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The Subscription for the ensuing year is fixed at 4/6; it includes Nos 99, 100 and 101. 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, W. McDougall, L. Horton-Smith, J. H. B. Masterman, H. A. Merriman).

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

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

Copies of the antique medallion portrait of the Lady Margaret may be obtained by Subscribers at the reduced price of 3d on application to Mr Merry at the College Buttery.

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

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



NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 156).

THE letters which follow form the third and last instalment of the correspondence between Bishop Carey of Exeter and Dr Gwynn relative to the building of our Library.

Salutem in Xro.

Sr. At length I have speech with my lo: Keeper about your Colledg buisynes. When I showed to his lo^p: the model of the library w^{ch} Mr Spell brought vnto me, making knowen to his lo^p: that we had waited often but never found opportunity to present the same to his lo^p: sooner. I did demonstrate it in all the particulars submitting the liking or disliking of it to his iudgment.

First the fashion of the chambers below was very well pleasing to him, saying that 4 would serve the purpose of his mynd and the 5th might be at the disposing of the M^r of the Colledg.

Secondly I mentioned the great window to be at the end, whereat no exception was taken, for I said that it would be an ornament & beauty to the roome, giving great light and that the inconveniency of the air from the river might easily be corrected then I showed the space of the library, both in length & bredth whereto his lo^p gave good allowance, holding it fitt that the bredth of one foote be added to the desks on ech side, & the midl walk be streitened so much lesse.

After that we came to the windowes the forme and fashion whereof was most doubted, I told his lo^p: that some men of

judgment liked best the old fashion of church windows, holding it most meet for such a building. His lo^p did not dislike it but said he would leave it wholly to your determination & to your workmen. At last we rose to the rooffe and after some discourse of lead & slate & some reasons given by me preferring lead above slate, his Lo^p wished it were roofed rather flat wth lead, then high wth slate, albeit the charg thereof were something more.

His lo^p: presently appoynted M^r Owen to deliver me 100 w^{ch} M^r Owen sayd should be sent from Buckden forthwith, if it were not sent alreddy, & I appoynted him that it might be delivered to your hands, & before Xrmas you shall receive 200^l more, the whole sum promised in that tyme, and the rest to be expected about Easter. When the 200^l is payed then I will desyre an acquittance for the receipt of the whole sum of 800^l.

After such tyme as we had concluded about the library, we fell into speach about his foundation of fellowes & schollers in the Colledge. I showed to his lo^p: a note w^{ch} Mr Lane had given me, of the comon weekly allowance made to a fellow & to a scholler, adding withall, that Mr Lane had no comission (as I thought) to returne your answeere to that w^{ch} I had written to yo^u, as a thing intended, but that I vnderstood from yo^u, how yourself & the Colledg, did embrace his noble favour, and intended bounty, wth all due thankfulness, & would show yourselves redde to accept his gift, when it should be profered so farr as conveniency, and the observation of your statutes would suffer

not seen me, nor hard by me any thing from yo^u touching this matter, sooner than now, yet he had hard & received your answeere, by my lord of Durrham, who had told him, that he had received a letter from yo^u, wherein yo^u expressed a willingnes, both in your self & in the Colledg, to accept of the gift, accordingly, as it hath bene motioned vnto yo^u, by me. That a fourth part of his allowance (viz. of twenty powndes to a fellow & 5^l to a scholler) being reserved to the Colledg, according to statute, the rest (viz. 16 to a fellow & 4^l to a scholler) would equall the essentiall and substantiall allowance of fellowes & schollers—the weekly dividend made vnto them being considered but as an accidentall thing & vncerteyne. & so that yo^u would cast them (according to a law terme)

hodge podg into the lump of your fellowes & schollers—And vpon this relation, made by my lo: of Durrham, of your willingnes to accept his intended Foundation, his lo^p semed very well pleased, & merry. I would not presume to gaysay his lo^p: not knowing the contrary, but on the next day I went to my lo: of Durrham to vnderstand also by him, what word yo^u had sent to him here about—& his lo^p: told me, tha indeed yo^u had written to him, & that vpon speach had, he had signified to my lo: Keeper so much of your mynd, as that yo^u would accept of his bounty. I was so bold as to ask, whether yo^u had written it expressly but he sayd, that he had collected so much out of your letter, and that yo^u might well do it, if not by measuring & proportioning as I have formerly, herein written, yet, by casting the charg of the library, and the intended foundation, all into one summe & gift, and then, the charg, of the library, might go for a 4th part to the Colledg & so fulfill the statute, and the other 60^l *p. annu* go clearly to his fellowes & schollers—and that yo^u must not in any case, make any stop or difficulty in accepting his gift, whereas he doth intend also some further good to the Colledge hereafter.

I do wish from my hart, that your self were here, to speake with his lo^p: about this busyness. I know it would give better dispatch vnto it, and your owne presence & attendance about it would give much contentment, to his lo^p: & be no hurt to yourselfe and therefore once agayne I desyre yo^u to come hither, about 4 or 5 dayes after the end of the terme, when the sway of busyness will be put over, and leasure to talk hereof at large. So wth harty comendations from not myself only, but also from her, that would be glad to see yo^u here, I comit yo^u to the goodnes of God & rest ever

London
Novem. 19.
1623.

yours
VALEN: EXON

I pray yo^u comend me to M^r Ridging tell him, that I cane send no answeere to him as yet of that matter whereof he wrote vnto me.

Sabutem in Xro.

S^r. Your last requyred a more lively returne, I meane, yo^r kynd invitation of me, wth proffer of lodging, deserved thankes from

me sooner than now. Now then I pray yo^u accept this supply of my former want, my thankfull acceptance of your kynd profferr, for I intend to be a troublesome guest of yours, this Xrmas tyme. I cannot appoynt my coming because of the vncerteynty of my dispatch, wth my lo: Keeper, about your mony, w^{ch} is to be payd before this ensuing festivall tyme—so soone, as I shall have received it I will hasten away towards yo^u—for the feare of after-claps making all fly hence, that have not some warrant for there stay here, & since I see others so cautiously fearfull, I will not presume & yo^u shall be my refuge for this once.

Here are no newes at all stirring, only on sonday last, there was great triumph at the Spanish Embassadours house, for the newes of a yong child, borne to the King of Spayne, fyre workes & shooting of guns, all that evening & farr on in the night. But of the other great matter with Spayne I knowe no certeynty, the speaches thereof are diverse in mens mouths, according to severall affections.

When I come to yo^u I shall be both more able & more free for discourse then now I am. Till then I comēd me to yo^u & to all my good frendes with yo^u, by name Do^r Allott, Mr Burnel & Mr Ridding, & vs all to God's protecon, resting ever

Drury Lane in London,
10^{bris} 4^{to}.
1623.

your^s assured
VALEN: EXON:

Salut: in Xro

S^r I received your letter, by w^{ch} I vnderstand the charg of & about your building, whereof I will given an account to my lo: so soone as I cane get good opportunitie so to doe: and I hope to returne you some signification of his pleasure by the end of the next week.

