate acquaintance

with the topography of Troy, which is now well ascertained, and still more his obvious attempt to excuse the non-existence of a great wall which, according to his story, ought to be there and which he knew had never existed, so that no trace could remain, while there were abundant traces of all the other features he describes—these facts convince me that he was in all probability a native of the Troad, or country round Troy. His plausibly concealed Trojan sympathies, and more particularly the aggravated exaggeration with which the flight of Hector is described, suggests to me, coming as they do from an astute and humorous writer, that he may have been a Trojan, at any rate by the mother's side, made captive, enslaved, compelled to sing the glories of his captors, and determined so to overdo them that if his masters cannot see through the irony others sooner or later shall. This, however, is highly speculative, and there are other views that are *perhaps* more true, but which I cannot now consider.

I will now ask you to form your own opinions as to whether Homer is or is not a shrewd and humorous writer.

Achilles, whose quarrel with Agamemnon is the ostensible subject of the poem, is son to a marine goddess named Thetis, who had rendered Jove an important service at a time when he was in great difficulties. Achilles, therefore, begs his mother Thetis to go up to Jove and ask him to let the Trojans discomfit the Greeks for a time, so that Agamemnon may find he cannot get on without Achilles' help, and may thus be brought to reason.

Thetis tells her son that for the moment there is nothing to be done, inasmuch as the gods are all of them away from home. They are gone to pay a visit to Oceanus in Central Africa, and will not be back for another ten or twelve days; she will see what can be done, however, as soon as ever they return.

This in due course she does, going up to Olympus and laying hold of Jove by the knee and by the chin. I may say in passing that it is still a common Italian form of salutation to catch people by the chin. Twice during the last summer I have been so seized in token of affectionate greeting, once by a lady and once by a gentleman.

Thetis tells her tale to Jove, and concludes by saying that he is to say straight out 'yes' or 'no' whether he will do what she asks. Of course he can please himself, but she should like to know how she stands.

"It will be a plaguy business," answers Jove, "for me to offend Juno and put up with all the bitter tongue she will give me. As it is, she is always nagging at me and saying I help the Trojans, still, go away now at once before she finds out that you have been here, and leave the rest to me. See, I nod my head to you, and this is the most solemn form of covenant into which I can enter. I never go back upon it, nor shilly-shally with anybody when I have once nodded my head." Which, by the way, amounts to an admission that he does shilly-shally sometimes.

Then he frowns and nods, shaking the hair on his immortal head till Olympus rocks again. Thetis goes off under the sea and Jove returns to his own palace. All the other gods stand up when they see him coming, for they do not dare to remain sitting while he passes, but Juno knows he has been hatching mischief against the Greeks with Thetis, so she attacks him in the following words:

"You traitorous scoundrel," she exclaims, "which of the gods have you been taking into your counsel now? You are always trying to settle matters behind my back, and never tell me, if you can help it, a single word about your designs."

"Juno," replied the father of gods and men, "you must not expect to be told everything that I am

thinking about: you are my wife, it is true, but you might not be able always to understand my meaning; in so far as it is proper for you to know of my intentions you are the first person to whom I communicate them either among the gods or among mankind, but there are certain points which I reserve entirely for myself, and the less you try to pry into these, or meddle with them, the better for you."

"Dread son of Saturn," answered Juno, "what in the world are you talking about? I meddle and pry? No one, I am sure, can have his own way in everything more absolutely than you have. Still I have a strong misgiving that the old merman's daughter Thetis has been talking you over. I saw her hugging your knees this very self-same morning, and I suspect you have been promising her to kill any number of people down at the Grecian ships, in order to gratify Achilles."

"Wife," replied Jove, "I can do nothing but you suspect me. You will not do yourself any good, for the more you go on like that the more I dislike you, and it may fare badly with you. If I mean to have it so, I mean to have it so, you had better therefore sit still and hold your tongue as I tell you, for if I once begin to lay my hands about you, there is not a god in heaven who will be of the smallest use to you."

When Juno heard this, she thought it better to submit, so she sat down without a word, but all the gods throughout Jove's mansion were very much perturbed. Presently the cunning workman Vulcan tried to pacify his mother Juno, and said, "It will never do for you two to go on quarrelling and setting heaven in an uproar about a pack of mortals. The thing will not bear talking about. If such counsels are to prevail a god will not be able to get his dinner in peace. Let me then advise my mother (and I am sure it is her own opinion) to make her peace with my dear father, lest he should scold her

still further, and spoil our banquet; for if he does wish to turn us all out there can be no question about his being perfectly able to do so. Say something civil to him, therefore, and then perhaps he will not hurt us."

As he spoke he took a large cup of nectar and put it into his mother's hands, saying, "Bear it, my dear mother, and make the best of it. I love you dearly and should be very sorry to see you get a thrashing. I should not be able to help you, for my father Jove is not a safe person to differ from. You know once before when I was trying to help you he caught me by the foot and chucked me from the heavenly threshold. I was all day long falling from morn to eve, but at sunset I came to ground on the island of Lemnos, and there was very little life left in me, till the Sintians came and tended me."

On this Juno smiled, and with a laugh took the cup from her son's hand. Then Vulcan went about among all other gods drawing nectar for them from his goblet, and they laughed immoderately as they saw him bustling about the heavenly mansion.

Then presently the gods go home to bed, each one in his own house that Vulcan had cunningly built for him or her. Finally Jove himself went to the bed which he generally occupied; and Juno his wife went with him.

There is another quarrel between Jove and Juno at the beginning of the fourth book.

The gods are sitting on the golden floor of Jove's palace and drinking one another's health in the nectar with which Hebe from time to time supplies them. Jove begins to tease Juno, and to provoke her with some sarcastic remarks that are pointed at her though not addressed to her directly.

"Menelaus," he exclaims, "has two good friends among the goddesses, Juno and Minerva, but they only sit still and look on, while Venus on the other

hand takes much better care of Paris, and defends him when he is in danger. She has only just this moment been rescuing him when he made sure he was at death's door, for the victory really did lie with Menelaus. We must think what we are to do about all this. Shall we renew strife between the combatants or shall we make them friends again? I think the best plan would be for the City of Priam to remain unpillaged, but for Menelaus to have his wife Helen sent back to him."

Minerva and Juno groaned in spirit when they heard this. They were sitting side by side, and thinking what mischief they could do the Trojans. Minerva for her part said not one word, but sat scowling at her father, for she was in a furious passion with him, but Juno could not contain herself, so she said—

"What, pray, son of Saturn, is all this about? Is my trouble then to go for nothing, and all the pains that I have taken, to say nothing of my horses, and the way we have sweated and toiled to get the people together against Priam and his children? You can do as you please, but you must not expect all of us to agree with you."

And Jove answered, "Wife, what harm have Priam and Priam's children done you that you rage so furiously against them, and want to sack their city? Will nothing do for you but you must eat Priam with his sons and all the Trojans into the bargain? Have it your own way then, for I will not quarrel with you—only remember what I tell you: if at any time I want to sack a city that belongs to any friend of yours, it will be no use your trying to hinder me, you will have to let me do it, for I only yield to you now with the greatest reluctance. If there was one city under the sun which I respected more than another it was Troy with its king and people. My altars there have never been without the savour of fat or of burnt sacrifice and all my dues were paid."

"My own favorite cities," answered Juno, "are Argos, Sparta, and Mycenæ. Sack them whenever you may be displeased with them. I shall not make the smallest protest against your doing so. It would be no use if I did, for you are much stronger than I am, only I will not submit to seeing my own work wasted. I am a goddess of the same race as yourself. I am Saturn's eldest daughter and am not only nearly related to you in blood, but I am wife to yourself, and you are king over the gods. Let it be a case, then, of give and take between us, and the other gods will follow our lead. Tell Minerva, therefore, to go down at once and set the Greeks and Trojans by the ears again, and let her so manage it that the Trojans shall break their oaths and be the aggressors."

This is the very thing to suit Minerva, so she goes at once and persuades the Trojans to break their oath.

In a later book we are told that Jove has positively forbidden the gods to interfere further in the struggle. Juno therefore determines to hoodwink him. First she bolted herself inside her own room on the top of Mount Ida and had a thorough good wash. Then she scented herself, brushed her golden hair, put on her very best dress and all her jewels. When she had done this, she went to Venus and besought her for the loan of her charms.

"You must not be angry with me, Venus," she began, "for being on the Grecian side while you are yourself on the Trojan; but you know every one falls in love with you at once, and I want you to lend me some of your attractions. I have to pay a visit at the world's end to Oceanus and Mother Tethys. They took me in and were very good to me when Jove turned Saturn out of heaven and shut him up under the sea. They have been quarrelling this long time past and will not speak to one another. So I must go and see them, for if I can only make them friends again I am sure that they will be grateful to me for ever afterwards."

Venus thought this reasonable, so she took off her girdle and lent it to Juno, an act by the way which argues more good nature than prudence on her part. Then Juno goes down to Thrace, and in search of Sleep the brother of Death. She finds him and shakes hands with him. Then she tells him she is going up to Olympus to make love to Jove, and that while she is occupying his attention Sleep is to send him off into a deep slumber.

Sleep says he dares not do it. He would lull any of the other gods, but Juno must remember that she had got him into a great scrape once before in this way, and Jove hurled the gods about all over the palace, and would have made an end of him once for all, if he had not fled under the protection of Night, whom Jove did not venture to offend.

Juno bribes him, however, with a promise that if he will consent she will marry him to the youngest of the Graces, Pasithea. On this he yields; the pair then go up to the top of Mount Ida, and Sleep gets into a high pine tree just in front of Jove.

As soon as Jove sees Juno, armed as she for the moment was with all the attractions of Venus, he falls desperately in love with her, and says she is the only goddess he ever really loved. True, there had been the wife of Ixion and Danae, and Europa and Semele, and Alcmena, and Latona, not to mention herself in days gone by, but he never loved any of these as he now loved her, in spite of his having been married to her for so many years. What then does she want?

Juno tells him the same rigmarole about Oceanus and Mother Tethys that she had told Venus, and when she has done Jove tries to embrace her.

"What," exclaims Juno, "kiss me in such a public place as the top of Mount Ida! Impossible! I could never shew my face in Olympus again, but I have a private room of my own and"—"What nonsense, my love!" exclaims the sire of gods and men as he catches

her in his arms. On this Sleep sends him into a deep slumber, and Juno then sends Sleep to bid Neptune go off to help the Greeks at once.

When Jove awakes and finds the trick that has been played upon him, he is very angry and blusters a good deal as usual, but somehow or another it turns out that he has got to stand it and make the best of it.

In an earlier book he has said that he is not surprised at anything Juno may do, for she always has crossed him and always will; but he cannot put up with such disobedience from his own daughter Minerva. Somehow or another, however, here too as usual it turns out that he has got to stand it. "And then," Minerva explains in yet another place (Δ 373), "I suppose he will be calling me his grey-eyed darling again, presently."

Towards the end of the poem the gods have a set-to among themselves. Minerva sends Mars sprawling, Venus comes to his assistance, but Minerva knocks her down and leaves her. Neptune challenges Apollo, but Apollo says it is not proper for a god to fight his own uncle, and declines the contest. His sister Diana taunts him with cowardice, so Juno grips her by the wrist and boxes her ears till she writhes again. Latona, the mother of Apollo and Diana, then challenges Mercury, but Mercury says that he is not going to fight with any of Jove's wives, so if she chooses to say she has beaten him she is welcome to do so. Then Latona picks up poor Diana's bow and arrows that have fallen from her during her encounter with Juno, and Diana meanwhile flies up to the knees of her father Jove, sobbing and sighing till her ambrosial robe trembles all around her.

Jove drew her towards him, and smiling pleasantly exclaimed, "My dear child, which of the heavenly beings has been wicked enough to behave in this way to you, as though you had been doing something naughty?"

"Your wife Juno," answered Diana, "has been ill-treating me; all our quarrels always begin with her."

The above extracts must suffice as examples of the kind of divine comedy in which Homer brings the gods and goddesses upon the scene. Among mortals the humour, what there is of it, is confined mainly to the grim taunts which the heroes fling at one another when they are fighting, and more especially to crowing over a fallen foe. The most subtle passage is the one in which Briseis, the captive woman about whom Achilles and Agamemnon have quarrelled, is restored by Agamemnon to Achilles. Briseis on her return to the tent of Achilles finds that while she has been with Agamemnon, Patroclus has been killed by Hector, and his dead body is now lying in state. She flings herself upon the corpse and exclaims—

"How one misfortune does keep falling upon me after another! I saw the man to whom my father and mother had married me killed before my eyes, and my three own dear brothers perished along with him; but you, Patroclus, even when Achilles was sacking our city and killing my husband, told me that I was not to cry; for you said that Achilles himself should marry me, and take me back with him to Phthia, where we should have a wedding feast among the Myrmidons. You were always kind to me, and I should never cease to grieve for you."

This may of course be seriously intended, but Homer was an acute writer, and if we had met with such a passage in Thackeray we should have taken him to mean that so long as a woman can get a new husband, she does not much care about losing the old one—a sentiment which I hope no one will imagine that I for one moment endorse or approve of, and which I can only explain as a piece of sarcasm aimed possibly at Mrs Homer.

And now let us turn to the *Odyssey*, a work which I

myself think of as the *Iliad's* better half or wife. Here we have a poem of more varied interest, instinct with not less genius, and on the whole I should say, if less robust, nevertheless of still greater fascination—one, moreover, the irony of which is pointed neither at gods nor woman, but with one single and perhaps intercalated exception, at man. Gods and women may sometimes do wrong things, but, except as regards the intrigue between Mars and Venus just referred to, they are never laughed at. The scepticism of the *Iliad* is that of Hume or Gibbon; that of the *Odyssey* (if any) is like the occasional mild irreverence of the Vicar's daughter. When Jove says he will do a thing, there is no uncertainty about his doing it. Juno hardly appears at all, and when she does she never quarrels with her husband. Minerva has more to do than any of the other gods or goddesses, but she has nothing in common with the Minerva whom we have already seen in the *Iliad*. In the *Odyssey* she is the fairy god-mother who seems to have no object in life but to protect Ulysses and Telemachus, and keep them straight at any touch and turn of difficulty. If she has any other function, it is to be patroness of the arts and of all intellectual development. The Minerva of the *Odyssey* may indeed sit on a rafter like a swallow and hold up her ægis to strike panic into the suitors while Ulysses kills them; but she is a perfect lady, and would no more knock Mars and Venus down one after the other than she would stand on her head. She is, in fact, a distinct person in all respects from the Minerva of the *Iliad*. Of the remaining gods Neptune, as the persecutor of the hero, comes worst off; but even he is treated as though he were a very important person.

In the *Odyssey* the gods no longer live in houses and sleep in four-post bedsteads, but the conception of their abode, like that of their existence altogether, is far more spiritual. Nobody knows exactly where they live, but they say it is in Olympus, where there is neither

rain nor hail nor snow, and the wind never beats roughly; but it abides in everlasting sunshine, and in great peacefulness of light wherein the blessed gods are illumined for ever and ever. It is hardly possible to conceive anything more different from the Olympus of the *Iliad*.

Another very material point of difference between the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* lies in the fact that the Homer of the *Iliad* always knows what he is talking about, while the supposed Homer of the *Odyssey* often makes mistakes that betray an almost incredible ignorance of detail. Thus the giant Polyphemus drives in his ewes home from their pasture, and milks them. The lambs of course have not been running with them; they have been left in the yards, so they have had nothing to eat. When he has milked the ewes, the giant lets each one of them have her lamb—to get, I suppose, what strippings it can, and beyond this what milk the ewe may yield during the night. In the morning, however, Polyphemus milks the ewes again. Hence it is plain either that he expected his lambs to thrive on one pull *per diem* at a milked ewe, and to be kind enough not to suck their mothers, though left with them all night through, or else that the writer of the *Odyssey* had very hazy notions about the relations between lambs and ewes, and of the ordinary methods of procedure on an upland dairy-farm.

In nautical matters the same inexperience is betrayed. The writer knows all about the corn and wine that must be put on board; the store-room in which these are kept and the getting of them are described inimitably, but there the knowledge ends; the other things put on board are “the things that are generally taken on board ships.” So on a voyage we are told that the sailors do whatever is wanted doing, but we have no details. There is a shipwreck, which does duty more than once without the alteration of a word. I have seen such a shipwreck at Drury Lane. Anyone, moreover, who

reads any authentic account of actual adventures will perceive at once that those of the *Odyssey* are the creation of one who has had no history. Ulysses has to make a raft; he makes it about as broad as they generally make a good big ship, but we do not seem to have been at the pains to measure a good big ship.