My great cause hath had hearing, in the Chancery, two severall dayes, the first day, it was opened by the Counsel on both sides, on the second day, pleaded from 9 to almost one of the clock, where it had as full a handling & as fayre a hearing, as could be wished. But the Court rose, my lord differring the iudging and finale determining of it, till some futher tyme, after advisement had thereupon.

Our newes here are but few—The Duke of Buck: wel recovered thanks be to God—& expected at Court—The Earl Midsex enlarged & rumored for restitutiō to office & place. A new Embassador frō Spayne looked for & the old not yet gone hence. Great rumours of soldiers to go into the low cuntryes, but litle or no preparation thereto.

We have bene solitary in o^r house, since you left vs, for want of your company & wish a new session that we may enioy it agayne—but I am in hope to see you at Exeter before that tyme. We both comēd o^r love to you & to the rest of our frends wth yo^u, D^r Allott, M^r Ridding Mr Lane, Mr Burnell & Mr Spel, so I rest ever

yor^s

VALEN: EXON:

Drury lane, Junij 11^o
1624.

Postscript.

After such tyme as I had written this letter, I had access to my lord, and acquainted his lo^p, wth the effect of his lo^p one hundreth pounds w^{ch} I will deliver to M^r Spicer for you, but promise of more I could not obteyne. I wish therefore, that if yo^u can possibly effect it the cover may be layd, and the building made weather & water tight, and so let to remayne till the next spring of the yeare, and by that tyme, I hope both my lords store will be increased, & his bounty enlarged. Before my going hence to Exeter, I may not importune him for money & when I am gone, I know not who will sollicite him.

Salut: in Xro.

S^r I forbore to write vnto you the last week, hearing that you were gone abroad.

I pray yo^u cause an acquittance to be sent me for the 100^l w^{ch} I dd. to Mr Spicer, from my lo: towards the building when we shall obteyn any more from his lop: is uncerteyne, I will adventure one motion more before my going hence, speed as it may.

I was yesterday at Court at Wainstead, to attend the K. about the busynes of my lord of Norwich, where I saw the Duke of

Buck: very wel recovered of his late sicknes and in like grace as before.

The great ambassador of Spayne is gone, without court courtesy much talk there is, of the great concourse & meeting of Embassadors in ffrance from most of the Xpian princes, & some of the match for the prince motioned, but litle or nothing yet resolved vpon about it.

† I hard at Court that ye Deane of Gloc: is in *proxima potentia* of the B^k of Carlil, vpō the tydings of the late Bishop dece. himself tells me nothing, but his friend M^r Dallington told me that his *conge de lire* was graunted. I do stil continue my motion to yo^u about yo^r long iourney to Exeter this so^mer, hoping yo^u wil ōnce more vndergoe that travaile.

We doe dayly remember yo^u here, in my poore house missing your company by the want of it.

We comēd o^r selves hartily vnto yo^u, and vs all to Gods grace

	resting
London Junij 21	yo ^{rs} assured
1624	VALEN: EXON

I pray yo^u comēd me to Do^r Allot, & to Mr Ridding & Mr Burnel.

The Dean of Gloucester was Richard Senhouse, elected Fellow of St John's 1598. He was afterwards President of the College, and Chaplain to Prince Charles. He preached the sermon on the Coronation of Charles I. He died in 1626. (*Mayor-Baker*, p. 263, 676. *College Life in the time of James the First*, p. 27. *Autobiography of Sir Simonds D'Ewes*, I. 293.)

Salut: in Xro.

S^r. since I wrote last vnto you, I had speach w^t my lo: about the building and was so bold, as to move his lo^p for some some more money towards the perfecting hard words, he gave these good, that for the perfecting of it he would strayne himself for 100^l more. I would therefore request yo^u that a letter may be written to that effect, w^{ch} I may show him, that yo^u think a 100^l more, will go more

to the covering of it, & making it *sartum tectū* w^{ch} is most needfull to be done before next winter, & which yo^u of your self are vnable for to doe. And vpon the receipt of that letter I will be earnest w^t him about it, before my going.

I confesse I had a good mynd to have met yo^u at M^r Halls house, the next weeke—but by reason of y^e death of y^e M^r of Sutton's hospital, I must needs stay & attend here, on the great body, the Governours, the next weeke, about an election of a new M^r: & other busynes of that house.

Much ado here is about the man that shall be m^r there—the prince is earnest for M^r Dalhinton—some oth^r great persons for a fellow that waited at Camb: on the lo: felding—some for Do^r Brook—some for others, I named Mr Lane to my lo: but al these are excepted agaynst as vncapable, some for having benefices *cū cura*, w^{ch} the statutes of the house prohibit & some for not being in holy orders, w^{ch} it requyres.

After much discussiō, one in the world named to me M^r Harry Alvy who, if all the rest be excepted agaynst & w^t effect is like inough to cary the place as a man meete, for his years, meanes, experience & retyredness—but what will be done yet I know not—the lords were yesterday to satisfy the prince, if it might be.

My lo: of Norwich hath had a fayre issue of his troubles—Stokes here made an acknowledgement of his errors, & is to doe the like at Norw^{ch}, by express comāndment frō the King. The partyes that traduced Do^r Anien remayne still in custody, waiting the kinges pleasure.

O^r chefe newes in Drury lane is, o^r next door neighbour (lo: Kensington) is come home from ffrance, in fyne french fashion of attyre. His cominge is welcome, w^{ch} argues that he brings good newes, of the fayre proceeding & hopeful succeeding of the great busynes about the match, there now in hand, he returnes thither agayn very spedily. The K. there is raying of an army of 30,000 men, but whereto unknown abroad—Count Mansfeld could not fynd the grace to kiss the King's hand there.

The Soldiers from the low cuntryes, w^{ch} should goe hence are not yet gathered nor press'd for want of moncy, not yet brought in, but it is tyme they were taken vp, for here are a great many loose fellows, & soldiers expect interteynment, & for want of employment, walk idly vp & down the streets,

& now & then fal to gither by the ears, & wound & kill one another, as this week hath shewed, at our neighbour play house, wth in these 2 dayes, there was a grivous fray among them, some hurt and one slayne, & another great fray in Fleet Street, yesterday—but the indigne vsage of our Countrymen, by the Hollanders, in the East J d yes often heretofore & lately refreshed wth a new act, or execution done vpon ten English men, whom they first tortured & afterwards beheaded hath given a distast of them to our English palat, yet all must be swallowed & they ayded.