I will add no more however on this head. The leading characteristics of the *Iliad*, as we saw, were love, war, and plunder. The leading idea of the *Odyssey* is the infatuation of man, and the key-note is struck in the opening paragraph, where we are told how the sailors of Ulysses must needs, in spite of every warning, kill and eat the cattle of the sun-god, and perished accordingly.

A few lines lower down the same note is struck with even greater emphasis. The gods have met in council, and Jove happens at the moment to be thinking of Ægisthus, who had met his death at the hand of Agamemnon's son Orestes, in spite of the solemn warning that Jove had sent him through the mouth of Mercury. It does not seem necessary for Jove to turn his attention to Clytemnestra, the partner of Ægisthus's guilt. Of this lady we are presently told that she was naturally of an excellent disposition, and would never have gone wrong but for the loss of the protector in whose charge Agamemnon had left her. When she was left alone without an adviser—well, if a base designing man took to flattering and misleading her—what else could be expected? The infatuation of man, with its corollary, the superior excellence of woman, is the leading theme; next to this come art, religion, and, I am almost ashamed to add, money. There is no love-business in the *Odyssey* except the return of a bald elderly married man to his elderly wife and grown-up son after an absence of twenty years, and furious at having been robbed of so much money during his absence. But this can hardly be called love-business; it is at the utmost domesticity. There is a charming young princess,

Nausicaa, but though she affects a passing tenderness for the elderly hero of her creation, as soon as Minerva has curled his bald old hair for him and tittivated him up all over, she makes it abundantly plain that she will not look at a single one of her actual flesh and blood admirers. There is a leading young gentleman, Telemachus, who is nothing if he is not *πεπνυμένος*, or canny, well-principled, and discreet; he has an amiable and most sensible young male friend who says that he does not like crying at meal times—he will cry in the forenoon on an empty stomach as much as anyone pleases, but he cannot attend properly to his dinner and cry at the same time. Well, there is no lady provided either for this nice young man or for Telemachus. They are left high and dry as bachelors. Two goddesses indeed, Circe and Calypso, do one after the other take possession of Ulysses, but the way in which he accepts a situation which after all was none of his seeking, and which it is plain he does not care two straws about, is I believe dictated solely by a desire to exhibit the easy infidelity of Ulysses himself in contrast with the unswerving constancy and fidelity of his wife Penelope. Throughout the *Odyssey* the men do not really care for women, nor the women for men; they have to pretend to do so now and again, but it is a got-up thing, and the general attitude of the sexes towards one another is very much that of Helen, who says that her husband Menelaus is really not deficient in person or understanding: or again of Penelope herself, who, on being asked by Ulysses on his return what she thought of him, said that she did not think very much of him nor very little of him; in fact, she did not think much about him one way or the other. True, later on she relents and becomes more effusive; in fact, when she and Ulysses sat up talking in bed and Ulysses told her the story of his adventures, she never went to sleep once. Ulysses never had to nudge her with his elbow and say, "Come, wake up, Penelope, you are not listening"; but, in spite

of the devotion exhibited here, the love-business in the *Odyssey* is artificial and described by one who had never felt it, whereas in the *Iliad* it is spontaneous and obviously genuine, as by one who knows all about it perfectly well. The love-business in fact of the *Odyssey* is turned on as we turn on the gas—when we cannot get on without it, but not otherwise.

A fascinating brilliant girl, who naturally adopts for her patroness the blue-stocking Minerva; a man-hatress, as clever girls so often are, and determined to pay the author of the *Iliad* out for his treatment of her sex by insisting on its superior moral, not to say intellectual, capacity, and on the self-sufficient imbecillity of man unless he has a woman always at his elbow to keep him tolerably straight and in his proper place—this, and not the musty fusty old bust we see in libraries, is the kind of person who I believe wrote the *Odyssey*. Of course in reality the work must be written by a man, because they say so at Oxford and Cambridge, and they know everything down in Oxford and Cambridge; but I venture to say that if the *Odyssey* were to appear anonymously for the first time now, and to be sent round to the papers for review, there is not even a professional critic who would not see that it is a woman's writing and not a man's. But letting this pass, I can hardly doubt, for reasons which I gave in yesterday's *Athenæum*, and for others that I cannot now insist upon, that the poem was written by a native of Trapani on the coast of Sicily, near Marsala. Fancy what the position of a young, ardent, brilliant woman must have been in a small Sicilian sea-port, say some eight or nine hundred years before the birth of Christ. It makes one shudder to think of it. Night after night she hears the dreary blind old bard Demodocus drawl out his interminable recitals taken from our present *Iliad*, or from some other of the many poems now lost that dealt with the adventures of the Greeks before Troy or on their homeward journey. Man and his doings! always the same old story, and

woman always to be treated either as a toy or as a beast of burden, or at any rate as an incubus. Why not sing of woman also as she is when she is unattached and free from the trammels and persecutions of this tiresome tyrant, this insufferably self-conceited bore and booby, man?

"I wish, my dear," exclaims her mother Arete, after one of these little outbreaks, "that you would do it yourself. I am sure you could do it beautifully if you would only give your mind to it."

"Very well, mother," she replies, "and I will bring in all about you and father, and how I go out for a washing-day with the maids,"—and she kept her word, as I will presently show you.

I should tell you that Ulysses, having got away from the goddess Calypso, with whom he had been living for some seven or eight years on a lonely and very distant island in mid-ocean (and who we are expressly told was not considered respectable by the other gods and goddesses), is shipwrecked on the coast of Phæacia, the chief town of which is Scheria. After swimming some forty-eight hours in the water he effects a landing at the mouth of a stream, and, not having a rag of clothes on his back, covers himself up under a heap of dried leaves and goes to sleep. I will now translate from the *Odyssey* itself.

'So here Ulysses slept, worn out with labour and sorrow; but Minerva went off to the chief town of the Phæacians, a people who used to live in Hypereia near the wicked Cyclops. Now the Cyclops were stronger than they and plundered them, so Nausithous settled them in Scheria far from those who would loot them. He ran a wall round about the city, built houses and temples, and allotted the lands among his people; but he was gathered to his fathers, and the good king Alcinous was now reigning. To his palace then Minerva hastened that she might help Ulysses to get home.

'She went straight to the painted bedroom of Nausicaa, who was daughter to king Alcinous, and lovely as a goddess. Near her there slept two maids in waiting, both very pretty, one on either side of the doorway, which was closed with a beautifully-made door. She took the form of the famous Captain Dymas's daughter, who was a bosom friend of Nausicaa and just her own age; then coming into the room like a breath of wind she stood near the head of the bed and said—

"Nausicaa, what could your mother have been about to have such a lazy daughter? Here are your clothes all lying in disorder, yet you are going to be married almost directly, and should not only be well-dressed yourself, but should see that those about you look clean and tidy also. This is the way to make people speak well of you, and it will please your father and mother, so suppose we make to-morrow a washing day, and begin the first thing in the morning. I will come and help you, for all the best young men among your own people are courting you, and you are not going to remain a maid much longer. Ask your father, then, to have a horse and cart ready for us at daybreak to take the linen and baskets, and you can ride too, which will be much pleasanter for you than walking, for the washing ground is a long way out of the town."

'When she had thus spoken Minerva went back to Olympus. By and by morning came, and as soon as Nausicaa woke she began thinking about her dream. She went to the other end of the house to tell her father and mother all about it, and found them in their own room. Her mother was sitting by the fireside spinning with her maids-in-waiting all around her, and she happened to catch her father just as he was going out to attend a meeting of the Town Council which the Phæacian Aldermen had convened. So she stopped him and said, "Papa, dear, could you manage to let me have a good big waggon? I want to take all our dirty clothes to the river and wash them. You are the chief man

here, so you ought to have a clean shirt on when you attend meetings of the Council. Moreover, you have five sons at home, two of them married and the other three are good-looking young bachelors; you know they always like to have clean linen when they go out to a dance, and I have been thinking about all this."

You will observe that though Nausicaa dreams that she is going to be married shortly, and that all the best young men of Scheria are in love with her, she does not dream that she has fallen in love with any one of them in particular, and that thus every preparation is made for her getting married except the selection of the bridegroom.

You will also note that Nausicaa has to keep her father up to putting a clean shirt on when he ought to have one, whereas her young brothers appear to keep herself up to having a clean shirt ready for them when they want one. These little touches are so life-like and so feminine that they suggest drawing from life by a female member of Alcinous's own family who knew his character from behind the scenes.

I would also say before proceeding further that in some parts of France and Germany it is still the custom to have but one or at most two great washing days in the year. Each household is provided with an enormous quantity of linen, which when dirty is just soaked and rinsed, and then put aside till the great washing day of the year. This is why Nausicaa wants a waggon, and has to go so far afield. If it was only a few collars and a pocket-handkerchief or two she could no doubt have found water enough near at hand. The big spring or autumn wash, however, is evidently intended.

Returning now to the *Odyssey*, when he had heard what Nausicaa wanted Alcinous said—

"You shall have the mules, my love, and whatever else you have a mind for, so be off with you."

'Then he told the servants, and they got the waggon out and harnessed the mules, while the princess brought

the clothes down from the linen room and placed them on the waggon. Her mother got ready a nice basket of provisions with all sorts of good things, and a goat-skin full of wine. The princess now got into the waggon, and her mother gave her a golden cruse of oil that she and her maids might anoint themselves.

'Then Nausicaa took the whip and reins and gave the mules a touch which sent them off at a good pace. They pulled without flagging, and carried not only Nausicaa and her wash of clothes, but the women also who were with her.

'When they got to the river they went to the washing pools, through which even in summer there ran enough pure water to wash any quantity of linen, no matter how dirty. Here they unharnessed the mules and turned them out to feed in the sweet juicy grass that grew by the river-side. They got the clothes out of the waggon, brought them to the water, and vied with one another in treading upon them and banging them about to get the dirt out of them. When they had got them quite clean, they laid them out by the sea-side where the waves had raised a high beach of shingle, and set about washing and anointing themselves with olive oil. Then they got their dinner by the side of the river, and waited for the sun to finish drying the clothes. By and by, after dinner, they took off their head-dresses and began to play at ball, and Nausicaa sang to them.'

I think you will agree with me that there is no haziness—no milking of ewes that have had a lamb with them all night—here. The writer is at home and on her own ground.

'When they had done folding the clothes and were putting the mules to the waggon before starting home again, Minerva thought it was time Ulysses should wake up and see the handsome girl who was to take him to the city of the Phæacians. So the princess threw a ball at one of the maids, which missed the maid and fell into the water. On this they all shouted, and the noise they

made woke up Ulysses, who sate up in his bed of leaves and wondered where in the world he could have got to.

'Then he crept from under the bush beneath which he had slept, broke off a thick bough so as to cover his nakedness, and advanced towards Nausicaa and her maids; these last all ran away, but Nausicaa stood her ground, for Minerva had put courage into her heart, so she kept quite still, and Ulysses could not make up his mind whether it would be better to go up to her, throw himself at her feet, and embrace her knees as a suppliant—[in which case, of course, he would have to drop the bough] or whether it would be better for him to make an apology to her at a reasonable distance, and ask her to be good enough to give him some clothes and show him the way to the town. On the whole he thought it would be better to keep at arm's length, in case the princess should take offence at his coming too near her.'

Let me say in passing that this is one of many passages which have led me to conclude that the *Odyssey* is written by a woman. A girl, such as Nausicaa describes herself, young, unmarried, unattached, and hence, after all, knowing little of what men feel on these matters, having by a cruel freak of inspiration got her hero into such an awkward predicament, might conceivably imagine that he would argue as she represents him, but no man, except such a woman's tailor as could never have written such a masterpiece as the *Odyssey*, would ever get his hero into such an undignified scrape at all, much less represent him as arguing as Ulysses does. I suppose Minerva was so busy making Nausicaa brave that she had no time to put a little sense into Ulysses' head, and remind him that he was nothing if not full of sagacity and resource. To return—

Ulysses now begins with the most judicious apology that his unaided imagination can suggest. "I beg your ladyship's pardon," he exclaims, "but are you

goddess or are you a mortal woman? If you are a goddess and live in heaven, there can be no doubt but you are Jove's daughter Diana, for your face and figure are exactly like hers," and so on in a long speech which I need not further quote from.

"Stranger," replied Nausicaa, as soon as the speech was ended, "you seem to be a very sensible well-disposed person. There is no accounting for luck; Jove gives good or ill to every man, just as he chooses, so you must take your lot, and make the best of it." She then tells him she will give him clothes and everything else that a foreigner in distress can reasonably expect. She calls back her maids, scolds them for running, and tells them to take Ulysses and wash him in the river after giving him something to eat and drink. So the maids give him the little gold cruse of oil and tell him to go and wash himself, and as they seem to have completely recovered from their alarm, Ulysses is compelled to say "Young ladies, please stand a little on one side, that I may wash the brine from off my shoulders and anoint myself with oil; for it is long enough since my skin has had a drop of oil upon it. I cannot wash as long as you keep standing there. I have no clothes on, and it makes me very uncomfortable."

So they stood aside and went and told Nausicaa. Meanwhile (I am translating closely), 'Minerva made him look taller and stronger than before; she gave him some more hair on the top of his head, and made it flow down in curls most beautifully; in fact she glorified him about the head and shoulders as a cunning workman who has studied under Vulcan or Minerva enriches a fine piece of plate by gilding it.'

Again I argue that I am reading a description of as it were a prehistoric Mr Knightley by a not less prehistoric Jane Austen—with this difference that I believe Nausicaa is quietly laughing at her hero and sees through him, whereas Jane Austen takes Mr Knightley seriously.

"Hush, my pretty maids," exclaimed Nausicaa as soon as she saw Ulysses coming back with his hair curled, "hush, for I want to say something. I believe the gods in heaven have sent this man here. There is something very remarkable about him. When I first saw him I thought him quite plain and commonplace, and now I consider him one of the handsomest men I ever saw in my life. I should like my future husband [who, it is plain, then, is not yet decided upon] to be just such another as he is, if he would only stay here, and not want to go away. However, give him something to eat and drink."

Nausicaa now says they must be starting homeward; so she tells Ulysses that she will drive on first herself, but that he is to follow after her with the maids. She does not want to be seen coming into the town with him; and then follows another passage which clearly shows that for all the talk she has made about getting married she has no present intention of changing her name.

"I am afraid," she says, "of the gossip and scandal which may be set on foot about me behind my back, for there are some very ill-natured people in the town, and some low fellow, if he met us, might say 'Who is this fine-looking stranger who is going about with Nausicaa? Where did she pick him up? I suppose she is going to marry him, or perhaps he is some shipwrecked sailor from foreign parts; or has some god come down from heaven in answer to her prayers, and she is going to live with him? It would be a good thing if she would take herself off and find a husband somewhere else, for she will not look at one of the many excellent young Phæacians who are in love with her'; and I could not complain, for I should myself think ill of any girl whom I saw going about with men unknown to her father and mother, and without having been married to him in the face of all the world."

This passage could never have been written by the local bard, who was in great measure dependent on Nausicaa's family; he would never speak thus of his patron's daughter; either the passage is Nausicaa's apology for herself, written by herself, or it is pure invention, and this last, considering the close adherence to the actual topography of Trapani on the Sicilian Coast, and a great deal else that I cannot lay before you here, appears to me improbable.

Nausicaa then gives Ulysses directions by which he can find her father's house. "When you have got past the courtyard," she says, "go straight through the main hall, till you come to my mother's room. You will find her sitting by the fire and spinning her purple wool by firelight. She will make a lovely picture as she leans back against a column with her maids ranged behind her. Facing her stands my father's seat in which he sits and topos like an immortal god. Never mind him, but go up to my mother and lay your hands upon her knees, if you would be forwarded on your homeward voyage." From which I conclude that Arete ruled Alcinous, and Nausicaa ruled Arete.

Ulysses follows his instructions aided by Minerva, who makes him invisible as he passes through the town and through the crowds of Phæacian guests who are feasting in the king's palace. When he has reached the queen, the cloak of thick darkness falls off, and he is revealed to all present, kneeling at the feet of Queen Arete, to whom he makes his appeal. It has already been made apparent in a passage extolling her virtue at some length, but which I have not been able to quote, that Queen Arete is, in the eyes of the writer, a much more important person than her husband Alcinous.