† I know by this time yo^u have heard how the dean of Gloc: is like to chang his title & degree, & you like to loose his company, his *conge de lire* is vnder seale. All our neighbours in Drury lane are as yo^u left vs, from midday every window stood w^t a fayre picture set to view in it. Our little neighbours Jack & Tom visit vs dayly & crave a farthin for to buy cheryes. We both comēd our selves hartily to yo^u & to Do^r Allot & all our friends w^t yo^u. Comēd me hartily to Mr Ridding telling him I do differ to write vnto him till I have some good matter to write of

June 25.

et sic nos deo

yours

VALEN: EXON

Sutton's Hospital is what is now more widely known as The Charterhouse. Both Carey and Williams were Governors of the Charterhouse at this time (Haig Brown, *Charterhouse past and present*, p. 198). Sir Robert Dallington was elected Master, it is said through the interest of the Prince of Wales (afterwards Charles I.) of whose Council he was a member.

Salut in Xro

S^r I am to take my iourney towards Exeter on ffryday next (God willing) I send yo^u this my farewell, before my going wishing yo^u health and all contentment, & vs a ioyfull meeting agayne. if it might like yo^u to take so farr a iourney as thither, this somer I would be right glad of your company there. And your kynd frind, albeit she cannot have your company here,

herself, yet out of some hope that I may have it there, hath sent a bed thither to be in reddyng for yo^u, agaynst your coming. I heare, that the Colledg was honored this comēcement wth noble persons, but I perceave they made no long stay there, for on the sonday following I saw some of them at court. My yong cozin makes long^r abode and takes that delight in the place, & those companions of it, as that he is both willing and desirous to remain there. His father doth often wth thanks acknowledge your favour towards him whereof in all his letters he makes report to his father, mother & myself, the continuance whereof, I know it needles to desyre of you, resting well assured that of your self, yo^u will still respect him.

I have moved my lo: keeper once agayne for some more money towards the library—and after some speach passed at length his lop. answered me, that if the low roomes might be made habitable, by Michaelmas for his schollers to lodg in, he would give one hundreth powns more, w^{ch} shuld be delivred to any, whom you would appoynt to call for it. I durst not presume to promise anything to his lop: for the finishing of the sayd roomes till I had first comēded this his motion to yo^u, whereof yo^u may doe well to let Mr Lane returne him some satisfaction, at his coming hither, and then he may receive the money, and cause it to be sent vnto yo^u.

I am in some hope that I shall enjoy Mr Burnells company to Exeter, now with me and both Mr Lane & he absent, yo^r company at home wilbe small. Do^r Allot & Mr Ridding wilbe your cheife stayers, to whom I do request you to tender my harty comēdations, & wishes, that I were so happy as ether to be wth them, or to enjoy them w^t me. The Court comes so near yo^u, as Royston, on Saturday next, & then y^e Court newes will fly over the heath to Cambridg—w^{ch} may ease me now of reporting any, and indeed if I would, yet I could not report more then the dayly venting out and shipping over of the Soldiers into the low countryes—Whose men in the East Jndyes have of late exercised much (vnheard of before) barbarous and inhuman cruelty vpon diverse of our English men, factours there residing, yet for all their indigne vsage of our men, our men must goe over to ayd them.. Also of a ffrench Ambassador lately come hither & royally enterteined (as is sayd) his busynes being about the match

for the prince, this is all, so with our kynd comendations
to your self & o^r frends with yo^u from vs both, I leave yo^u to
Gods keeping & rest

Drury Lane, London
July 14^{to} 1624.

yours ever assured
VALEN: EXON

This completes the series of letters with regard to the building of the Library. It is clear that Williams drove a hard bargain with the College. The Library itself is a noble gift, but the rent of the land at Raveley in Huntingdonshire was quite insufficient to support the Fellows and Scholars. The last Fellow on Bishop Williams' Foundation vacated his Fellowship in 1645, and no further election was made. The Bishop died 25 March 1650, and the Puritan Committee for the Reformation of the University allowed the College to discontinue the Fellowships. It appears from memoranda which have been preserved that up to 1645 the Foundation had received out of the general revenues £1276 more than it had contributed.

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)

CALIPH MANSÚR.

CALIPH MANSÚR, so this old legend goes,
Possessed a magic mirror wherein rose

At his behest, if he their strength would seek
Unseen, the subtle features of his foes.

Come, be the tinker, Omar, make amends;
Make me a mirror which such features blends.

Mansúr may gaze upon his enemies—
Be mine to look, O Omar, on my friends.

C.



ON THE TRAPANESE ORIGIN OF THE *ODYSSEY.*

IT is an old saying that no one can do better for another than he can for himself; I may perhaps, therefore, best succeed in convincing the reader that the *Odyssey* was written at, and drawn from, Trapani—the ancient *Drepanum* or *Drepane*—on the west coast of Sicily, if I retrace the steps by which I arrived at this conclusion myself. I am aware that I shall thus repeat matter already printed elsewhere, but plead indulgence on the score that I am bringing an outline of the whole argument together for the first time.

I was led to take up the *Odyssey* by having written the libretto and much of the music for a secular oratorio, *Ulysses*, on which my friend, Mr H. F. Jones, and I have been for some time engaged. Having got, some eighteen months ago, to this point, it struck me that I had better after all see what the *Odyssey* had actually said, and finding no readable prose translation was driven to the original, which I had not looked at for some thirty-five years. I came to it, therefore, with fresh eyes, and, the Greek being easy, had little difficulty in reading it without a dictionary; fascinated, however, as I at once was, with its amazing interest and beauty, I had an ever-present sense of a something wrong—of a something that was eluding me, of a riddle that I could not read. The more I reflected upon the words, so luminous and so transparent, the more I felt a darkness behind them that I must pierce before I could see the heart of the writer—and this was what

I most wanted, for art is only interesting in so far as it reveals an artist.

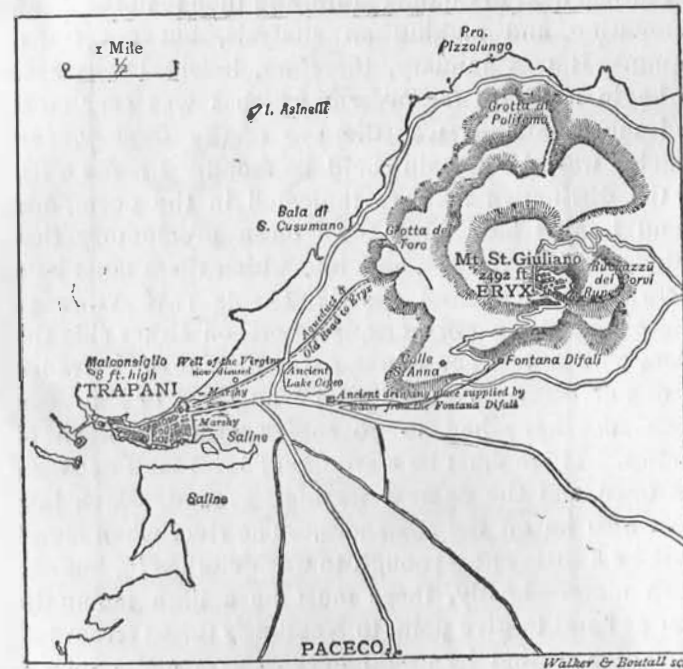
In the hope of getting to understand better, I set about translating the poem into plain prose, with the same benevolent leaning, say, towards Tottenham Court Road that Messrs Butcher and Lang have shewn towards Wardour Street. I gratefully helped myself with the translation of these gentlemen when in difficulty, but used no commentary, and made my own notes as I went on.

When I got to the Phæacian episode, I became sure that the writer here, at any rate, was drawing from life. In Book IX., XXI., &c., I vainly tried to understand the topography of the Ionian Islands there described, and saw that the writer knew nothing about them. When



I reached the island where Ulysses left his ships, I was again sure that some actual island was in the writer's mind, and that a local public was being written at for not colonising it. Presently I observed that Polyphemus was made to milk ewes in the morning,

though they had had their lambs with them all night, and concluded that the writer was young and town-bred. When I read of the two rocks thrown by Polyphemus, I suspected an allusion to some two real rocks not far from the island to which Ulysses was retreating. When, however, I reached Circe, it flashed upon me, as it ought to have done much sooner, that I was reading the work, not as I originally supposed of an old man, but of a young woman—and of one who knew not much more about what men can and cannot do than she did about the milking of ewes. Here then was the reading of the riddle that had baffled me; but I will not waste time and space in trying to bring scholars to my own opinion. They have the *Odyssey*,



and my present business is not with this point, but with the fact that the poem was drawn from Trapani.

When I got to Book XIII., and read about Neptune

turning the ship that had escorted Ulysses into stone, I made a note that whoever would find *Scheria* must look for a harbour with a rock at its entrance like a sunken ship; but I was too busy finishing my translation to set about ferreting for rock and harbour on the map. Then, by October, having translated the whole and noted it throughout, I read Professor Jebb's *Introduction*, from which I found (p. 106) that Bentley had already noted the preponderance of female interest in the *Odyssey*. Turning thence to the same author's *Bentley*,* I found (p. 148) that this was an "ancient saying," which Professor Jebb himself seemed inclined to carry still further than he supposed to be intended by those who first used it.

I turned next to Colonel Mure, and then read the *Iliad*, annotating and making an analysis, but not translating. It was January, therefore, before I was able to begin my hunt for *Scheria*, which I was ever more and more satisfied was the eye of the *Odyssey*, and which I was also certain could be found. I made a list of the distinctive features indicated in the poem, and found I must look for a town on a promontory that jutted out into the sea, and into which there must be a narrow entrance from the land side (*Od.* VI. 264). There must be a port, or quasi-port, on either side the town, with a rock, as above explained, at the entrance to one of them. There must be no river, or Nausicaa would not have had to go so far with her wash of clothes. There must be a stretch of level land between the town and the nearest washing-ground, which last must also be on the sea-shore. The river when found must be a little one—enough to wash clothes in, but not much more. Lastly, there must be a high mountain near at hand to give point to Neptune's threat (recorded *Od.* XIII. 177) that he would bury *Scheria* under such a mountain. On finding these points combined I con-

* Macmillan, 1882.

sidered I should have found *Scheria*, but no place would do where any one of them was contradicted or absent.

I now went to the map-room of the British Museum, intending to search the Mediterranean if necessary from the Troad to Gibraltar: but having learned that Colonel Mure and others placed the Cyclopes on Mount Eryx, knowing moreover that the writer was little likely to have travelled, and seeing finally that the drawing from life in the voyages of Ulysses, as told by himself, was confined to the Cyclopes incident, I thought it likely that wherever this was found *Scheria* would not be far off, so I began with Mount Eryx, and at once found all my conditions fulfilled at Trapani—the high mountain of course being Mount Eryx itself.

Not only was the rock in its right place, looking on the map like a ship just turning into port, and marked as eight feet above the sea-level, but to my delight I found it bore the name of *Malconsiglio*—the Rock of Evil Counsel—and could hardly doubt that this referred to the mistake which Alcinous said the Phæacians had made in giving Ulysses an escort. I therefore wrote to the *Athenæum* the letter of Jan. 30th, 1892, reprinted at the end of my *Humour of Homer*.*

I then considered how all this bore on the rest of the poem, and was met by the fact that the Ionian islands



in the *Odyssey* are never more than four, while there are

* Metcalfe and Co. Limited, Cambridge, 1892: price 6d.

four, and only four, considerable islands off Trapani. One of these would lie on the horizon, and was farthest out towards the west, while the others lay away from it to the east exactly as the Ionian islands are described (*Od.* IX. 21 &c.). The nearest and most important as regards Trapani was long and narrow, which at once suggested *Dulichium*. No doubt the writer knew the catalogue now found in Book II. of the *Iliad*, and put *Dulichium* among the Ionian islands instead of among the Echinades, because the name suited the most important island near Trapani. It was now easy to understand why 54 suitors should come from Dulichium as against 24 from Samos, 20 from Zacynthus, and only 12 from Ithaca. Finding Dulichium the dominant island in the *Odyssey* from Books I.—XIX., and the topography of Greece so completely disregarded that the author makes Telemachus drive unconcernedly over the range of Mount Taygetus (III. 494—497), and then appears to treat Sparta and Lacedæmon as two different places (IV. 10); remembering also the indication that Phæacia lay west of Greece that is given in VII. 320, the fact that the island of Æolus, now Ustica—the first place reached after the Cyclopes—was represented as to the west of Ithaca, inasmuch as the west wind was the only one left free (X. 25); noting lastly that Ulysses himself places *Scheria* in Sicily (XXIV. 307), I had no further doubt that the whole poem hailed, as it were, from Trapani. I still, however, believed the town of Ithaca and castle of Ulysses to be drawn from some other place, and here I have now no doubt I was mistaken.

At this point I wrote a second letter to the *Athenæum*, reprinted along with that of Jan. 30th at the end of my *Humour of Homer*; this appeared Feb. 20th, 1892. Meanwhile I had written to Trapani for information about the rock *Malconsiglio*, legends in connexion with it—one palpably absurd, and the other that it was a ship of Turkish pirates who

were coming to attack Trapani, but the Virgin turned it into stone just as it was entering the harbour, *i.e.* the Odyssean version, Christianised, was still current, while the name of the rock clenched its connection with the poem.

The ancients, and subsequent authorities generally, placed Phæacia and Scheria in Corfu; I therefore now turned to the history and topography of that island, and found that its original name was *Drepane*. It seemed then that the ancients knew *Scheria* should be connected with a place of the same name as that to which I was myself assigning it. From the Admiralty Chart of Corfu I saw that, instead of the natural features forcing us on to *Scheria* as at Trapani, they one and all of them had to be forced before they could be driven on to *Scheria* at all, and then they would not stay there. I concluded, therefore, that sameness of name had led to confusion between the Sicilian and Corfu Drepanes, and that it was to the Sicilian and not the Corfu Drepane that Thucydides and others should have assigned *Scheria*.