Every one, of course, is very much surprised at seeing Ulysses, but after a little discussion, from which it appears that the writer considers Alcinous to be a

person who requires a good deal of keeping straight in other matters besides clean linen, it is settled that Ulysses shall be fêted on the following day and then escorted home. Ulysses now has supper and remains with Alcinous and Arete after the other guests are gone away for the night. So the three sit by the fire while the servants take away the things, and Arete is the first to speak. She has been uneasy for some time about Ulysses' clothes, which she recognised as her own make, and at last she says, "Stranger, there is a question or two that I should like to put to you myself. Who in the world are you? And who gave you those clothes? Did you not say you had come here from beyond the seas?"

Ulysses explains matters, but still withholds his name, nevertheless Alcinous (who seems to have shared in the general opinion that it was high time his daughter got married, and that, provided she married somebody, it did not much matter who the bridegroom might be) exclaimed, "By Father Jove, Minerva, and Apollo, now that I see what kind of a person you are and how exactly our opinions coincide upon every subject, I should so like it if you would stay with us always, marry Nausicaa, and become my son-in-law."

Ulysses turns the conversation immediately, and meanwhile Queen Arete told her maids to put a bed in the corridor, and make it with red blankets, and it was to have at least one counterpane. They were also to put a woollen nightgown for Ulysses. 'The maids took a torch, and made the bed as fast as they could: when they had done so they came up to Ulysses and said, 'This way, sir, if you please, your room is quite ready;' and Ulysses was very glad to hear them say so.'

On the following day Alcinous holds a meeting of the Phæacians and proposes that Ulysses should have a ship got ready to take him home at once: this being settled he invites all the leading people, and the

fifty-two sailors who are to man Ulysses' ship, to come up to his own house, and he will give them a banquet—for which he kills a dozen sheep, eight pigs, and two oxen. Immediately after gorging themselves at the banquet they have a series of athletic competitions, and from this I gather the poem to have been written by one who saw nothing very odd in letting people compete in sports requiring very violent exercise immediately after a heavy meal. Such a course may have been usual in those days, but certainly is not generally adopted in our own.

At the games Alcinous makes himself as ridiculous as he always does, and Ulysses behaves much as the hero of the preceding afternoon might be expected to do—but on his praising the Phæacians towards the close of the proceedings Alcinous says he is a person of such singular judgment that they really must all of them make him a very handsome present. "Twelve of you," he exclaims, "are magistrates, and there is myself—that makes thirteen; suppose we give him each one of us a clean cloak, a tunic, and a talent of gold,"—which in those days was worth about two hundred and fifty pounds.

This is unanimously agreed to, and in the evening, towards sundown, the presents began to make their appearance at the palace of King Alcinous, and the king's sons, perhaps prudently as you will presently see, place them in the keeping of their mother Arete.

When the presents have all arrived, Alcinous says to Arete, "Wife, go and fetch the best chest we have, and put a clean cloak and a tunic in it. In the meantime Ulysses will take a bath."

Arete orders the maids to heat a bath, brings the chest, packs up the raiment and gold which the Phæacians have brought, and adds a cloak and a good tunic as King Alcinous's own contribution.

Yes, but where—and that is what we are never told—is the £250 which he ought to have contributed

as well as the cloak and tunic? And where is the beautiful gold goblet which he had also promised?

"See to the fastening yourself," says Queen Arete to Ulysses, "for fear any one should rob you while you are asleep in the ship."

Ulysses, we may be sure was well aware that Alcinous's £250 was not in the box, nor yet the goblet, but he took the hint at once and made the chest fast without the delay of a moment, with a bond which the cunning goddess Circe had taught him.

He does not seem to have thought his chance of getting the £250 and the goblet, and having to unpack his box again, was so great as his chance of having his box tampered with before he got it away, if he neglected to double-lock it at once and put the key in his pocket. He has always a keen eye to money; indeed the whole *Odyssey* turns on what is substantially a money quarrel, so this time without the prompting of Minerva he does one of the very few sensible things which he does, on his own account, throughout the whole poem.

Supper is now served, and when it is over, Ulysses, pressed by Alcinous, announces his name and begins the story of his adventures.

It is with profound regret that I find myself unable to quote any of the fascinating episodes with which his narrative abounds, but I have said I was going to lecture on the humour of Homer—that is to say of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*—and must not be diverted from my subject. I cannot, however, resist the account which Ulysses gives of his meeting with his mother in Hades, the place of departed spirits, which he has visited by the advice of Circe. His mother comes up to him and asks him how he managed to get into Hades, being still alive. I will translate freely, but quite closely, from Ulysses' own words, as spoken to the Phæacians.

"And I said, 'Mother, I had to come here to consult

the ghost of the old Theban prophet Teiresias, I have never yet been near Greece, nor set foot on my native land, and have had nothing but one long run of ill luck from the day I set out with Agamemnon to fight at Troy. But tell me how you came here yourself? Did you have a long and painful illness or did heaven vouchsafe you a gentle easy passage to eternity? Tell me also about my father and my son? Is my property still in their hands, or has some one else got hold of it who thinks that I shall not return to claim it? How, again, is my wife conducting herself? Does she live with her son and make a home for him, or has she married again?

“My mother answered, ‘Your wife is still mistress of your house, but she is in very great straits and spends the greater part of her time in tears. No one has actually taken possession of your property, and Telemachus still holds it. He has to accept a great many invitations, and gives much the sort of entertainments in return that may be expected from one in his position. Your father remains in the old place, and never goes near the town; he is very badly off, and has neither bed nor bedding, nor a stick of furniture of any kind. In winter he sleeps on the floor in front of the fire with the men, and his clothes are in a shocking state, but in summer, when the warm weather comes on again, he sleeps out in the vineyard on a bed of vine leaves. He takes on very much about your not having returned, and suffers more and more as he grows older: as for me I died of nothing whatever in the world but grief about yourself. There was not a thing the matter with me, but my prolonged anxiety on your account was too much for me, and in the end it just wore me out.’”

In the course of time Ulysses comes to a pause in his narrative and Queen Arete makes a little speech.

“‘What do you think,’ she said to the Phæacians, ‘of such a guest as this? Did you ever see anyone at once so good-looking and so clever? It is true,

indeed, that his visit is paid more particularly to myself, but you all participate in the honour conferred upon us by a visitor of such distinction. Do not be in a hurry to send him off, nor stingy in the presents you make to one in so great need; for you are all of you very well off.’”

You will note that the queen does not say “we are all of *us* very well off.”

Then the hero Echenus, who was the oldest man among them, added a few words of his own. “My friends,” he said, “there cannot be two opinions about the graciousness and sagacity of the remarks that have just fallen from Her Majesty; nevertheless it is with His Majesty King Alcinous that the decision must ultimately rest.”

“The thing shall be done,” exclaimed Alcinous, “if I am still king over the Phæacians. As for our guest, I know he is anxious to resume his journey, still we must persuade him if we can to stay with us until to-morrow, by which time I shall be able to get together the balance of the sum which I mean to press on his acceptance.”

So here we have it straight out that the monarch knew he had only contributed the coat and waistcoat, and did not know exactly how he was to lay his hands on the £250. What with piracy—for we have been told of at least one case in which Alcinous had looted a town and stolen his housemaid Eurymedusa—what with insufficient changes of linen, toying like an immortal god, swaggering at large, and open-handed hospitality, it is plain and by no means surprising that Alcinous is out at elbows; nor can there be a better example of the difference between the occasional broad comedy of the *Iliad* and the delicate but very bitter satire of the *Odyssey* than the way in which the fact that Alcinous is in money difficulties is allowed to steal upon us, as contrasted with the obvious humour of the quarrels between Jove and Juno. At any rate

we can hardly wonder at Ulysses having felt that to a monarch of such mixed character the unfastened box might prove a temptation greater than he could resist. To return, however, to the story—

“If it please your majesty,” said he, in answer to King Alcinous, “I should be delighted to stay here for another twelvemonths, and to accept from your hands the vast treasures and the escort which you are so generous as to promise me. I should obviously gain by doing so, for I should return fuller-handed to my own people and should thus be both more respected and more loved by my acquaintance. Still to receive such presents—”

The king perceived his embarrassment and at once relieved him. “No one,” he exclaimed, “who looks at you can for one moment take you for a charlatan or a swindler. I know there are many of these unscrupulous persons going about just now, with such plausible stories that it is very hard to disbelieve them; there is, however, a finish about your style which convinces me of your good disposition,” and so on for more than I have space to quote; after which Ulyses again proceeds with his adventures.

When he had finished them Alcinous insists that the leading Phæacians should each one of them give Ulysses a still further present of a large kitchen copper and a three-legged stand to set it on, “but,” he continues, “as the expense of all these presents is really too heavy for the purse of any private individual, I shall charge the whole of them on the rates:” literally, “We will repay ourselves by getting it in from among the people, for this is too heavy a present for the purse of a private individual.” And what this can mean except charging it on the rates I do not know.

Of course everyone else sends up his tripod and his cauldron, but we hear nothing about any, either tripod or cauldron, from King Alcinous. He is very fussy next

morning stowing them under the ship’s benches, but his time and trouble seem to be the extent of his contribution. It is hardly necessary to say that Ulysses had to go away without the £250, and that we never hear of the promised goblet being presented. Still he had done pretty well.

I have not quoted anything like all the absurd remarks made by Alcinous, nor shewn you nearly as completely as I could do if I had more time how obviously the writer is quietly laughing at him in her sleeve. She understands his little ways as she understands those of Menelaus, who tells Telemachus and Pisistratus that if they like he will take them a personally-conducted tour round the Peloponese, and that they can make a good thing out of it, for everyone will give them something—fancy Helen or Queen Arete making such a proposal as this. They are never laughed at, but then they are women, whereas Alcinous and Menelaus are men, and this makes all the difference.

And now in conclusion let me point out the irony of literature in connexion with this astonishing work. Here is a poem in which the hero and heroine have already been married many years before it begins: it is marked by a total absence of love business in such sense as we understand it: its interest centres mainly in the fact of a bald elderly gentleman, whose little remaining hair is red, being eaten out of house and home during his absence by a number of young men who are courting the supposed widow—a widow who, if she be fair and fat, can hardly also be less than forty. Can any subject seem more hopeless? Moreover, this subject so initially faulty is treated with a carelessness in respect of consistency, ignorance of commonly known details, and disregard of ordinary canons, that can hardly be surpassed, and yet I cannot think that in the whole range of literature there is a work which can be decisively placed above it. I

am afraid you will hardly accept this; I do not see how you can be expected to do so, for in the first place there is no even tolerable prose translation, and in the second, the *Odyssey*, like the *Iliad*, has been a school book for over two thousand five hundred years, and what more cruel revenge than this can dulness take on genius? The *Iliad* and *Odyssey* have been used as text-books for education during at least two thousand five hundred years, and yet it is only during the last forty or fifty that people have begun to see that they are by different authors. There was, indeed, so I learn from Colonel Mure's valuable work, a band of scholars some few hundreds of years before the birth of Christ, who refused to see the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* as by the same author, but they were snubbed and snuffed out, and for more than two thousand years were considered to have been finally refuted. Can there be any more scathing satire upon the value of literary criticism? It would seem as though Minerva had shed the same thick darkness over both the poems as she shed over Ulysses, so that they might go in and out among the dons of Oxford and Cambridge from generation to generation, and none should see them. If I am right, as I believe I am, in holding the *Odyssey* to have been written by a young woman, was ever sleeping beauty more effectually concealed behind a more impenetrable hedge of dulness?—and she will have to sleep a good many years yet before any one wakes her effectually. But what else can one expect from people, not one of whom has been at the very slight exertion of noting a few of the writer's main topographical indications, and then looking for them in an Admiralty chart or two? Can any step be more obvious and easy—indeed, it is so simple that I am ashamed of myself for not having taken it forty years ago. Students of the *Odyssey* for the most part are so engrossed with the force of the zeugma, and of the enclitic particle $\gamma\epsilon$; they take so

much more interest in the digamma and in the Æolic dialect, than they do in the living spirit that sits behind all these things and alone gives them their importance, that, naturally enough, not caring about the personality, it remains and always must remain invisible to them.

If I have helped to make it any less invisible to yourselves, let me ask you to pardon the somewhat querulous tone of my concluding remarks.

SAMUEL BUTLER.

QUO SAL?

Every generation that cometh doth verily stand on the shoulders of that which hath gone before.—Leo Sestertius.

'Advancing time advanceth wit,'
The ancient saw declares:
We stand upon our fathers' heads,
Our fathers stood on theirs'.

L. H. S.



A LAMP EXTINGUISHED.

THIS paper—destined by the author for the *Eagle* but by the Editors doubtless about to be relegated to the waste-paper basket—is remarkable in many ways, but in none more than in its origin. The mere facts indeed, *the ground plan neither modelled, glazed, nor framed*, are the results of years of careful observation, comparison, and rejection like those which gave us an *Origin of Species*, but the idea, the vital soul which has vivified those dry bones, came like a heavenly visitant, and came *during a College debate*. Such an event is surely unprecedented, such an unexpected source for an idea should presage something phenomenal. Is the promise fulfilled? It is not for the writer to say; let the Reader read and judge.

The first fact which directed the writer's attention to this subject was the unexplained phenomenon of the Uninhabited Chamber. No, Reader, not the sombre four-post-bedded ghost-haunted chamber of the Moated Grange; not that, but merely the front parlour of the poor struggling for respectability and a social position; the parlour with its Family Bible, bead mats, wax flowers, and daguerreotypes of the last generation. For those who know well admit that when, in the evolution of the social instincts, actual bread, beer, and firing to-day, with prospective bread, beer, and firing as potentialities of to-morrow, have ceased to

occupy all the horizon of their mental vision, the first instincts of the lower classes is for a room which is not lived in. There dwells darkness and other family heirlooms, thence issue damp smells when the door is opened. The other room—or rooms possibly—may be a crowded living room by day and a heated bedroom by night, but the sanctity of the parlour is unviolated. The problem proposed, then, is this. Whence comes this hankering after a room not used, and on what instincts and how acquired is it based?

The answer which solved this problem and co-ordinated with it many other problems hitherto unexplained, and apparently widely different, such as why we wear top hats and what there is of beauty in mountains, is given in the principle that *nothing which is true is beautiful*.

The word *true* is here used in its widest sense, that in which it is used in the *Seven Lamps of Architecture*, where *truth is the correspondence with surroundings and fulfilment of the purposes of being*.

It is the great principle above stated, hard to appreciate and baffling on account of its very universality, which the poor East-ender grasps in all its worth. He, more than the inhabitant of Kensington, to whom a picture is useful to cover a stain on the wall-paper, and a garden statue as a mask for the path to the area, recognises that what is useful cannot elevate, and that only a room uninhabited and unfit for habitation can really exercise an influence in the sphere of our ethical and æsthetic being. Such a room becomes therefore to the East-ender the symbol of the useless, the unpractical, the beautiful, as opposed to beer and rent and butcher's meat, which are useful and practical things and minister to the gross body. This principle it was which actuated the reformers of the æsthetic movement. They recognised that a blue plate on the floor was a platter for dogs, on the wall an *objet d'art* for the contemplation of

men and angels. They therefore put fans on the walls, sun-shades in the fire-places, and rejoice in Japanese art which conveys no adequate idea of that which it represents. When *Punch* puts into the mouth of the poet Postlethwaite the beautiful words, "Why should we *be* anything? why not remain for ever content merely to exist beautifully?" the British householder, who reads it over his ham and eggs, laughs mindful of a competency made in trade and conscious of being a warm man. Yet Postlethwaite is right, and *Punch* remains for ever a paying speculation, nor can ever rise to the realms of the truly beautiful.

A public who buy their Ruskin in expensive editions but do not read him, will object that he makes one of his "*Lamps*" the "Lamp of Truth." That is so, and it is the extinction of that Lamp which this paper is intended to achieve.

Truly our theory is not without support from writers of authority. Does not Keats sing—*A thing of beauty is a joy for ever?* But obviously that which is useful and fulfils the purpose of its being does not last for ever. We cannot eat our cake and have it, for it is of the nature of cakes, whether of soap or otherwise, to consume away. Only the purely beautiful is eternal, for to exist beautifully, though difficult, is not exhausting.

Yet it is not from authority, but from facts, that a new and revolutionary theory must receive support. Let us then take facts, the two cited at the commencement of this article for instance, and subject them to careful examination.

We wear top hats and we love them. Of this there is no doubt. To not a few of us, a University Sunday lacks an indefinite something, not to be defined, because the top hat is wanting. Why is this? A top hat is always uncomfortable; in a high wind it necessitates an ungraceful and awkward pose of the head; in a hot sun it becomes an oven and bakes

the brains. It is ill-fitted to protect the wearer from the noon-day heat or the dews of night, and when chased through the dust in March divides with the quondam wearer the honour of being the most ridiculous sight as yet presented to a pitying and pitiful world. Yet in spite, no, *because*, of all this, it is to the Englishman the outward and visible sign of his liberty, a fitting boss to the shield of the British Constitution. Because it is ill-fitted to cover the head, for that reason it is admirably adapted for a centre round which may cluster many of the purest and noblest of human emotions. With it are connected by an association of ideas the dogmas of our faith, the conception of a day of rest, the picture of the father at church among his boys, those boys who shall rise up and call him blessed and themselves carry on the family reputation, and maintain unshaken the framework of our social life. In a word, it belongs not to the sphere of the useful, but to that of the emotional, within which dwell all other fair things which have a purely ethical existence.

Of mountains, too. What of them? They are distinctly clumsy, they impede the view unless one is on the summit, and then the pleasures of sight are lessened by the memory that it will ultimately be necessary to descend. Yet we admire them. It is because they cannot be let in building leases for 999 years, and are eminently unsuitable for the erection of desirable semi-detached villas, because it would be awkward to reap upon them and quite impossible to sow, that they are beautiful. The writer does not deny that a mountain may be useful. It may contain metal. But it is quite certain that the man is yet to be created who can at one and the same time admire the Alps and consider them as the ground plan of a company, capital £1,000,000 in 100,000 shares of £10 each.

No, this paper ends now after the consideration

of two examples, as it would after the consideration of two thousand, with proof positive that nothing which is true or useful can be beautiful. What a pity that this article is probably too beautiful or not sufficiently true to be useful to the Editors of the *Eagle*.

P. G.

OMNIA EXPLORATE.

Fashions old, and fashions new,
 Fashions false, and fashions true;
 Fashions wise, and fashions mad,
 Fashions good, and fashions bad;
 Some fashions fade, some fashions last,
 Prove all, and to the good hold fast!

J. F. B.

IDEM GRAECE REDDITUM.

ὡς αἰεὶ παίζουσα Τύχη ῥέπει ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα,
 κικλιζει δὲ βροτῶν πάντ' ἀνάμιγδα βίον.
 ἀλλάσσει δ' ἀρετῆς κακίαν καὶ καινὰ παλαιῶν,
 ψεῦδος ἀληθείας, ἀφροσύνης σοφίαν.
 ῥεῖ τάδε, κείνα μένει· φρόνιμος δ' ἔσθ' ὅστις ἅπαντα
 δοῦς βασάνφ, χρηστῶν ἀντέχεται στερεῶς.

T. R. G.

Obituary.

THOMAS ROBERTS M.A. F.G.S.

Tom Roberts (for by that name he was always known) who died on January 24, 1892, in Cambridge, aged 35, was a native of South Wales. After a successful course at University College, Aberystwyth, he entered St John's in the Michaelmas Term of 1879, having gained the Natural Science Exhibition. He was elected Foundation Scholar in his second year; his name appeared in the First Class of Part I of the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1882, and of Part II in 1883; and soon after taking his degree he was appointed to the post of Assistant to the Woodwardian Professor of Geology, which he retained until his death. In the summer of 1884 he was sent by the University, with a grant from the Worts Fund, to study the rocks of the Jura Mountains. He gained the Sedgwick Prize in 1886, and received an award from the Lyell Fund of the Geological Society in 1888.

Roberts did not publish much, but his papers, like everything he undertook, are marked by thoroughness. Thoroughness and gentleness were perhaps his most striking characteristics, and many are the pupils indebted to him for instruction of rare quality, ungrudgingly and cheerfully given. He was an ideal teacher, never trying to impress his pupils by a showy style, never attempting to cover a wide range of study in a desultory manner; he *made* them learn what they undertook to do, not by compulsion but by persuasion. A dull student might come away from one of Roberts's courses with less knowledge than a more brilliant one, but the knowledge in each case was accurate.

The men who found him ever willing to give help in the Geological Museum, and on those vacation tours conducted by Professor Hughes which were rendered doubly pleasant by the company of his kindly assistant, will sadly miss the massive form and friendly features from their accustomed place. But still greater is the loss to those friends of his own age and standing, who knew his loyalty and his fearlessness

in the cause of right. For them the memory of their lost friend needs no record save that engraven upon their hearts. To others may these words speak of one who fought a good fight, whose watchword was *Duty*, and whose life was blameless.

JAMES ALEXANDER STEWART.

Our fellow-student, Mr J. A. Stewart, whose death in his rooms in the Third Court cast a gloom over the College, was born in Belfast on May 18, 1866, and received his primary education at the Belfast Model School. Afterwards he entered commercial life, being for some time in the offices of the Barrow Steam Navigation Company and of Messrs Sinclair & Boyd in Belfast. While with the latter firm in 1884 he matriculated at the Royal University of Ireland after a period of private study, and on entering the Queen's College, Belfast, in 1885 he obtained a mathematical science scholarship, and at the end of the session secured third place in Professor Purser's class in mathematics. In the session of 1886-87 he secured the first prize in mathematical physics, and at the beginning of the next session he went in for the second year scholarship, and took first place. At the close of the session he obtained first prizes in logic, in mathematics, in mathematical physics, and in experimental physics. From that date he kept at the head of his class in science. At the beginning of the third session he competed for the Porter Scholarship, given for classics, mathematics (pure and applied), logic, and modern languages. He was elected to this scholarship for a year, and during the session he took the first prizes in honour mathematics, honour mathematical physics, and honour experimental physics. That year he went up to the Royal University in Dublin for his degree of B.A., and gained it with first-class honours. At this examination he was placed first in Ireland in mathematical science. Then, on returning to the Queen's College, he entered for the senior scholarship, both in mathematics and natural philosophy, and was placed first for both. He could only retain one, and he elected to hold the senior scholarship in mathematics. At the same time he was elected to the Dunville Studentship, the highest prize

given in mathematics and physics in the College. He taught for some time in Victoria College, Belfast. Upon entering St John's in 1889 he was elected to an exhibition and a sizarship. He steadily improved his position at the College, and was first at the last May examinations, being subsequently elected to a Foundation Scholarship. A chill caught on his journey to Cambridge led to an attack of pneumonia, from which, after nearly a week's illness, he died on Sunday, January 24, 1892. His brother and sister arrived only a few hours before his death. A brief but touching service was held in the College Chapel the next evening, before his remains were removed for burial in Belfast. Wreaths from the Master and Fellows, the Scholars, Mr Ward, his Tutor, and other friends were laid on the coffin, and the procession to the railway station was accompanied by many senior and junior members of the College, who during Mr Stewart's short life in Cambridge had learned to appreciate his sterling Christian character and his high intellectual promise.

ROBERT PEIRSON M.A.

Robert Peirson, the Astronomer, who died on June 15, 1891, at the age of 70 years, was a member of an old Yorkshire family. His father, James Peirson, was born at Whitby in that county, but was settled for many years in Charleston, South Carolina, as a Cotton Planter and Merchant. In 1817 or 1818 he returned home and finally took up his abode in England. He possessed what at any rate at that period was deemed a considerable fortune, and he soon afterwards retired from active business pursuits. He purchased the long leasehold interest in his residence, No. 5, Barnsbury Park, Islington, Middlesex, then a semi-rural neighbourhood of some consequence, occupied by merchants and others of wealth and good position. In this house Robert Peirson was born, and, with the exception of his residence at Cambridge which began in 1842, in this house he thenceforth lived, and there he died a bachelor.

He was admitted a Foundation Scholar in 1842, and took his degree as Third Wrangler in 1845, the year of Dr Parkinson and Sir William Thomson (now Lord Kelvin). He was admitted a Fellow of the College in 1849 in succession

to Mr Blick, who had accepted the living of Brandesburton; and kept his Fellowship till 1855. He does not appear to have held any College office. In 1850 he was awarded the first Adams Prize, founded in 1848, for an essay on *The Theory of the Long Inequality of Uranus and Neptune*, which was printed in vol. ix of the *Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*.

After leaving Cambridge Mr. Peirson determined to devote himself to the study of Astronomy and Optics, and those studies formed the occupation of his life. In 1858 he sought the repose of the country, and he purchased the freehold of some five or six acres of land in one of the best and most secluded parts of Wimbledon Park, Surrey, upon which he built, during the years 1859—1861, a substantial residence, which he called *Devonshire Lodge*; but unfortunately, by the time this was ready for his occupation in July 1861, a circumstance occurred which not only prevented his ever occupying this residence, but also tinged and embittered the remainder of his days. Through misplaced confidence in one he considered a friend he lost many thousands of pounds, which so reduced his income that he found it necessary to abandon and sell his country house, and to remain in his London residence at Barnsbury.

Naturally shy and retiring, he never mixed in society. He neither visited others, nor received visitors. He shut himself up almost entirely from the outer world, and spent his time in his favourite studies. But, notwithstanding, he was well acquainted with current literature and politics, as well as with all progress in science generally; and his views on all these subjects were advanced and progressive.

He has left a large quantity of MSS, alike the evidence and the result of his diligent study and search after scientific truth, consisting of many reams of paper covered with notes, &c., and, so far as inspected, fairly written in his own neat handwriting. These papers are now being examined by Mr A. W. Flux, Fellow of the College, with a view to the ultimate publication of some of them.

Mr Peirson was eminently gentle in disposition, considerate of others, just and honourable in all his dealings, and as accurate in his views generally as he was diffident of expressing them. He lived and died a true philosopher.

SIR JAMES WILLIAM REDHOUSE LITT.D.

Sir James Redhouse became a member of the College when he was admitted in 1884 to the honorary degree of Doctor in Letters by the University. He was born on December 30, 1811, in Walworth, London, of a Suffolk family, and was educated at Christ's Hospital. He went to Constantinople in 1826, where he studied French, Italian, Turkish, Arabic, and Persian; and served the Ottoman Government by assisting in the preparation of various military, naval, and literary works. He visited South Russia in 1830, acquiring some knowledge of the language, and commencing the preparation of a Turkish, English, and French Dictionary; he returned to London in 1834 to publish the same, but the appearance of Bianchi's Turkish-French work made the attempt fruitless. After being entrusted with the superintendence of about twenty Turkish naval and military officers sent over to study and serve in the Royal Artillery and Navy, he returned to Constantinople in 1838; was appointed to the Translation Office of the Porte, and in 1839 was selected by the Grand Vizier for confidential communications with the British Ambassador, Lord Ponsonby. After being appointed a Member of the Naval Council, to co-operate with Captain Baldwin Wake Walker R.N. (afterwards Sir B. W. Walker Bart. K.C.B. &c.), he entered the Turkish Naval Service; assisted in drawing up naval instructions for the officers of the Turkish fleet; went to Alexandria when hostilities were commenced by the allies, England, Austria, Russia, and Turkey, against Egypt; accompanied the Consuls-General to the British Fleet at Beyrut; and served as means of communication between the Turkish General on shore and Admiral Sir Robert Stopford concerning a combined attack on St Jean d'Acre, this plan being referred through Mr Redhouse to Lord Ponsonby and the Ottoman Government, and ultimately carried out successfully by orders of the allied Governments. For these services Mr Redhouse received the Turkish Order of the Nishani Iftikhar in brilliants. On a change of ministry in 1841, Mr Redhouse returned to the Porte, and was employed in confidential communications between the Turkish Government and Sir Stratford Canning G.C.B. (afterwards Lord Stratford de Redcliffe K.G.), who succeeded Lord Ponsonby. In January 1843 he proceeded to

Erzerum as Secretary to the Mediating Commissioners, Major Williams (afterwards Sir W. F. Williams Bart., of Kars, G.C.B.), and the Hon R. Curzon (afterwards Lord Zouche), and ultimately assisted in concluding in 1847 a treaty of peace between Turkey and Persia, receiving the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, with Colonel's rank, first class; and publishing meanwhile in Paris his "Grammaire raisonnée de la langue ottomane." In 1854 he was appointed Oriental Translator to the Foreign Office, and published an English-Turkish and Turkish-English Dictionary, also a Vade-Mecum of Colloquial Turkish for the Army and Navy in the Crimean War. In 1857 he assisted the late Lord Cowley in Paris in wording the treaty of peace with Persia that set our troops free to act under Sir Hugh Rose (Lord Strathnairn) in suppressing the Indian Mutiny. In 1884 he was engaged in publishing numerous treatises on Oriental subjects. He was formerly Secretary to, and an Honorary Member of, the Royal Asiatic Society; and Honorary and Corresponding Member of several learned societies. He was created C.M.G., 1885, and K.C.M.G., 1888. He presented to the Library of the British Museum a manuscript (incomplete) dictionary of Arabic, Persian, Ottoman-Turkish, Eastern Turkish and English, in ten large folio volumes, the result of sixteen years' labour; and to the University Library, Cambridge, a transcript of a unique Arabic manuscript which was in the Library of the India Office, a gift of Warren Hastings to the East India Company, with translation, commentary, maps, and index. He married, first in 1836, Jane E. C. Slade (who died 1887), daughter of the late T. Slade, of Liverpool, and second, 1888, Eliza, daughter of our late Honorary Fellow, Sir Patrick MacChombaich de Colquhoun Q.C. LL.D.

Sir James died on January 2nd. His portrait in official costume has been placed in the smaller Combination-room.

The following Members of the College have died during the year 1891; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree.

Rev John Price Alcock (1831), formerly Precentor of Rochester, Honorary Canon of Canterbury, and Vicar of Ashford for 40 years: died July 11 at Eardemont, Crayford, aged 84.

Rev William Baker (B.D. 1870), Incumbent of Ran's Episcopal Chapel, Hackney; died May 15 at Hackney, aged 60.

Rev Henry John Barnard (1845), Vicar of Pucklechurch with Abson, formerly Vicar of Yatton for 38 years, Prebendary of Wells, and Rural Dean of Portishead: died July 2, aged 69.

Rev Hyde Wyndham Beadon (1834), Honorary Canon of Bristol: died at Latton, Wilts., May 12, aged 79 (see *Eagle* xvi, 573).

Rev George Shelford Bidwell (1852), late Rector of Sympson, Bucks: died March 20 at Worthing, aged 61.

Rev Thomas Birkett (1858): died February 26 at Weston-super-mare, aged 55.

Rev Thomas Henry Braim (did not graduate), received degree of D.D. from the Archbishop of Canterbury LL.D., late Archdeacon of Portland, Australia, author of a *History of New South Wales*: died October 14 at Risley Rectory, Derby, aged 77.

Rev George Russell Brett (1858), Rector of Thwaite, Norfolk: died September 1 at the Rectory.

Rev Samuel Christmas Brown (1842), Vicar of Great Clacton: died July 5, aged 72.

Rev John Henry Browne (1840), formerly Scholar, Vicar of Lowdham, Notts., for nearly 50 years: died October 11, aged 74.

Rev Thomas Edward George Bunbury (1860): died May 6, aged 53.

Rev George Ash Butters D.D. (1827): died August 3 at Rhyl, aged 86 (see *Eagle* xvii, 59).

Rev Arthur Calvert (1856), formerly Fellow, Rector of Moreton, Essex: died June 2.

Rev Thomas Stone Carnsew (1855), Vicar of Constantine, near Penrhyn, for 30 years (1857—1887) Vicar of Poughell, North Cornwall: died January 21, aged 70.

Rev Edward Keatinge Clay (1864), Vicar of Great Kimble, Tring: died March 15, at Hastings.

Rev Henry Cogan (1837), formerly Vicar of East Dean and Rector of Upper Waltham: died August 29 at Chichester.

Sir Patrick Colquhoun Q.C. LL.D. (1837), Honorary Fellow: died May 18, aged 76 (see *Eagle* xvi, 567).

George Cooper (1873), Barrister-at-Law: died December 7 near Liverpool, aged 40.

Rev Thomas Davis (B.D. 1864): died March 6 at Earl's Court, London, aged 66.

Rev Hicks Thomas Deacle (1840), Vicar of Bawburgh, Norfolk: died August 8.

Rev Charles Rous Drury (1845), Vicar of Westhampnett, late Archdeacon of Madras: died October 29, aged 69.

Conrad Clunie Dumas (1885): died February 7 at Ealing, aged 58.

Very Reverend Gilbert Elliot (1823), Dean of Bristol: died August 18, aged 91 (see *Eagle* xvii, 65).

Rev Edwyn Anthony Ely (1862), late Rector of Lassington: died December 27 at Abergavenny, aged 53.