I regarded the Trapani site as now established, and began to deduce boldly. The city on the top of Mount Eryx suggested Hypereia, but I had no sooner said this in the Preface to my *Humour of Homer* than I found it involve so many difficulties that I resolved to study the question on the spot, with the help of local students who had already written to me. On arriving there at the beginning of last August, I went to see the rock *Malconsiglio*; as I was looking at it a fishing-smack sailed behind it, and displayed the close resemblance between the forms of the rock and of the boat. I traced the Turkish pirate legend to an irrefragable source, and then went on with my friend Signor Biaggini to examine the supposed washing-ground of Nausicaa. This I placed either at Paceco or at Verdirami, a little further on towards Marsala, but there was much about either site that wanted forcing, and finding a strong

consent of opinion against me, I determined to re-open the matter later on.

In the afternoon I went to stay with Signor Biaggini and his sisters on the top of Mount Eryx. Thence I saw the island of *Marettimo* stand out "on the horizon all highest up in the sea" "towards the west," and doubted not that the writer had so seen it herself. I saw the little that remains of the old Cyclopean walls, and understood how the Cyclopes came to be fabled as giants. I was told of the still existing stories about the huge giant *Conturrano*, who is only an enlarged version of Polyphemus, and was also told of a cave down below, near Pizzolungo, called the *Grotta Emiliana*, or the *Grotta di Polifemo*. I saw that the two rocks *Formica* and *Maraone*, said in the last century by Stolberg to be those thrown by Polyphemus, were in the straightest of lines between this cave and the island where Ulysses left his fleet. I also found a site, with a spring of water near the top, on the north side the mountain, which for many reasons I concluded to be that of Eumæus's hut, supposed to be in Ithaca, but drawn in reality from the writer's own neighbourhood. In the *Odyssey* this spring should be near the rock *κόραξ*; and my most intelligent young friend Signor Guiseppe Pagoto has since written to me that a rock close to this spring is still called among the peasants the *ruccazzù dei corvì*. We thus have a third local reminiscence of Odyssean names and legends, over and above the physical features themselves.

That same afternoon I slipped in the steep mediæval street of the town and put my left foot out of joint, but after some days of most kind and hospitable treatment on the mountain I was taken down to Trapani, where I again met with the utmost hospitality and attention. As soon as I could get downstairs I was driven by Cavaliere d'Ali and Baron Sirinda to the *Grotta di Polifemo*, and was presented with specimens of the stalactite-covered prehistoric meals, and flint chippings,

with which the cave abounded. I have given the best of these to the two branches of the British Museum. All the caves hereabout, and they are very numerous, abound also in the remains of stone-age man.

I next re-opened the question of the washing-ground, and went with friends to the spot where it was agreed the people of ancient Trapani would be most likely to have *πλυνοὶ* or *lavagri* for a large wash of clothes. This was at a place now called the *baia di S. Cusumano*, between two and three miles along the coast that trends north from Trapani. The entry of Ulysses into the river is pure invention. There is no river, but the lines *Od.* VI. 94, 95, 138, and VII. 290, suggest this by showing that the women were down on the actual beach of the sea, and not some way up an estuary. The small *torrente della Martogna*, now robbed of its water by the requirements of Trapani, is all the stream that there can have ever been here. Nevertheless we agreed that this was the spot where Ulysses landed in Phæacia.

We had hardly settled this before I began to suspect that it was also the spot at which he had landed in Ithaca. Conspicuous, at no great distance, in the nearest precipice was a cave which attracted my attention. It is called *La grotta del Toro*, and tradition says that it contains a hidden treasure.

According to the *Odyssey* (XIII. 103 &c.), the cave where Ulysses hid his Phæacian presents had two entrances, one for mortals, *i.e.* accessible, turned towards the north, and another for the gods, *i.e.* mankind could not get into the cave by it. This last, and surely upper entrance, was turned towards the south. Prehistoric remains of stone-age man abounded in it—for the stone amphoræ, stone cups, and stone spindles of the nymphs can hardly mean anything else—it contained water, and the bees built their nests there. As further help towards identification, from between it and the shore (for on the level of the shore itself no one can see far),

Ulysses saw the long straight tracks, the precipices, the harbours with their ships, and the goodly trees (*Od.* XIII. 195, 196).

As soon as my foot would let me I went on a mule to this cave, and found the lower entrance turning due north, by compass. It was a cave in two stories, the lower, and lesser, being roofed with a layer of rock some ten or twelve feet thick, above which it began again and was continued to the whole, or nearly the whole, height of the cliff, which is about a hundred feet high. The face of the upper part of the cave has been walled in with masonry, said to be Saracenic; through holes in this I could see the cave behind it, but not the opening, which I am told enters it above from the back. If this opening enters from the back it should look south, for the front looks north, but I was much too lame to be able to get up to the top and see. Certainly, however, there must have been a drop from this entrance which would make it impossible for any one but a god to get into the cave by its means. Inside the lower portion of the cave I found a drip or two of water, but not much; beautiful specimens of flint implements taken from it may be seen in the museum at Palermo, and no doubt 3000 years ago the remains of an unknown earlier race would be more striking and abundant. "And what," said I, "are these curious little round cups which I see here and there? Can these be the stone cups of the nymphs?" My friend Cavaliere Giannitrapani, who was with me, answered: "Oh, no; those are bees' nests. The wild bees build here in great numbers."

So much for the cave itself. As for the view outside, it was exactly what Ulysses is said to have seen in the *Odyssey*:—the sea and the little bay of *S. Cusumano*, the precipices, the long straight tracks, the harbours, (plural not singular), and the ships. Were confirmation wanted, it would be found in the name of the cave, *i.e.* *La Grotta del Toro*. A bull resides in it who is

always grinding gold; this, however, can only be found by a virgin who can eat a whole pomegranate without dropping a single pip. I think the grotto was originally called not *del Toro*, but *del Tesoro*; children corrupted *tesoro* into *toro*, and as it was known there was a *tesoro* in the story somewhere, the *toro* was made to grind it. I can hardly doubt, however, that we have here a fourth local tradition handed down from the time of the *Odyssey*. I concluded then that the writer of the *Odyssey* used the *baia di S. Cusumano* twice over, as being very familiar with the spot, and was confirmed in the opinion that my Sicilian friends were right in fixing on this as the place where Ulysses landed in Phæacia.

It remained to see how far this would conflict with the site I had concluded to be that of Eumæus's hut, and it was obvious that nothing could agree better with the *Odyssey*. Ulysses, on leaving the cave where he had hid his presents, goes over rough ground, through the forest, on to the top of the mountain, and this is exactly what he would do in going to the *Runzi*, which is the site where I would place the hut.