Rev Patrick Fenn (1852), Rector of Wrabness, Essex, for 54 years: died March 11, aged 91.

James William Gabb (1861), Solicitor: died December 29 at Cheltenham, aged 53.

- Rev John Edward Beauchamp George (1880), Vicar of St George's, Douglas, Isle of Man: died May 12, aged 45.
- Rev Herbert Richard Hannam (1882): died August 17 at Norwood, aged 32 (see *Eagle* xvii, 70).
- The Right Honourable Lord Heytesbury (William Henry Ashe a Court Holmes) (M.A. 1831): died April 21 at Heytesbury House, Wilt., aged 81 (see *Eagle* xvi, 565).
- Rev Edward Kaye Holt (1854), Vicar of Sancton, Yorks.: died May 1, aged 63.
- Rev John Burleigh James (1834), eldest son of the late Rev John James, Canon of Peterborough (author of the homilies on the Collects): died November 28 at Vanbrugh Fields, Blackheath, aged 80.
- Rev John Jackson (1840), Rector of Ledbury, Herefordshire: died July 23, aged 75.
- Rev Joseph John Jeckell (1851), Rector of Rylstone, Skipton: died in December, aged 63.
- Henry Martyn Jeffrey (1849) F.R.S., late Head Master of Cheltenham Grammar School, was at St John's for two terms when he migrated to St Catharine's: died in November.
- Rev Robert Joynes (1843), Rector of Gravesend for 45 years: died September 13, aged 70.
- Rev Henry Richard Julius (1839), for 40 years Vicar of Wrecclesham: died March 27 at Redhill, aged 74.
- Rev William Keeling (1826) B.D., formerly Fellow, Rector of Barrow, Bury St Edmund's: died May 7, aged 87.
- Rev William James Kennedy (1837): died June 3 at Barnwood, aged 77 (see *Eagle* xvi, 576).
- Rev Samuel Savage Lewis (1868), Fellow of Corpus Christi College: died March 31 in a train near Oxford, aged 54 (see *Eagle* xvi, 575).
- Rev Francis Michael Mac Carthy (1828), afterwards at Peterhouse, formerly Vicar of Thornes, Wakefield: died February 20, at Chester, aged 86.
- Rev John Howard Marsden (1823) B.D., formerly Fellow: died January 24 at Colchester, aged 87 (see *Eagle* xvi, 478).
- Sir James Meek (did not graduate): died January 10 at Cheltenham, aged 75 (see *Eagle* xvi, 477).
- Rev Robert Stephen Moore (1851), Vicar of Mickley: died June 21, aged 63.
- Rev William Murton (1844), Vicar of Sutton, Wansford, for 43 years: died November 17, aged 73.
- Rev William Anthony Newton (1860), Chaplain of the City of London Industrial School, Feltham: died September 19, aged 52.
- Rev Gregory Nicholls (1860): died February 1 at Leavesdon, Watford, aged 52.
- Rev George Philip Ottey (1847), formerly Rector of Much Hadham, Herts.: died December 17 at Bournemouth, aged 67.
- Rev Alexander Shaw Page (1852), rowed against Oxford and at Henley 1851, Vicar of Selsley, formerly Vicar of St Anne's, Lancaster: died April 22.
- Rev Lawrence John Parsons (1849), Chaplain to the Forces: died May 22 at Woodbury, aged 66.
- Rev Thomas Pearse (1819), for 68 years Vicar of Westoning, Beds.: died June 14, aged 93.

- Robert Peirson (1845), formerly Fellow: died June 15, aged 72 (see *Eagle* xvii, 201).
- William Philpot (did not graduate) late of West Farleigh, Kent: died November 4 at Linton, Kent, aged 72.
- Rev John Holford Plant (1877), Mission Priest in the Diocese of Melanesia: died June 8 at Worthing, aged 35.
- Rev Albert John Porter (1862) LL.B., Vicar of St Helen's, Norwich: died June 30 at Norwich.
- The Right Honourable the Earl of Powis (Edward James Herbert) (1840) LL.D., High Steward of the University: died May 7, aged 72 (see *Eagle* xvi, 562).
- Captain Richard Davies Pryce of Cyfronydd (1842) J.P., Lord Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire: died August 21, aged 71.
- Rev Frederick Goode Slight (1861), Vicar of Woodborough, Notts: died January 17.
- Rev Vincent John Stanton (1842): died May 16 at Nice, aged 73 (see *Eagle* xvi, 573).
- Charles Storer (1835) M.D. J.P.: died February 6 at Lowdham Grange, Notts, aged 78.
- Rev John Taylor (1845): died March 27 at St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 76.
- Rev John Henry Taylor (1871), of Shillong, Assam, Indian Chaplain on the Calcutta Establishment: died in May, on board Steamship *City of Oxford*, off Colombo.
- Rev Eusebius Andrewes Uthwatt (1830), formerly Rector of Foscott, Bucks: died August 26 at Buckingham, aged 84.
- Rev John Thomas Walters (1850), Rector of Norton Atherstone: died March 11 at Llandudno, aged 74.
- Hensleigh Wedgwood (1824), late Fellow of Christ's College: died June 2 in London, aged 88 (see *Eagle* xvii, p. 65).
- Rev Thomas White (1846), Vicar of Scamblesby: died April 25.
- William Henry Widgery (1879): died August 26, aged 34 (see *Eagle*, xvii, 68).
- Rev William Wigston (1839), Vicar of Rushmere St Andrew near Ipswich: died September 13 in London, aged 74.
- Rev Charles Edward Wilkinson (1867), Curate in Charge of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight: died November 8, aged 50.
- Rev Joseph Wolstenholme (1850), Sc.D., late Fellow of St John's and of Christ's: died November 18, aged 62 (see *Eagle* xvii, 67).
- Rev Thomas Rowland Wyer (1842), formerly Incumbent of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Peebles: died May 8 at Peebles, aged 84.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

HOCKEY.

DEAR SIRS,

I should like to draw the attention of the College to the existence of the University Hockey Club. There are games three times a week, and the men who neither play football nor row would be enabled to get excellent exercise.

I may mention in its favour that the expense is trifling—7s. 6d. for the season—that is for the Michaelmas and Lent Terms.

It might even be possible next year to start a College Hockey Club, in which we have been already anticipated by Trinity, King's, Clare, Pembroke, and Selwyn.

I am, yours faithfully,

L. HORTON-SMITH.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term, 1892.

In his sermon preached in the College Chapel on Sunday, January 31, Professor Mayor thus referred to the losses which have recently befallen us in Cambridge :

“Since I last spoke from this place, the Angel of Death has called away many of chief note in the University and our own College.

“The venerable Duke of Devonshire, who united high rank with almost unexampled University distinction, whose vast estates were administered with rare wisdom and generosity, and who ranks among Chancellors with Burleigh and Fisher for the benefits which he conferred upon us, has gone; and also his some-time competitor [Dr Philpott], the Senior Wrangler of 1829, who steered the University, as a resident and as a commissioner, through anxious times of change; who as Bishop of Worcester, in one of the most arduous dioceses of our church, governed his flock in quietness and peace, with an unresting activity like some force of nature, obeying the great Taskmaster.

“Of many other losses, I can note but a few. The High Steward, Lord Powis, who showed his interest in Scholarship not only by giving a medal for Latin verse, but by personally pleading in the schools for the retention of verse composition in our classical course; to whom the windows in yonder apse and the Walworth mission bear grateful witness.

“Bishop Perry, Senior Wrangler in 1828, who built two churches in Cambridge, gave form and order to the infant diocese of Melbourne, and after many years of Colonial work, remained to the last, spending and spent, in the service of the church at home.

“Harvey Goodwin, long a power in St Edward's and St Mary's pulpits, to whom we are indebted for the life of my contemporary, the missionary Bishop Mackenzie.

“Within the last few days the young and the old have brought us together to lament their loss. Probably never, except in time of plague, has the voice of mourning fallen with such repeated strokes on Cambridge ears.

“The death of the young Prince, who left Trinity College, as he left so many parts of the Empire which he was born to rule, with a spotless character, called forth a sympathy

wider than has yet been known, or indeed could have been known, in the world's history. We learnt once more what a power England possesses in the reverence felt for our gracious Queen, far beyond the limits of her dominions.

"Twice in the past week we have met here to render thanks for Johnians departed this life in the faith and fear of Christ. One, the most famous name on our books, who had passed threescore years and ten when released from suffering, a Cornish Senior Wrangler like Henry Martyn, is one proof among many that from humblest schools self-taught votaries of knowledge ever find at St John's a cordial welcome and room to grow to their full stature. What a fixed prophetic gaze, like that of Newton's statue in Trinity Chapel, lit up his features in those early days, we who knew him then cannot lightly forget; others may gain some faint image of that rapt look—piercing into the depths of the heavenly vault, and divining their secrets—from the picture in the Combination-room. On his coffin was seen a cross, apt emblem of unshaken faith; for to him *the heavens declared the glory*—not, as one profanely said, of Hipparchus, or Newton, or Laplace, but—*of God the Maker*. If Adams were a resident Fellow, and in health, he would assuredly have been among us to-day.

"Last Sunday another Johnian [J. A. Stewart] was called home, not after long chastening, not as a tired veteran, but suddenly from the budding promise of life's spring. Let us hope that his sorrowing relatives, as they conveyed their brother's body from these sacred walls to its resting-place beyond the sea, bore with them some hidden balm of healing for wounded spirits, even the assurance that a college is no mere club of summer friends or school of intellectual fence, but a true *alma mater*, a royal priesthood, a christian family, a church catholic in miniature.

"And as the old and the young, so also the middle-aged [T. Roberts]—in the very midst of life's path, as Dante says—has been summoned to his account, amid the urgent stress of useful and honorable labour.

"Reminded by these many warnings that in the midst of life we are in death, let us learn to pray from the heart: *Teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom, even the wisdom which is from above, first pure, then peaceable, gentle, easy to be intreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without variance, without hypocrisy.*"

On February 27 the Senatus of the University of Aberdeen did itself and us the honour of conferring on our beloved Professor of Latin the degree of Doctor of Laws. All readers of the *Eagle* will join us in wishing Dr Mayor health and long life to wear this dignity.

We regret to hear that the Rev G. H. Whitaker, formerly Junior Dean of the College, and late Canon of Hereford, has

felt obliged, on account of the state of his health, to resign his Fellowship and his position as Theological Lecturer.

Mr W. F. Smith, Fellow of the College, has announced his intention of resigning the office of Steward at next Lady Day, and the Classical Lectureship, which he has held for many years, at the end of the present academical year. His edition of *Rabelais* is understood to be approaching completion. Mr Smith will carry with him into his retirement the good wishes of the readers of the *Eagle*. Mr W. Bateson, Fellow of the College, succeeds him as Steward.

Three Chancellor's Medals have fallen to the College this year, it seems for the first time on record. The first and second Classical Medals were gained respectively by Ds T. R. Glover and W. C. Summers, Foundation Scholars. The Medal for an English poem (on *Raphael*) has been awarded, for the second time, to J. H. B. Masterman. The Medals will, we understand, be presented to the winners by our new Chancellor, in connexion with the ceremonies of Installation.

Ds Harold Smith, Foundation Scholar, has been awarded one of the Jeremie Prizes for knowledge of the Septuagint. Ds A. P. Bender, Hutchinson Student, is mentioned as deserving of commendation.

The Members' Prize for the best Latin Essay on the subject—*Qua potissimum ratione colonias nostras cum patria conexas esse oporteat*—has been won by Ds Thomas Nicklin, Foundation Scholar, and now master at Liverpool College.

The Rev George Cantrell Allen (M.A. 1881), Assistant-master at Dulwich College, has been appointed Head-master of the Surrey County School, Cranleigh, in succession to Dr Merriman, presented by the College to the rectory of Freshwater.

Mr W. McFadden Orr, Fellow of the College, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics and Mechanism in the Royal College of Science, Dublin.

Mr R. Holmes (B.A. 1885) has been appointed Senior Lecturer at King's College, London, in succession to Mr Sampson. Mr A. E. Monro (B.A. 1889) has been appointed Junior Lecturer in succession to Mr Holmes.

Among the officers for the year of the Geological Society are the following members of the College:—*President*, W. H. Huddleston F.R.S.; *Vice-President*, Prof T. G. Bonney F.R.S.; *Secretary*, J. E. Marr F.R.S; *Councillors*, A. Harker, J. J. H. Teall F.R.S.

We learn from a report of the proceedings at the Anniversary of His Highness the Maha Rajah's College and High School, Trevandrum, 17th October 1891, that Mr H. N. Read (B.A.

1872), so long resident among us, has been appointed Acting Principal of the College. The institution appears to be in a flourishing condition under his direction. Mr Read is on his way to England on leave, and we trust we shall soon have an opportunity of welcoming him to Cambridge.

In the University Professor Gwatkin has been elected Chairman of the Examiners for the Historical Tripos; Professor Macalister Chairman of the Examiners for the Natural Sciences Tripos; Mr R. T. Wright Chairman of the Examiners for the Law Tripos; Professor Macalister has been appointed an Elector to the chair of Physiology, a delegate to represent the University at the Dublin University Tercentenary Festival in July, and, with Professor Liveing, Mr J. E. Marr, and Mr A. Harker, has been elected on the Sedgwick Memorial Museum Syndicate; Dr D. MacAlister was appointed to act for the Regius Professor of Physic during the vacancy caused by the death of Sir G. E. Paget, and was made an Elector to the Professorship of Anatomy; Mr J. J. Lister has been appointed Demonstrator in Animal Morphology; Mr P. T. Main and Mr J. Larmor members of the Mechanical Sciences Tripos Syndicate; Mr W. H. Hudleston an Elector to the Woodwardian Professorship of Geology; Professor Gwatkin an Examiner for the Lightfoot Scholarship; Mr H. R. Tottenham an Adjudicator of the Members' Latin Essay Prize, and, with Mr C. E. Haskins and Mr W. A. Cox, an Examiner for the Previous Examination; Mr F. C. Wace and Mr E. J. S. Rudd Examiners for the General Examination; Mr H. H. B. Ayles an Examiner for the Theological Special; Mr F. C. Bayard for the Law Special; Mr J. R. Tanner for the History Special.

A contributor to the *Eagle*, who does not wish to claim the prize offered on page 74 of the last number, writes that in the *History of the House of Stanley*, by Peter Draper, of the *Ormskirk Advertiser*, published at Ormskirk in 1864 (pp. 321—324,) the inscription on "Lady Margaret's Bell" is discussed at length. The full inscription is given as *I. S. de B. armig. et e. ux me fecerunt in honore Trinitatis. R. B. 1497.* The *I. S. de B.* stand for James Scarisbrick of Bickerstaff, whose estates afterwards passed to the Stanleys by marriage. The *R. B. 1497* is supposed to refer to the bell-founder, and the stamps for the various ornaments, which indicate the date rather than the donor of the bell, were no doubt at hand in his foundry, just as a printer has a selection of head-pieces and tail-pieces for filling up empty spaces in a book. The single rose is for Lancaster (or England), the double rose for the united families of York and Lancaster, the portcullis for the Beauforts, the lily for France, and the dragon for Wales (or the Tudors).

The Union elections this term have resulted in the return of an unusual number of Johnians. G. D. Kempt is elected

Vice-President, and J. H. B. Masterman *Secretary*, while we count three of the six Members of *Committee*, viz. Mahomed Ahmed, P. Green, and Yusuf Ali. Mr E. E. Sikes has served on the Library Committee during the present term.

The chief literary event of the term to a great number of us has been the appearance of a second edition of *Soapsuds* (see *Eagle* xvi, 265). Only a hundred copies were issued and these had been eagerly subscribed for months before. The new edition contains many additional poems, hitherto only known to the happy readers of the *Wollerer's Ghost*. Even some new poets appear before us under the impenetrable signatures L. H. K. B. F. and F. D. H. Lastly the work is now for the first time adorned with very delightful illustrations and the cats in the College Arms have only the required three legs.

Our non-resident subscribers will not be content unless we give them one or two characteristic extracts from the new poems. Our space only allows us to quote the last lines of R. H. F.'s Ode on the recent Greek vote in which he sketches the good time that is coming when Greek shall be no more—

"Then sound the ophicleide
For the future, 'flowing tide,'
For a Varsity delivered from the servitude of Greek;
When each shall be D.D.
If he know his A B C,
And a baby a B.A. be, if he can but only speak!"

After such a lyrical outburst the concluding strain of the book by the same poet fills us with sadness.

"Now the Wollerer sings no more,
Its muses softly snore,
The Editors no more for copy call,
The Brickbat's songs are done
Of Bindles and the Bun,
And Woller's self is gone to Montreal.
But I've heard it's ghost may yet
Once or twice a term be met
Revisiting the Cam's pellucid rill,
And echoes of the lays
That it sang in other days
May be faintly heard about the College still."

The preachers in the College Chapel have been Mr W. A. Cox, Professor J. E. B. Mayor, Mr C. E. Graves, Mr H. P. Stokes, and Professor H. M. Gwatkin.

A portrait and biography of the Rev E. A. Stuart, formerly Scholar, and now Vicar of St James's, Holloway, appears in the January number of the *Churchman's Magazine*.

The portrait of Mr H. W. Simpkinson, formerly Editor of the *Eagle*, has been added to the Editorial Album. The Editorial Committee would again ask those of their predecessors who have not yet favoured them with their portraits to follow Mr Simpkinson's example.

The following members of the College were ordained in December last :

Name.	Diocese.	Parish or Mission.
Smallpeice, G.	York	St Mark's, Hull
Banham, A. F.	London	St Peter's, Islington
Heward, H.	Canterbury	St Alphege's, Canterbury
Hulley, J. J.	Liverpool	St Timothy's, Everton
Hickling, H.	Manchester	St Peter's, Levenshulme
Newbery, H. C.	Newcastle	Tynemouth Priory
Caldwell, W. J.	Norwich	Great Yarmouth
Chambers, W. H.	Norwich	St Bartholomew's, Heigham
Cole, J. H.	Norwich	Quidenham-with-Snetterton
Crabtree, J. E.	Ripon	Sharow
Harrison, E.	Ripon	Bierley
Russell, H. D. G.	Ripon	St Luke's, Beeston Hill
Wallis, A. T.	Rochester	Lady Margaret Ch., Walworth, S.E.
Benthall, W. L.	St Albans	St Stephen's, Walthamstow
Ferguson, W. H.	St Albans	St Paul's, Stratford
Roberts, A. J.	Chichester	Harting
Willis, W. N.	Chichester	Eastbourne

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

Name.	B.A.	to
Newton, H., M.A.	(1864)	V. of St Stephen's, Redditch
Thorman, R., M.A.	(1881)	R. of Marton, Skipton
Rowless, Canon, F. W. M.A.	(1860)	V. of Topcliffe, Thirsk
Hall, H. A., M.A.	(1884)	H. Master of Totnes Gram. Sch.
Bissett, W.	(1881)	V. of Kenilworth
Walker, T., M.A.	(1854)	R. Dean of Fakenham
Perrin, M. E.		C.-in-Charge, St. Martin's, Leeds
Osborne, J.	(1876)	R. of Hotton, Lincs
Chichester, E. A., M.A.	(1872)	R. Dean of Dorking
Bonney, A., M.A.	(1867)	V. of Buildwas, Salop
Bather, H. F., M.A.	(1855)	Archd. of Ludlow and Canon of Hereford
Evans, L. H., M.A.	(1870)	V. of SS John's and Mary's, Brecon
Briddon, W. H., M.A.	(1871)	V. of Hixon, Stafford
Mitchell, H.	(1852)	V. of Stinsfield, Dorchester
Morris, C. P.	(1880)	Chap. to Shepton Mallet Prison
Shanock, W. R., M.A.	(1866)	V. of Gt. Driffield, Yorks.
Ward, E. B.		Lady Margaret Ch., Walworth, S.E.
Crick, A. C., M.A.	(1877)	V. of Pennington, Hants.
Bower, R.	(1868)	Chap. to 1st Cumb. Artill. Volunteers
Bradley, W. H., M.A.	(1885)	V. of St Catherine's, Birtles, Crewe
Ware, D. P., M.A.	(1878)	V. of St Paul's, Swindon

The Rev Henry F. Bather, Vicar of Meole Brace, Salop, has been appointed Archdeacon of Ludlow, in succession to Archdeacon Maddison, retired, and Canon Residentiary of Hereford Cathedral, in succession to Canon Whitaker, resigned on account of ill-health. The new Archdeacon graduated at St John's in 1855, and was ordained the same year. He was appointed Vicar of Meole Brace in 1858; Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral in 1878; Rural Dean of Pontesbury in 1883; and Rector of Sutton in 1887.

The Rev A. H. Sheldon (B.A. 1888), Curate of St Leonard's, Exeter, has been accepted as a missionary of the Church Missionary Society.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *Recapitulatory Examples in Arithmetic, with Answers*, fourteenth edition (Longmans), by the Rev Alfred Hiley; *An Account of British Flies (Diptera)* (Eliot Stock), by F. V. Theobald; *The Corruption of the Church* (Eglington and Co.), by the Rev A. W. Momerie; *In Memoriam: H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale* (Lafleur and Son), a poem by F. W. Driver, set to music by F. W. Goodrich; *The Elements of Plane Trigonometry* (Macmillan), by R. Levett and C. Davison; *Soapsuds* (second edition), edited by W. Harris and R. H. Forster.

JOHNIANA.

Mr Watson had another manner of care of perfection, with a fear and reverence of the judgment of the best learned; who, to this day, would never suffer yet his *Absolon* to go abroad, and that only, because, *in locis paribus, Anapæstus* is twice or thrice used instead of *Iambus*. A small fault, and such a one as perchance would never be marked, no, neither in Italy or France. This I write not so much to note the first or praise the last, as to leave in memory of writing for good example to posterity, what perfection in my time was most diligently sought for in like manner in all kind of learning, in that most worthy college of St John's in Cambridge.

Roger Ascham: The Schoolmaster, ii. 307 (ed. 1815).

Doctor Nicolas Medcalfe, that honourable father, was Master of St John's College [1518-1537] when I came thither [1530]; a man meanly learned himself, but not meanly affectioned to set forward learning in others. He found that college spending scarce two hundred marks by the year; he left it spending a thousand marks and more, which he procured not with his money, but by his wisdom; not chargeably bought by him, but liberally given by others by his means, for the zeal and honour they bore to learning. And that which is worthy of memory, all those givers were almost northern men; who being liberally rewarded in the service of their prince, bestowed it as liberally for the good of their country. Some men thought therefore, that Dr Medcalfe was partial to northern men; but sure I am of this, that northern men were partial in doing more good, and giving more lands to the furtherance of learning, than any other countrymen in those days did; which deed should have been rather an example of goodness for others to follow, than matter of malice for any to envy, as some there were that did.

[But] his goodness stood not still in one or two, but flowed abundantly over all that college, and broke out also to nourish good wits in every part of that university; whereby, at his departing thence, he left such a company of fellows and scholars in St John's College, as can scarce be found now in some whole university; who, either for divinity, on the one side or other, or for civil service to their prince and country, have been, and are yet to this day, notable ornaments to this whole realm.

Roger Ascham: The Schoolmaster, ii. 301 (ed. 1815).

I having now some experience of life led at home and abroad, and knowing what I can do most fitly, and how I would live most gladly, do well perceive there is no such quietness in England nor pleasure in strange countries as even in St John's College, to keep company with the Bible, Plato, Aristotle, Demosthenes, and Tully. . . . therefore, Sir, to be short, ye bind me to serve you for ever, if by your suit the King's majesty would grant me this privilege, that reading the Greek tongue in St John's I should be bound to no other statutes within that university and college; and some reason I have to be made free and journeyman to learning, when I have already served three apprenticeships at Cambridge.

Roger Ascham: Letters to Sir William Cecil, x. pp. 386, 388 (ed. 1815).

Churchill the poet—the English Juv church-yard, Dover, the tombstone containing the single line, taken from a poem called *The Candidate*—“Life to the last enjoyed, here Churchill lies.” In another verse he had expressed the wish:—

“May one poor sprig of bay around my head
Bloom while I live and point me out when dead.”

Until this week the poet's prayer remained unfulfilled. When Byron visited the grave, in 1816, it was neglected, and the tombstone dilapidated, although the sexton made two or three shillings occasionally by showing it to travellers. The spectacle set Byron into a musing mood on “The Glory and the Nothing of a name.” An admirer of Churchill has now planted on the grave a bay tree, which will, it is hoped, point out for many years to come the poet's resting-place. No better memorial could have been given to the man whom Cowper—whose nature and life were the exact antipodes of the satirist's—enthusiastically called the “Great Churchill.”

Daily Telegraph: July 9, 1891.

[Churchill was of St John's; there is a portrait of him in the smaller Combination-room.]

If the length of time during which a man's contributions to the mental capital of the race are likely to be remembered and brought to mind has anything to do with it, then certainly Adams ought to have been buried in Westminster Abbey, and not, quietly and unostentatiously as he had lived, in Cambridge.

The Speaker: January 30, 1891.

There are few more interesting personages in the Commons than the Right Hon Charles Pelham Villiers,* the colleague of Cobden and Bright in the agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws. The veteran statesman has sat for one constituency Wolverhampton for well over half a century and still attends to his Parliamentary duties as regularly as the weight of his fourscore years and ten will allow.

Daily Telegraph: March 4, 1892.

* Mr Villiers graduated from St John's in 1824.

Lincoln College. Bishop Williams at the same time (1628—1631) built the east side of the Chapel quadrangle. The work cost more than he had promised to give and the College had to complete it at its own charges; £900 being spent on this work in 1629 “as being all the sum that my lord our benefactor did require or the college could spare.” It is curious to find the same benefactor doing exactly the same thing in the fixed sum he gave (and would not increase) for building the library at St John's College in Cambridge.

A. Clark: Colleges of Oxford (1892) p. 198.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, December 1891.

FIRST M.B.

<i>Chemistry, &c.</i>	Briggs, G. F.	Lillie
	Butler	Lord
	Mag Eardley	Nicholls
	Ds Elliott, A. E.	Orton
	Holmes	Rae
	Horton-Smith, R. J.	Sargent, P. W. G.
<i>Biology.</i>	Brooke	Orton
	Gladstone	

SECOND M.B.

<i>Pharmacy.</i>	Ds Bennett, N. G.	Ds Seccombe
	Draper	
<i>Anatomy and Physiology.</i>	Ds Barraclough	Ds King, T. P.
	Ds Cameron	Ds Maxwell

THIRD M.B.

<i>Surgery, &c.</i>	Ds Evans, T. H.	Ds Young
	Mag Mason, G. A.	
<i>Medicine, &c.</i>	Ds Attlee, J.	Ds Glover, L. G.
	Ds Cowell	Ds Godson, A. H.
	Ds Edmondson	Mag Mason, G. A.
	Ds Evans, T. H.	Ds Simpson, H.

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

Ds A. H. Godson	Ds J. Attlee
Ds T. H. Evans	Ds G. N. Edmondson
Ds L. G. Glover	Mag G. A. Mason

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, DECEMBER, 1891.

Foundation Scholarship of £80:

J. M. Hardwich (Durham School).

Foundation Scholarships of £70:

A. J. Chotzner, (Harrow School).
A. J. Smallpeice (St. Bees School).

Foundation Scholarships of £60:

F. E. Edwards (Crediton School).
A. B. Maclachlan (Merchant Taylors School).

Foundation Scholarship of £50:

A. P. McNeile (Trent College).

Minor Scholarships of £50:

L. A. Body, (Durham School).
J. Small (Hurstpierpoint College).
A. H. Thompson (Clifton College & Totnes School).
W. West (Royal College of Science, London).

Exhibitions:

V. H. Blackman (St. Bartholomew's Hospital).
C. E. Byles (Uppingham School).
K. C. De (Presidency College, Calcutta, and Private Tuition).
E. R. F. Little (Fettes College).
C. J. Snowden (Pocklington School).

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

We learn from the *Illustrated London News* that the will (executed August 8th 1891) of Mr Frederick James Lowe (B.A. 1844, LL.M. 1878), late of 4, Temple Gardens, Temple, and of Grosvenor Chambers, 395, Oxford Street, barrister-at-law, who died on January 7th, was proved on February 10th by Jonathan Holmes Poulter and Jonathan Watson, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £45,000. The testator bequeaths £300 to

the Old Cheltonian Society, to found a double-sculling prize to be named after him, to be rowed for by the boys of Cheltenham College, and numerous other legacies. The residue of his property up to £300 he gives to the Lady Margaret Boat Club, or other the principal boat club of St John's College, Cambridge, also to found a double-sculling prize to be named after him. The ultimate residue he leaves to his executors. All members of the Club will appreciate the kind feeling thus show by an old comrade.

Bateman Pairs:—This race took place on February 20. Four crews entered and rowed in one heat. The finish was exciting, the winners coming in first by a length and a half.

		Order of coming in.
1st station	{ W. A. Lamb* (Bow) A. E. Buchanan	2.
2nd station	{ W. McDougall (Bow) G. Blair*	1.
3rd station	{ F. M. Smith* (Bow) F. D. Hessey	4.
4th station	{ L. B. Burnett* (Bow) W. R. Lewis	3.

* Steerer.

The two Lent Boats were constituted as follows:

<i>First Boat.</i>		<i>Second Boat.</i>	
	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
Bow	A. J. Davis 10 1	Bow	W. E. Cameron 9 12
2	W. K. Wills 10 11½	2	J. H. Pegg 9 9
3	C. C. Lord 10 4	3	W. J. S. Bythell 11 3
4	W. M. Payne 11 8	4	A. E. Smith 10 1½
5	H. G. T. Jones 12 3	5	H. S. Moss 12 0
6	W. Wright 11 11	6	W. R. Le Sueur 12 4½
7	A. G. Butler 10 13½	7	L. B. Burnett 9 10½
Stroke	A. P. Cameron 11 2	Stroke	C. G. Leftwich 10 0
Cox	A. Alcock 7 9	Cox	A. H. Norregaard 9 0
Average 11 st. 1·5 lbs.		Average 10 st. 8·6 lbs.	
<i>Coach</i> —J. A. Cameron,		<i>Coaches</i> —G. Blair and A. E. Buchanan.	

First Boat.

- Bow*—Works well for his weight. He has improved greatly during the term and should prove a useful man.
- Two*—Is neat and should do well when he fills out more. His swing forward was not always good.
- Three*—Has a poor finish and lets his arms bend too soon when swinging back.
- Four*—Rows hard, especially in races, but his swing forward is uncertain and often unsteady, causing him to hang somewhat.
- Five*—Is an old friend in Lent races. His hard shoving and very short swing are well known.

- Six*—Has improved since last term, but has not learnt to get his work on right at the beginning of the stroke.
- Seven*—Was handicapped severely by a bad attack of influenza in the middle of the term. Rows very hard, but is rather apt to get short in his swing towards the end of the course.
- Stroke*—Is very neat and has a good swing. Should be useful in the future.
- Cox*—Managed his crew fairly well on the whole, but did not gain much by his steering in the races. Seemed nervous.

The boat as a whole was well together and travelled well at a stroke of about 32 or 33, but could not keep together at a faster one. This was partly, perhaps, owing to Stroke, but more especially to the men in the middle of the boat not being steady in their swing at the fast stroke, and so keeping bad time. In fact, the time all through the boat was bad at a fast stroke.

Second Boat.

- Bow*—Has improved, but is very apt to keep bad time and not to get his work on with the others.
- Two*—Has a poor finish and is unsteady over the stretcher. He rowed much better in the races than in practice.
- Three*—Tried hard. He went off towards the latter part of the term. His seat was not always very comfortable, owing to the usual affliction of fixed-seat rowing, and this made him lie too far back.
- Four*—Rowed hard in the races. He pulled with his arms instead of swinging on to the oar with the arms straight.
- Five*—Was rough, but worked very well. He also did his work too much with his arms and consequently got very "done" over the course. This is a fault he will get out of with practice.
- Six*—Did not start to row till just a short time before training began, so was at a disadvantage at first. He proved very useful: his crooked swing is his worst fault.

- Seven*—Also came into the boat very late, but was none the worse for that. Inclined to lie too far back at the end of the stroke.
- Stroke*—Rowed with great judgment in the races and kept a good swing going all over the course. His blade is rather light sometimes, and he should not let go so much with his outside hand.
- Cox*—Steered very well all through the races.

The boat as a whole varied very much in practice, sometimes going well and sometimes badly, but it went much better in the races than through the boat. We append an account of each day's proceedings.

February 24. The Second Boat, being Sandwich boat, started head of the 2nd Division and rowed over, never being

pressed by Emmanuel I. They did not succeed in making a bump in the 1st Division, though they gained on King's at the start.