I have confined myself to the correspondence between places and legends described in the *Odyssey*, and those that may be seen and heard at the present day. Readers who are not convinced by what I have adduced already will not be so, no matter how much more I bring, I would, however, point out that according to *Thucydides* VI. 2, the oldest inhabitants of Sicily were the Cyclopes and the Læstrygonians, and these appear as the two savage cannibal races of the *Odyssey*. The two most notable examples—at any rate in the immediate neighbourhood of the sea—of megalithic walls that I can hear of in Sicily are those of Mount Eryx, now Monte S. Giuliano, and of Cefalù. I visited both, and have no hesitation in thinking that the city of Lamus and the Læstrygonians should be placed at Cefalù, but I think the writer introduces also a reminiscence of the

six miles between Castellamare and Segesta. I have already said that I suppose Ustica, which is visible from Mount Eryx, to have been the island of Æolus. Circe's island, the sirens, and the wandering rocks are no doubt the Lipari islands; the "hurricanes of fire," and the cloud that rested always both summer and winter on the top of Scylla, are perhaps allusions to Stromboli or Vulcano. Scylla and Charybdis are admitted by everyone as the straits of Messina, but I do not think the writer was sure of their exact position. I passed through these, and on seeing the rock Scylla on the one hand and the disturbed waters of Charybdis on the other, I could not dispute the correctness of the general opinion. The island Thrinakia, is, *pace* the late Prof. Freeman, Sicily itself; nor can I doubt that *Pantellaria* is the island of Calypso, from which, if Ulysses steered as Calypso had told him, he would make Trapani. The voyages of Ulysses then, after he has once reached the Cyclopes, that is to say practically Trapani, resolve themselves into a sail round Sicily, from Trapani back to Trapani again.

Here, however, I must for the present leave my case. I am aware that I have adduced no fresh evidence. I have neither excavated to find new facts, nor appealed to any that have not lain on the surface at the command of Homeric students for nearly 3000 years. When I reflect on the huge improbability that so many and such able students should for so long have overlooked evidence that was so easy both to find and to apply, I am shocked and frightened at my own presumption; nevertheless, neither my friends at Trapani nor myself see any escape from the conclusions I have arrived at. I appeal confidently, therefore, to all Cambridge scholars whose interest in the *Odyssey* is more than skin-deep, both for guidance and for that wholesome correction which they will no doubt readily give me, should they see their way to doing so.

P. S.—I have just seen the *Classical Review* for

November, with a notice of the views above insisted on by Professor Warr of King's College, who says they are "open to the decisive objection that the Greek *Drepane*, on which Mr Butler's speculations depend from first to last, did not exist till long after the close of the Homeric age."

I must leave it to the reader to decide how far my speculations depend in any degree on the supposition that "the Greek *Drepane*" existed during the Homeric age. "A" race of Greek-speaking people probably did then exist at a town on the site of what was afterwards the *Drepanum* of later history, but this is a very different thing. The question is whether anyone can show a presumption against this more strong than the, as it seems to me, overwhelming one I have established in favour of the *Odyssey* having been written at Trapani. Besides, no one can know better than Professor Warr that *Thucydides* (vi. 2) places a Greek-speaking Phocian settlement on the very part of Sicily where I suppose the *Odyssey* to have been written, at a date long earlier than the close of the Homeric age. The Elymi, moreover, in the same neighbourhood and at the same date probably spoke Greek.

A professor at Palermo last summer, when told of my theory, said: "It is impossible; we should have to re-consider all our views about the Greeks in Sicily." I am very sorry, but I am afraid the views must be reconsidered, in spite of all the professors, whether at King's College or at Palermo.

SAMUEL BUTLER.



THE EVOLUTION OF ROWING.

WITH a bundle of reeds our art began,
In the days of the prehistoric man,
Sitting astride of his humble craft,
While the neighbours stood on the bank and laughed.
No stretcher fittings disturbed his soul,
No breakable slides, no slanting thole;
But worthy of honour was he, because
He was father of rowing, whoever he was!

But sitting astride with his legs immersed,
With pains rheumatic he soon was cursed;
And so to relieve his tortured bones,
He hollowed a log with red-hot stones;
This kept his limbs from the cold and wet,
Except in the case of a chance upset.
So he paddled away o'er the waters blue,
Did the primitive man in the first canoe!

And when the primitive man was gone
The march of science went gaily on,
Till they made a rowlock of two old pegs,
Sat face to the stern and used their legs.
Trireme and Lord Mayor's Barge so gay
Came in their turn and passed away,
For there's nought in rowing but must give place
To a good light ship and an eight-oared race!

R. H. F.



TENNYSONIANA.

IT may be of interest to readers of the *Eagle* if we here record the connexion of certain members of the family of the late Poet Laureate with the College.

The following entries are taken from the admission Registers of the College:

984. George Clayton Tennyson. Son of George Tennyson, Esq., Lincoln. *County of Birth*, Lincoln. *Birthplace*, Market Rasing. Age 18. Privately educated by Rev Mr Hutchinson, at Hollywell, Hunts. Entered as a Pensioner, Tutor, Williams. 8th October 1796.

1183. Charles Tennyson. Son of George Tennyson, Esq., of Great Grimsby and Brother of 984. *County of Birth*, Lincoln. Age 17. *School*, Louth, Dr Orme. Entered as a Pensioner. Tutor, Catton. 6th July 1801.

3195. Frederick Tennyson. Father Rev Dr Tennyson, See 984. *County*, Lincolnshire. *Birthplace*, Louth. Age 18. *School*, Eton. Entered as a Pensioner, Tutor, Tatham. 4th July 1825.

We have thus three generations of the family mentioned. George Tennyson was the grandfather of the Poet Laureate. He was the son of Michael Tennyson and Elizabeth daughter of George Clayton of Grimsby. He inherited in 1794 the Clayton Estates from his maternal uncle Christopher.

Mr George Tennyson was in early life a Solicitor at Market Rasing, head of the firm of Tennyson, Mayne and Vane. Living as he did during the extreme agricultural depression consequent on the war with our American Colonies, which threw many estates into the market, he was enabled by judicious investment to add much to his landed possessions. In his

latter years Mr George Tennyson sat more than once in Parliament as representative for Bletchingly. He died 4th July 1835, aged 85.

The Reverend George Clayton Tennyson, father of the Poet, took the degree of B.A. in 1801, M.A. 1805, and LL.D in 1813. He became Rector of Somersby, of Bog Enderby and Benniworth, and Vicar of Great Grimsby. He died 6th March 1831, in the life time of his father, and is buried in Somersby Churchyard.

Mr Charles Tennyson, the second son of Mr George Tennyson, succeeded under his father's will to the family estate of Bayons Manor and other manors and estates, and took by Royal license the name of Tennyson-D'Eyncourt.