The First Boat, starting third on the river, kept their place, Third Trinity being just inside their distance at the finish.

February 25. The Second Boat kept easily away from Emmanuel, who fell to Clare at the Willows. In the 1st Division they gained a length on King's by Post Corner, but afterwards fell off, finishing about three lengths behind.

The First Boat gained at once on Corpus and were a length and a quarter behind at Post Corner; up the Gut Corpus went away again, but at Ditton were only a length to the good. After this our men continued to gain steadily and were overlapping at the beginning of the boarding, but Corpus, rowing with consummate pluck, just managed to keep away, and at Morley's Holt were a quarter of a length ahead. Here our men spurted hard again, but were unable to make much impression on them, and finished about half a length away.

February 26. Clare gaining on the Second Boat from the start were half a length off at the Railway Bridge and overlapping about six inches at the "Pike and Eel," where they made a shot, but were washed off. Our men spurning most gamely, finished half a length ahead. A bump, however, was claimed by Clare, but was disallowed at a Captains' meeting next day. The coxing in our boat was excellent all over the course.

Naturally, after so hard a race, they failed to do anything in the 1st Division.

The First Boat going gradually up to Corpus at the Cottages were about 2 ft. off when they were bumped by Pembroke I.

February 27. The hard course of the day before seemed to tell less on our Second Boat than on Clare, who were never even dangerous, finishing quite a length away. Our men rowed their eighth and last race, finishing up where they had begun, bottom of the 1st Division.

The First Boat rowed over fourth, never being pressed by Third Trinity, who were bumped by Jesus I.

A third boat went out every day, but did not enter for the 'getting-on' races.

CRICKET CLUB.

At a meeting held on February 12, the following were elected officers for the ensuing season:

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

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—T. L. Jackson. *Hon. Sec.*—G. R. Joyce.

FIRST XV MATCHES.

Matches played 17. Won 9. Lost 6. Drawn 2.

Points scored for us 161. Against 93.

† Penalty goal. ‡ Dropped goal.

Date.	Opponents.	Result.	For			Against		
			gls.	trs.	pts.	gls.	trs.	pts.
Oct. 19	Emmanuel	Won	1	2	9	—	—	—
" 21	Trinity	Lost	—	1	2	1	1	7
" 29	Clare	Lost	—	—	—	3†	4	22
" 30	Selwyn	Lost	—	2	4	1	1	7
Nov. 2	Trinity Hall	Won	5	4	33	—	—	1 2
" 4	Caius	Lost	—	—	—	1‡	1	6
" 6	Corpus	Won	4	3	26	—	—	—
" 9	Jesus	Lost	—	—	—	4‡	2	23
" 13	Christ's	Drawn	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 16	Jesus	Lost	—	—	—	3	2	17
" 20	Trinity Hall	Won	7	9	53	—	—	—
" 25	Christ's	Won	1	1	7	1	—	5
" 28	Selwyn	Won	—	3	6	—	—	—
" 30	Leys School*	Won	—	1	2	—	—	—
Dec. 2	King's	Won	2	2	14	1	—	5
Feb. 8	Trinity	Drawn	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 13	Middlesex Hospital	Won	2	1	12	1	1	7

* Against the Leys School we had two men short for the major portion of the game.

We had five matches scratched, in each case by our opponents.

The team this year have shewn most inconsistent form. At times they have played brilliantly, as in the two matches with Trinity, whilst at other times they have quite fallen to pieces, as in the return match with Christ's. We certainly were not strong behind the scrum, so that our success mainly depended on the forwards. The latter worked very hard as a rule, but many of them failed to "keep on" the ball. Their worst faults were not following up and their ignorance of how to screw the scrummage. For the former there is no excuse, except it be want of condition: the latter can only be learnt by constant practice. We hope they will remedy these faults next season.

Of those not actually in the XV. we must mention S. H. Cubitt, C. C. Lord, A. S. Kidd, W. A. Golby, and C. Edmunds as shewing very good form forward. We are very grateful to W. H. Skene and H. M. Tapper for helping us this term. Both shewed much dash, while Skene runs very strongly indeed. The XV is as follows:

R. A. Draper (back)—A fair back. Has gone off somewhat since last season. Can tackle and stop rushes well, though much too slow in getting his kick in.

F. L. Rae (three-quarters)—Has improved on last year's form. Runs pluckily and, at times, collars well. His kicking is still weak.

S. R. Trotman (three-quarters)—Powerful centre. Collars well, but is weak in kicking. Unselfish, but does not always pass at the right moment.

- E. A. Strickland* (three-quarters)—A good wing. Kicks and collars well. Has dash, but does not always use it.
- T. L. Jackson* (half)—As Captain his thorough knowledge of the game has stood him in great stead. Has much improved in his kicking; in his dodging he is, perhaps, hardly as good as last season.
- E. Ealand* (half)—An excellent half. Certain to stop a rush. Runs and kicks well. Must be careful not to crowd his man before passing.
- A. E. Elliott*—We must heartily congratulate him on getting his blue. A sterling forward. Always played his hardest for the College.
- B. Long*—Plays a good game. Passes accurately and collars well. Needs more dash.
- J. Lupton*—Though a light forward, should do much more work in the scrum. Can collar.
- C. D. Edwards*—To be relied on in a hard match. Is very game, and works his utmost. Must follow up more.
- G. R. Foyce*—Energetic worker. Collars well and has improved in his passing. Needs more finish in dribbling.
- J. J. Robinson*—Dribbles well and is good out of touch. Follows up very keenly. Must pass sooner.
- W. G. Wrangham*—A powerful forward. Makes good use of his height out of touch and in passing. As a rule works hard in the scrum, but sometimes takes a rest there.
- H. S. Moss*—A conscientious worker. Very good on his own line. Must pass more. Collars strongly.
- R. B. Harding*—Must go straight into the scrum and use all his weight there. Tackles strongly, but must learn to dribble.

SECOND XV MATCHES.

Date.	Opponents.	Result.	For			Against		
			gls.	trs.	pts.	gls.	trs.	pts.
Oct. 17	Peterhouse	Lost	2†	1	10	2	1	12
" 19	Trinity II	Lost	—	—	—	3	3	21
" 27	Sidney	Won	2	—	10	—	—	—
" 28	Selwyn II	Won	2	3	16	—	—	—
Nov. 5	Sidney	Won	2	1	11	—	—	—
" 6	Christ's II	Won	—	1	2	—	—	—
" 16	Leys School II	Lost	1	1	7	2	—	10
" 18	Trinity II	Lost	—	—	—	—	2	4
" 23	Caius II	Won	4	5	30	—	1	2
" 26	Christ's II	Lost	—	—	—	—	3	6
Feb. 6	Pelicans	Won	5	6	42	—	1	2
" 10	Pelicans	Won	2	1	12	—	1	2

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Owing to the bad weather we have only been able to play four First XI matches this Term, with the following results:

First XI.

Opponents.	Result.	Goals.	
		For.	Agst.
Jesus	Lost	0	8
Sidney	Won	3	1
Peterhouse	Drawn	1	1
Magdalene	Drawn	1	1

Second XI.

Fitzwilliam Hall Won 3.....1

These matches make a total of 17 played during the season, of which 8 have been won, 7 lost, and 2 drawn. A record which compares very unfavourably with that of last year.

- C. Moore* (goal)—A fair goal-keeper, kicks well, but should learn to use his hands more.
- C. O. S. Hatton* (back)—A consistently good back; kicks and tackles well; has fallen off slightly this term.
- H. M. Tapper* (back)—A fast energetic back, but is apt to be very erratic.
- H. A. P. Gardiner* (half-back)—As Captain has had to make his team out of poor material, and has only partially succeeded. Tackles and passes well but slow. Can shoot.
- F. O. Mundahl* (half-back)—A greatly improved half, tackles well; kicks too high and uses no judgment in feeding his forwards.
- W. H. Ashton* (half-back)—A strong half, tackles and passes well, and makes good use of his weight.
- H. Sargent* (right outside)—A better goal-keeper than goal-getter; fairly fast, but never centres soon enough.
- F. W. Walker* (right inside)—A slow but persevering forward, but does not pass well. A fair shot.
- W. H. Skene* (centre)—A good centre, keeps his wings together and feeds them well; can also use his head. Very unlucky in being hurt so early in the season.
- H. A. Merriman* (inside left)—A wonderfully improved forward; fast on the ball, good shot; also played outside left.
- H. H. Davies* (outside left)—A disappointing forward, is too selfish and never centres soon enough; has also played centre.
- H. W. Fraser* (inside left)—A fairly good twelfth man; fast, but takes the game too easily. Poor shot.

The Scratch Sixes secured more entries than last year and have been won, after a very hard struggle, by the following six:

- C. O. S. Hatton (Capt.)
- J. J. Gillespie
- G. H. Smith
- H. E. Cordeaux
- H. H. Brown
- S. Patch

ATHLETIC CLUB.

The first day of the Sports was successfully brought off on Tuesday, the 8th of March.

The Programme was as follows:

100 Yards Handicap.—*First Heat:* G. P. K. Winlaw, 1; A. G. Butler, 2; A. G. H. Verrall, 0. Winlaw won easily. *Second Heat:* C. O. S. Hatton, 1; G. H. Smith, 2. *Third Heat:* P. G. Sheppard 1; W. L. Phillips, 2.

Putting the Weight.—S. R. Trotman, 36ft. 6in., 1; C. H. Rivers, 32ft. 4in. Trotman is to be congratulated on his 'putting'; we wish him success in the 'Varsity Sports. Rivers was handicapped by an injured knee.

120 Yards Handicap.—*First Heat:* B. Long, 2½ yards, 1; G. P. K. Winlaw, scratch, 2; A. G. Butler, scratch, 0; W. L. Phillips, 3 yards, 0;

J. J. Gillespie, 4 yards, 0. *Second Heat*: A. G. H. Verrall, 2 yards, 1; G. H. Smith, 1 yard, 2; P. G. Sheppard, 2 yards, 0; C. C. Lord, 2½ yards, 0. *Third Heat*: F. A. Godson, 8 yards, 1; C. O. S. Hatton, 2 yards, 2.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—S. R. Trotman, penalised 3 yards, 1; B. Long, 2; A. E. Elliott, 0. Trotman in spite of his penalty won easily in 20 secs.; the slow time was due to the heavy ground. A close race for second place.

Quarter Mile Race.—A. G. Butler, 1; G. P. K. Winlaw, 2; W. L. Phillips, 0; A. E. Elliott, 0; C. C. Lord, penalised 10 yards, 0. Winlaw got away well and kept the lead till within sixty yards of home, when Butler came up with a spurt and won by five yards. Time 55 secs.

Long Jump.—C. O. S. Hatton, 17ft. 6in., 1; G. H. Smith, 17ft. 3in., 2; C. C. Lord, 16ft. 2in., 0.

One Mile Race.—B. Long, 1; A. G. Butler, 2; C. D. Edwards, 0; W. A. Long, 0; G. G. Desmond, 0; J. J. Gillespie, 0. Long showed the way for the first two laps, when Edwards went ahead. Long however resumed his lead at the long-jump pit, and won by about seven yards from Butler. Time 4 min. 54 secs.

So far bad weather has prevented the second day's programme from being carried out.

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

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

At a meeting held on February 12, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Club:—H. E. Knight, H. S. Moss, W. H. Skene, W. G. Wrangham.

LACROSSE CLUB.

Captain—F. Villy. *Hon. Sec.*—L. W. Grenville.

The weather has interfered so much with both Practices and Matches that there is little to report. Several freshmen have appeared this term, who should do good service next season.

We had arranged six matches, but for the reason mentioned above were only able to play one against the Leys School. The result was a draw, 2 goals each. Hatton, Lees, and Kefford have received their College colours. Hatton has also obtained his University Cap. F. Villy, J. Lupton, and L. W. Grenville have also once more had places in the University team, Villy being Captain.

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

B Company.

The following promotions have been approved of by the Commanding Officer during the past term:

Lance-Corporal C. M. Rice to be Lance-Sergeant.

Private E. H. Colman to be Lance-Corporal.

Since last term great alterations have been effected in the uniform, the old red braid having been given up in favour of

light blue cloth trimmings, and silver ornaments and buttons taking the place of the former bronze accoutrements. The new uniform is modelled to a great extent on that of the 60th Rifles. The change has been made with very little inconvenience to members of the Corps, principally owing to the time and energy lavished on it by Major Hill, who has succeeded to the vacancy caused by the retirement of Major Scott, and has had the general supervision of the arrangements connected with the new uniform.

Turning to the Colonel's official report of the year ending 31st October 1891, we find that four marksmen (the same number as last year) belong to B Company, namely Corporal Cordeaux, Private Reeves, Major (late Captain) Hill, and Colour-Sergeant Hutton. Mr Cordeaux's score is the third highest for the year, and the badge for best marksman in the Battalion goes to him, the first and second marksmen, A. R. Pope and W. D. Bushell, both being officers.

The University Aldershot detachment goes into quarters on March 17th; not in the North Camp as last year, but into the Permanent Barracks near the South Camp and end of the Long Valley.

It is also proposed to send a small detachment under Captain Grantham to the Easter manœuvres at Dover as a Company of the Inns of Court R.V.

On Friday, 19th February, a Smoking Concert was given by the members of B Company, in Lecture Room VI. Members of other Companies of the C.U.R.V. also kindly gave us their services. The concert was open to all members of the College, and to Officers, Sergeants, and Corporals of the Corps. Mr Scott kindly took the chair, and we hope we may often see him preside in future at our Smoking Concerts. We were glad to welcome the Commanding Officer and Captain Earle.

The heads of three out of the four sections attached to the C.U.R.V. are this term in B Company. Bugler Leathes is senior Bugler, Colour-Sergeant Hutton is in charge of the Ambulance Class, and Lieut. Wilkinson of the Signalling.

Corporal Cordeaux has won the Company Cup with a score of 77, Lance-Corporal Wright being second with 66. Cordeaux made 32 at the 500 yards range, equal highest in the Corps with Somers of A Company. Wright made 29 at 200 yards, the highest score made at that range. The Company Medals were fired for on Monday, February 7th; B Company were fourth, being greatly handicapped by the unfortunate absence of our two best shots, Cordeaux and Wright, who were unable to attend.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—A. J. Pitkin. *Vice-President*—R. E. Baker. *Treasurer*—J. J. Gillespie. *Secretary*—H. Williamson. *Committee*—J. H. B. Masterman, P. Gircen. *Ex-Officio*—All old Presidents in residence.

The Debating Society has had an extremely successful term. This may perhaps in some measure be due to the fact that the Committee has been able to combine greater physical luxuries with the intellectual ones which have always characterised its meetings; and that under the influence of coffee and tobacco words are wont to grow more eloquent and judgments clearer.

Men, manners, morals, and maidens have been discussed, startling paradoxes have been exploited, definitions asked for and occasionally given; in fact we have in every way proved ourselves worthy of the title of the "College Debating Society."

Appended is the programme for the term:

Jan. 23rd—"That the grant of Home Rule to Ireland would consolidate the Empire." Proposed by Yusuf-Ali. Carried, 13—11.

Jan. 30th—"That the present system of training for boat-races is pernicious and irrational." Proposed by G. G. Desmond. Lost, 3—22.

Feb. 6th—"That this House disapproves of everything *fin de siècle*." Proposed by St J. B. Wynne-Willson. Lost, 9—15.

Feb. 13th—"That in the opinion of this House the world owes more to science than to literature." Proposed by H. H. Emslie. Lost, 15—16.

Feb. 20th—"That the Nineteenth Century has brought no greater boon to mankind than the new Journalism." Proposed by P. Green. Lost, 8—16.

Feb. 27th—"That this House would welcome the abolition of capital punishment." Proposed by Mahomed Ahmed. Lost, 13—15.

March 5th—"That altruism is the real basis of a virtuous life." Proposed by A. P. Bender. Lost, 7—27.

March 12th—"That 'tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all." Proposed by A. J. Pitkin.

Average attendance for the term, 49.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens M.A. *Secretary*—F. O. Mundahl. *Assist.-Secretary*—G. H. Harries. *Librarian*—F. D. Sturgess. *Committee*—F. W. Carnegie, C. M. Rice, W. A. Werner.

Nothing very much has been done by the Society this term, except that two very successful Smoking Concerts have been given, at which Mr Tottenham and Mr W. F. Smith very kindly presided. Practices for the May Concert have already begun. Dr Garrett is to wield the bâton. We are all very glad to see him ready to act as

conductor once more. Under his able guidance we feel sure that the May Concert, which is to be held in the College Hall, will be in every way a success.

CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Mr E. E. Sikes. *Vice-President*—B. J. Hayes B.A. *Hon. Sec.*—W. Green. *Committee*—H. Drake, E. E. Bland.

The following papers have been given:

"Varro," by A. W. Welford (Emmanuel College).

"How to read Classics," by Professor Mayor.

"The Conspiracy of Catiline," by W. A. Kent.

"The Nuptial Number of Plato," by W. A. Stone.

"Pervigilium Veneris," by A. E. Smith.

"Ancient Education," by B. J. Hayes B.A.

It is requested that anyone wishing to become a member will communicate with the Secretary.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—C. P. Way. *Ex-President*—H. C. Lees. *Treasurer*—A. J. Binns. *Secretary*—A. Baines. *Committee*—W. Nutley, A. R. R. Hutton.

Meetings were held on February 4, 11, 18, 25, and March 3 in the rooms of E. L. Simpson, F. R. Stroud, C. P. Way, G. Watkinson, and C. J. Eastwood.

The following papers were read:

"The Importance of the Sub-Apostolic Age," by A. Earle.

"The Rise of Dissent," by C. M. Rice.

"The Early Church and Slavery," by Rev W. E. Collins, M.A., Selwyn College.

"The Book of Jonah," by P. A. Kingsford.

"Charles Wesley," by W. H. Harding.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

It is with great pleasure we announce that the Rev E. B. Ward, curate of St Mary's, Barnsley, has accepted the post of second College Missioner at Walworth. Mr Ward was Junior Secretary in 1887, and has maintained his warm interest in the work ever since. On Sexagesima Sunday he renewed his acquaintance with the work of our Mission which he had acquired by visits during vacation whilst still an undergraduate, and by assisting the present Missioners in the Sunday duty. It is to be remembered that we are indebted to Bishop Thorold for the ability to support our third Missioner.

On Monday, February 22nd, Mr Ward came up to us for a single night, accompanied by Rev A. T. Wallis, Junior Missioner, who stayed till Friday, during which time he called on as many of the first-year's-men as possible. Unfortunately a large proportion were always out, which prevented him from doing as much as he had intended towards securing visitors for the coming vacation.

The following junior members of the College have visited the Mission during the vacation: W. H. Harding, G. H. Harries, P. Green, A. F. Ealand, C. F. Lillie, A. J. Cameron, B. Long, and C. M. Rice.

The new members of Committee elected from the first year are: A. F. Ealand, A. J. Tait, and G. P. K. Winlaw.

On Thursday, March 3rd, the Master very kindly invited the resident subscribers and all first-year men to the Lodge, to meet the new Bishop of Rochester, in whose diocese the Mission is situated. Dr Randall Davidson is a son-in-law of the late Archbishop Tait, and enjoys the high confidence of her Majesty, who appointed him Dean of Windsor. To leave the cloisters of Windsor Castle for a residence, chosen by himself, in the heart of South London, was to exchange abundant leisure and honourable dignity of an unusual kind for hard, anxious, and exhausting work, and the Bishop has received the hearty goodwill of English Churchmen for so doing. He described to us the districts of South London crowded so rapidly in quite recent years as to be almost destitute of historical associations, and depicted the value of College Missions as 'centres of interest' in a vast monotony. Of our own Mission in particular, he said that his present strongest impression is, that it may be taken to have proved afresh the efficacy of the *old parochial system*, where one or two or three men are responsible for the spiritual care of a locality, in which a right to their services belongs to every man, woman, and child who claims it. Our Missioner he regarded as gifted, amongst other things, with real *audacity*: an encomium which Mr Phillips frankly accepted, and even extended to an acknowledgment that it might even be called 'madness,' for when he saw *needs* he felt possessed with determination to endeavour to have them met. Professor Mayor, who also addressed the guests, gave, as we hoped he would do, some references to the great Bishop of Rochester, whom he teaches us to regard as the real founder of Modern Cambridge.

The Master, in introducing the Bishop, spoke of his visit as marking a fresh period in the history of the Mission; and then, in the most generous manner, announced his own intention of forgoing our debt to himself. This act of liberality involves no less a gift than £400. The Committee had commenced a plan of setting aside £50 towards paying off our £600: the Master's liberality relieves us of this for

eight years, *i.e.*, we shall be at the end of our debt eight years sooner than we had hoped. It is certainly taken as a great encouragement by the Committee and the Missioners, and our subscribers we are sure will appreciate thoroughly this 'fresh start,' both in itself and for the kind and simple manner in which it has been done.

TOYNBEE HALL.

A meeting in support of Toynbee Hall, open to all members of the University, was held in our College Hall on the evening of March 4. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr Peile, presided, and introduced Mr Barnett, the Warden, who spoke of the good which Toynbee Hall had been able to effect during the seven years of its existence, by bringing to East London some of the fruits of the leisured lives of University students, and by giving to University men the opportunity, which was wanting before, of studying our social problems at first hand and, perhaps, in the light of this experience, doing something to solve them. Much—if not most—was done by the unconscious influence of character: what a man *was* was more important than what he *did*. Mr T. H. Nunn, of Christ's, one of the original residents, spoke of the benefits which he had found in his long sojourn at Toynbee Hall.

Professor Jebb M.P., in moving a resolution of sympathy with the efforts of Mr Barnett and his colleagues, congratulated the present generation on being able to take part in such a work, a work which the Founder of Christianity would assuredly have blessed. Professor Marshall, in seconding the resolution, drew an interesting comparison between Oxford and Cambridge, in which, while professing himself a thorough Cambridge man, he said he found in Oxford a wider interest in ideals than here. It was this idealism which Toynbee Hall tended to foster. He had himself learnt a very great deal in a few days at Toynbee Hall, and he was sure that all who paid a short visit there, though they might do no good whatever to others, would certainly derive benefit to themselves.

Professor Seeley, who was warmly received after his recent illness, moved a vote of thanks to the Vice-Chancellor, and described the speeches they had heard as 'much above the average.' He once more expressed his profound belief in the importance of the Toynbee method of work.

The Treasurer, Dr Donald MacAlister, followed, and briefly reminded the audience that he was always ready to receive donations in aid of the cause.

Among the other Senior Members of the University on the platform were Professor Sidgwick and Professor Macalister. Professor Hort, Professor Stanton, Dr. Hill, Master of Downing, and Sir George Humphry were unwillingly absent.

If any members of the College desire to visit Toynbee Hall—whether for an evening, a few days, or a longer period—they are requested to write either direct to the Rev S. A. Barnett, St Jude's Vicarage, Commercial Street, E. (contiguous to Toynbee Hall), or to Mr G. C. M. Smith, who will be glad to give any information in his power to any member of the College.

A Loan Exhibition of Pictures will be opened in the week before Easter. Any offers from men willing to act as watchers during the hours the Exhibition is open will be very welcome.

THE ADAMS MEMORIAL IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

A meeting, summoned by our Master, was held in the Combination-room on Saturday, February 20th, for the purpose of taking steps to place a bust or other permanent memorial of Professor Adams in Westminster Abbey. A large number of Heads, Professors, and Fellows of St John's and other Colleges were present.

The Master presided, and in opening the proceedings spoke of the memorials already existing in Cambridge, the *Adams Prizes*, and the portraits in St John's and Pembroke. It was thought fitting that in addition there should be set up a memorial of his name and personality before the eyes of the whole world in that central sanctuary where from age to age we commemorate our national types of the various kinds of supreme excellence which are the glory of mankind.

"The first suggestion of this came to me from: Archdeacon Farrar, who wrote thus in the course of his reply to a letter which I had addressed to him: 'I think that a memorial, such as a bust and a tablet with a small ingenious device like that on Newton's tomb, would be very appropriate, and I feel no doubt that it would be granted. If not by the graves of Herschel, Darwin, and Newton, it might perhaps be near the memorials of Conduitt and Horrox. Of course the consent of the Dean and Chapter would be required, but I feel no doubt that (in spite of the scant room in the Abbey) it would readily be granted.' I at once resolved to act upon this suggestion; and at the next College meeting I communicated it, and was asked to take the necessary steps to carry it out. I wrote again to the Archdeacon, giving notice of application to the Dean and Chapter on behalf of the College and of those who might be found willing to give us the benefit of their cooperation; and the reply was to the effect that an application to the Dean would be attended to immediately on his return in March: it should be supported by the leading mathematicians and men of science: and the writer did not feel a moment's doubt that the request would be granted, although the space left in the Abbey was most limited."

Many members of this University, of Oxford, and of scientific bodies elsewhere, had already given their support to the proposal, and Sir Donald A. Smith, Hon LL.D., a member of St John's, and Chancellor of the McGill University, Montreal,

had telegraphed that he would gladly join the Committee and subscribe one hundred pounds. The Master proceeded to draw a parallel between Newton and Adams, as to the early age (twenty-three) at which their great ideas were born to them, and as to the controversies that arose regarding the priority of their discoveries.

The first resolution was proposed in the name of Sir William Thomson (now Lord Kelvin of Largs), President of the Royal Society; it ran—

"That the late Professor John Couch Adams, by his discovery of the planet Neptune and other masterly work published or unpublished, is entitled to be named with the great astronomers of the world; and that this meeting pledges itself (so far as in it lies) to promote and carry out the scheme for placing a memorial to the late Professor in Westminster Abbey."

Dr Glaisher, Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, in seconding this resolution, gave a clear and able account of the relation of Adams' great work to Newton's. After mentioning the prediction by Halley in 1705 of the return of the comet of 1759, he said:

"No striking episode now occurs in the history of the Newtonian law until we come to the matter to which the Master has referred, viz., the memorandum Adams committed to writing on July 3, 1841, the words being, 'Formed a design, at the beginning of this week, of investigating as soon as possible after taking my degree, the irregularities in the motion of Uranus which are yet unaccounted for; in order to find whether they may be attributed to the action of an undiscovered planet beyond it; and if possible thence to determine approximately the elements of its orbit, &c., which would probably lead to its discovery.' That memorandum was made at the beginning of his second Long Vacation. The problem was of extreme difficulty, and might well have seemed to be impossible of accomplishment. Adams as we know resolutely attacked it unaided, and by his genius and industry successfully effected its solution, the elements of the orbit being left by him at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, within two years and four months of the date of the memorandum. It seems to me, therefore, that we may regard the chain of events which led to the publication of the *Principia* as beginning at Trinity College on November 28, 1679, and that the final and conclusive proof of the absolute truth of the law had been attained when, on October 21, 1845, Adams left his paper at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, returning to this College the same evening. It is an additional glory to our University that this completion of Newton's great work should have been effected among us, within a few hundred yards of the place where the *Principia* was composed. To us belong the inception of the law and the final and inexorable proof."

Sir G. G. Stokes, M.P., Lucasian Professor, and Professor Living warmly supported the resolution, which was agreed to.

The second resolution, "That the Memorial consist of a bust with tablet and inscription," was proposed by Dr Ferrers, Master of Gonville and Caius College, who recalled that

"At the meeting of the British Association, held at Southampton, in the early part of September 1846, shortly before the optical discovery of the

planet, Sir John Herschel, in resigning the chair of the Association, thus expressed himself. After referring to the discovery of a small planet he went on: 'The past year has done more. It has given the probable prospect of the discovery of another. We feel it trembling along the far-reaching line of our analysis. We see it as Columbus saw America from the shores of Spain.' That was the expression used by a very conspicuous man. I think it was sufficiently remarkable to deserve to be commemorated. Those were the words which Sir John Herschel used upon that occasion, but they were not reported. They were uttered at the British Association, and the newspapers, whose *mot d'ordre* it was then to throw discredit upon the British Association, suppressed those very remarkable words of a very remarkable man. Had they been reported it cannot be doubted that the numerous observers scattered about England would have been on the *qui vive*, and some of them would perhaps have actually given to England the credit not merely of the first perception but of the actual seeing of the planet."

Dr Donald MacAlister seconded the resolution, and after speaking of Professor Adams's noble character, said

"Of his perfect freedom from thoughts of self, and the utter absence of any memory of bitterness in connexion with that great controversy to which allusion has more than once been made to-day, I may be allowed to relate a single illustration, which has not hitherto been made public. Some years ago it was desired to get up in this country a memorial volume to be presented to M. Pasteur, which should indicate the appreciation felt by English men of science for his great scientific merits, and for the services he had rendered to humanity. With a number of distinguished members of this University Professor Adams subscribed his name, and the motto which he chose to write beneath it was simply this: '*Hommage au compatriote de Le Verrier.*' The one fact that he remembered in doing honour to M. Pasteur was that he was a compatriot of a great astronomer, but one whom a meaner man would have considered his greatest rival.

"With Dr Glaisher, I too cherish the wish that, when the monument we contemplate is ready, a place will be found for it near that of Newton. Of Newton's labours he was one of the deepest and most affectionate students, of Newton's mighty generalisation he was the greatest illustrator, and I would add that in his sublime patience, in his piercing insight, in his modesty and simplicity of nature, he was of all astronomers the nearest of Newton's spiritual kindred."

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr Peile, moved

"That those present at this meeting, with the addition of the names read by the Chairman and Professor Liveing, be a Committee (with power to add to their number) to carry out the scheme; that The Master of Pembroke College and Professor Liveing be the Treasurers, and The Master of Peterhouse, Dr D. MacAlister, and Dr Glaisher the Secretaries; and that the Chairman, Sir G. G. Stokes M.P., The Treasurers, and The Secretaries be the Executive Committee."

This was seconded by Mr J. Larmor, and carried unanimously.

Dr Porter, Master of Peterhouse, proposed, and Dr Forsyth, Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity, seconded—

"That any surplus from subscriptions after payment of the necessary expenses be used in the first instance to defray the cost of presenting copies

of the collected papers of Professor Adams to learned Societies and Libraries at home and abroad; and that the remainder (which if of sufficient amount shall be constituted a permanent Memorial Fund) be offered to the Master and Fellows of St John's College to form an Exhibition or Scholarship Fund for the encouragement of the study of Mathematics and Physics by the undergraduate students of the College; such Fund to be administered in such manner as the Master and Fellows may from time to time determine."

This was also agreed to.

Lastly, the Vice-Master of Trinity, Mr W. Aldis Wright, and Professor Hughes, offered the thanks of the meeting to the Master and Fellows of the College for the use of the Combination-room.

With reference to the last resolution, it should be mentioned that at a College meeting held subsequently it was unanimously agreed that, should the contemplated Scholarship be offered to the College, it would be thrown open to the whole University.

JOHNIAN DINNER.

It is now arranged that a Johnian Dinner will be held on Friday, April 8th (the eve of the Boatrace), at 7'30 for 7'45 p.m. in the St James' Restaurant, Piccadilly. The cost of the dinner (excluding wine) will be 8s. The names of those wishing to attend should be sent to one of the following: R. F. Scott, St John's College; R. H. Forster, 6 Fanthorpe Street, Lower Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.; E. Prescott (*Hon. Sec.*), 76, Cambridge Terrace, London, W.

CHORAL STUDENTSHIPS.

An examination for the election of four Choral Students will be held in the College Hall on June 10th 1892, beginning at 9 a.m. Two of the Studentships will be given to Bass and two to Tenor singers.

The Studentships are of the value of £ 40 *per annum*, and are tenable in the ordinary course for three years. The Students will not be elected for more than one year at a time, but they will be re-elected if they continue to give satisfaction in the discharge of their duties.

The duties of Choral Students are to take part in the musical services in the College Chapel during residence and to attend the choir practices under the direction of the Organist. They are required to pass the University Examinations for the B.A.

degree under the same conditions as other members of the College.

The Examination for Sizarships and School Exhibitions will be held on *Friday*, September 30th, in the College Hall, commencing at 9 a.m.

The Examination for Open Scholarships and Exhibitions will take place on December 13th and following days.

CORRIGENDA IN No. 96.

- Page 27, line 4, for *than* read *and*.
 Page 27, line 27 } for *treatises* read *treaties*.
 Page 28, line 1 }
 Page 33, line 29, omit *own*.

THE LIBRARY.

* *The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Christmas 1891.

Donations.

DONORS.

- *Oates (Titus). An exact Discovery of the Mystery of Iniquity as it is now practised among the Jesuits. Edited by Edmund Goldsmid. Reprint. 8vo. Edin. 1886. 4.40.39.
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- *Palmer (E. H.). An Address to the People of India on the Death of Mir Syud Mohummed Khan Bahadoor. In Arabic and English. 8vo. Cambridge, 1868
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- The Author.
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Additions.

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