Mr Tennyson-D'Eyncourt sat in ten successive Parliaments. He represented the Borough of Grimsby from 1818 to 1826, the Borough of Bletchingly from 1826 to 1831, and the Borough of Stamford from 1831 to the end of 1832.

In December 1832 he was elected to the reformed House of Commons as the first member for the Borough of Lambeth, and was several times re-elected. He was a Privy Councillor and High Steward for Louth, a statesman, a scholar, and a poet. He died 21st July 1861.

Mr Frederick Tennyson, brother of the Poet Laureate, kept by residence in College the Easter and the Michaelmas Terms of 1826, and the Lent Term of 1827. His name was removed from the College Boards on 14th May 1827, when he migrated to Trinity. 'Gone to Trinity' is the brief record in the Buttery book.

Mr Frederick Tennyson had been 'Captain' of Eton, and the most celebrated Latin and Greek verse maker of the School. At Cambridge he gained the Medal for the Greek Ode in 1828.

Many of Edward Fitzgerald's letters* are addressed

* Letters and Literary Remains of Edward Fitzgerald, edited by W. Aldis Wright, 1889.

to Mr Frederick Tennyson, and in other letters he is alluded to. Thus Fitzgerald writes to W. H. Thompson (the late Master of Trinity), 26 March 1841:

"F. Tennyson says that he and a party of Englishmen fought a cricket match with the crew of the *Bellerophon*, on the *Parthenopæan* hills, (query about the correctness of this—I quote from memory) and *sacked* the sailors by 99 runs. Is not this pleasant? the notion of good English blood striving in worn-out Italy—I like that such men as Frederic should be abroad; so strong, haughty and passionate. They keep up the English character abroad."

He writes to F. Tennyson himself, 16 August 1842:

"When I read of your laughing and singing and riding into Naples with huge self-supplying beakers full of the warm South, I am sure you had best stay where you are.... You Tennysons are born for warm climates."

He writes to John Allen, 29 August 1842.

"I also receive letters from Morton and F. Tennyson, full of fine accounts of Italy, finer than any I ever read. They came all of a sudden on Cicero's villa—one of them, at least, the Formian—with a mosaic pavement leading through lemon gardens down to the sea, and a little fountain as old as the Augustan age bubbling up, as fresh, Tennyson says, 'as when its silver sounds mixed with the deep voice of the orator as he sat there in the stillness of the noon-day, devoting the siesta hours to study.'"

To F. Tennyson, 24 May 1844.

"My dear Frederic, you must select some of your poems and publish them: we want some bits of strong genuine imagination to help to put to flight book of fragments, if nothing else but single lines or else the whole poems."

To the same, 17 April 1850.

"You know I admire your poems, the only poems by a living writer I do admire except Alfred's. I can't have no doubt whatever they ought to be published in England."

Mr Frederick Tennyson published *Days and Hours* in 1845, *The Isles of Greece*, *Sappho and Alcaeus*, in 1890, and *Daphne and other poems* in 1891. He still lives, having survived his younger and more famous brother.



GARDEN ECONOMICS.

"Discriminate accurately between what you really do observe and what you only infer from the facts observed."—MILL.

THIS is a maxim of which I have always been particularly fond, and to which I have ever paid the strictest regard, even from the time when I first began to 'take notice.' If what I am about to narrate is so contrary to experience that my readers will feel disposed to treat it with incredulity, as the King of Persia did the tale about water freezing, I can only refer them to the Editors of the *Eagle*, who will I am sure give me an unimpeachable character for veracity and accuracy.

One morning early in May there hatched from a ball of eggs outside my window some two or three hundred beautiful little golden spiders. One of these immediately left his brethren, and while they hung in a twinkling throng and spent the first few hours of life in a delicious bask in the sunshine, he, without any delay, selected a situation and spun a web. This he had nearly accomplished before the rest of the hatch made a move, and long before hunger had compelled them to follow his example he was in a prosperous way of business; he had satisfied his immediate wants and become possessed of a stock of cold meat besides.

Now some of the least industrious ones of the brood had become reduced by the end of the day to such

a state of weakness as to be utterly unfit for the arduous work of constructing a net. These would inevitably have died had not our capitalist, who was on the watch, helped them from his larder, previously stipulating for repayment (as I afterwards learnt). The result of this advance of principal was, that by the mid-day following the lender looking around espied no less than nine new webs upon which he held mortgages, and what was more, his name having gone abroad, he was soon besieged with many requests for loans on the same terms.

In a few days his corner became the picture of liveliness. Hourly his debtors brought their tribute of bluebottles, houseflies, and gnats, and laid it with his fast accumulating store. Now and then a mortgage was called in, an insolvent tenant evicted, and the vacant message let to some young spider just starting in business. No one would have guessed that, of the whole industrious population that swarmed on the bushes in my garden, nine-tenths held their webs of this prudent speculator, and that every winged insect that fell into their nets was observed by his agents and noted on his behalf.

Now at the end of August, this capitalist, who thus gained the march of a few hours on his brothers and sisters, is sole proprietor of at least thirty webs; he holds no less than *one hundred and three* mortgages on first-class security, and I am confident that the net income from these freehold tenements and mortgages, and from the innumerable other temporary loans which will become mortgages, amounts to *sixty blue bottles per diem*.

Fit appendages to this enormous business are not wanting. The proprietor possesses large premises, where a number of hands are constantly engaged in preserving meat, and wrapping it hermetically in silk, so that it will keep for a long time. By this means he is insured against loss of capital when trade is dull.

All ordinary labour connected with his own business of fly-catching he performs himself, in spite of his multifarious other duties; but, when through some mischance his web is reduced to ruin, it is generally repaired by hired artisans more or less under his direction. No sooner does a calamity occur than plans for a structure much more wonderful than the old one spring from his bureau, and with incredible rapidity there appears a perfectly appointed system of ropes far surpassing the former one.

A short time ago I noticed in the garden a small red-haired spider, who was unknown to me. No one could tell whence he came, but he set up business on the Japonica tree, and after a few days ceased to be the object of violent curiosity. Then he began to give 'at homes,' at which were seen people not of the prosperous few, but of what may be called the lower-middle and lower classes, among whom were many who had got into difficulties with the rich spider before-mentioned.

The 'at homes' increased, both in size and in frequency, until at last there never occurred a quiet hour, when business might safely be left, but somewhere or other a crowd congregated, and the red-haired spider was always there. He was continually haranguing the multitude. What was the subject of his speeches I could not for a long time even guess; but at last, by dint of much application and aided by a keen faculty of deduction, I learnt that he was always talking of his rich neighbour, the mortgage-holder. Hours of further study it cost to understand his speech, but at last I fairly accomplished the task. I give here a specimen discourse, mainly correct in context and wholly accurate in substance, as having been delivered by him at one time and another.

... "You go on toiling that he may rest. The object of your abstinence is that he may surfeit. All

your miseries are a joy to him, and your joys are taxed for his pleasure. Of every blue-bottle that Providence sends you, only one leg may you eat, and that because it pays him for you to eat something. At any moment his caprice may send you away homeless. You are hemmed in by his bailiffs and by hunger; you are compelled either to starve or die. But, friends, there is surely a remedy? You are many; he is but one. All this your misery only exists as long as that one head remains on that bloated body. One strong bite from the weakest of us and all are free. You are cowards if you sit down longer under this tyranny, and I wash my hands of you."

* * * *

I cannot tell what to do. I feel that there is revolution in the air. His myrmidons will fight for the oppressor, through long habit, and many spiders that I have learnt to love will perish...

What if I brush away the bloated one and free this population?

They would regard it as an interposition of Providence, I know, and it might be for their good... Yet, if the red-haired one had not come, they would have been happier... Would they forget... having learnt?

Shall I destroy the red-haired one?

G. G. D.



CARMEN AQUATICUM.

WHEN your needle's vanished, and the starting-gun has gone,

When the water's foaming as the boat is driven on,
When the towpath surges with a roaring crowd of red,
When the destined victim's only half-a-length ahead,
When the bell is ringing clear above the rattle's din—
That's the time to make her move, lads! Up, and take her in!

Up with Lady Margaret, lads, and down with all ahead,
For the honour of the College and the glory of the Red!

When the prospect's darkest, and the struggle's desperate hard,

When the boat behind is gaining inches every yard,
When they think you're beaten, when they're spurting for a shot,

Pull yourselves together, lads, and show them that you're not.

Never slack your efforts; longer, harder drive the oar;
Fetch her safely past the post—it's oft been done before!

Overlapped or overlapping, keep or go ahead,
For the honour of the College and the glory of the Red!

Not in vain these verses, if but one by them inspired
Keeps it going longer when he's getting deadly tired;
If one Lady Margaret man, in eight, or four, or tub,
Rows a little harder for the welfare of the Club.
With little trouble taken comes but little pace;
Pluck and zeal bring victory not only in a race.
Up with Lady Margaret then, and down with all ahead,
For the honour of the College and the glory of the Red!

R. H. F.



BIBLIOTHECA LOQUITUR.

II.

(Continued from p. 299).

LET us take a look at our visitors, of whom I have already mentioned some. Of the earlier Library we cannot say much: for though Queen Elizabeth in 1564, "riding in the hall, had there an oration," she did not think fit to turn into the Library on her left. Can we claim a visit from the stately-mannered monarch, Charles the First? Dr Beaumont, master of Peterhouse from 1663 to 1669, who writes to his father from St Peter's 'the best day of my life, March 21, 1641,' shall answer for us. The Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II, then a boy not 12 years of age, came over from Newmarket in March 164½, and was paraded about; returning to his father, and apparently full of his visit—

"This so highly pleased y^e King, that y^e Moonday after, he came hither himself....As soon as he had seen that Chappell [Trinity] he walked to St John's, viewed their Chappell & library [and] took a travelling banquet in y^e further Court....At St John's Gate he took Coach and so went to Huntingdon....At his parting one tells me that he thus spake to y^e Vicechan. 'Mr Vicechanc. Whatsoever becomes of me I will charge my Sonn, upon my blessing, to respect y^e University.'"

Here comes John Evelyn, with his wife, ambling through England, and presumably writing his diary the while, August 31, 1654:

"This evening to Cambridge; and went first to see St John's Colledge, well built of brick, and Librarie, which is the fairest of that University. One

¹ Cooper's *Annals*, Vol. ii., 198.

² Cooper's *Annals*, Vol. iii., 321-2.

some valuable manuscripts, printed books very rare...*He gave me an autograph of his excellence the noted Cardinal Fisher, a native of Yorkshire.* (Ralph Thoresby's *Diary*, ii. 231, July 5, 1714.)

George the First in 1717 had seen Libraries enough when he had been to Trinity. Possibly waiting five minutes in Trinity Lane, 'a most dirty, filthy place,' was enough to cure him of sight-seeing.¹

Here stood Prior when he "spoke" his verses to Lady Harley, in 1719—published as a broadside and sold "price twopence," a copy of which has reached us through the liberality of Mr Foxwell.

Next in order comes a terrible tale of woe, anent (I am sorry to say) an Oxford man, Philip Nichols. This "dissolute and dishonest person" graduated B.A. at Brasenose College, Oxford, on Oct. 11, 1718, and proceeded M.A. June 8, 1722. Crossing to Cambridge he succeeded in having himself created Fellow of Trinity Hall, and LL.D. in 1729. By 1731 he was 'dejectus omni de gradu' for stealing books out of our Library and elsewhere.² That this mode of acquiring books was not confined to scions of the sister University is shown by the fact that Henry Justice, Esq., of the Middle Temple, a fellow-commoner of Trinity College, was tried and convicted at the Old Bailey in 1736 for stealing books from Trinity College Library, for which he got seven years' transportation. As I have not yet searched the Old Bailey Sessions Papers for that year, I cannot say if, among the other Libraries in the University which he appears to have plundered, ours must be counted.³

In 1746, though I can find evidence of members of St John's murdering one another,⁴ I can find none of their receiving distinguished visitors.

Thomas Gray, the poet, must have been here, for,

¹ Cooper's *Annals*, iv., 149.

² *Ibid.* 209.

³ *Ibid.* 223.

⁴ *Ibid.* 256.

in his letter to Walpole on the latter's *Lives of the Painters*, he writes in September of the same year:¹

"In St John's Library is what I take for the original of Lady Margaret, kneeling at her oratory under a state. It is hung at a great height, and spoiled by damp and neglect, while the Master keeps very choicely in his lodge a miserable copy of it. In the same Library is a very good whole length of Bishop Williams (while Lord Keeper) standing, and a carpet in it, finished with great care; perhaps, therefore, by the same hand as that of Sir Anthony Mildmay.² In the lodge is a very good old picture that used to be called Bishop Fisher, but Dr Taylor has told them it is *Sir Anthony Brown*: what his reasons are I cannot tell, as he is not here; it is surely of Henry the Eighth's time, and a layman; on a board split from top to bottom."³

"I sympathize with your gout," he continues. Though we find him, ten years later, coming to call on young Lord St Helens, we have no record that he visited the library again.⁴

On September 3, 1768, the King of Denmark came "to St John's College," but the *Cambridge Chronicle* of the week is provokingly silent as to his movements here. The same remark applies to those of Wilkes in February 1771, and of other royal and noble celebrities.

¹ Earlier in the same letter he writes: "Be assured that Occleve's portrait of Chaucer is not, nor ever was, in St John's Library: they have a MS. of the *Troilus and Cressida* without illuminations, and no other part of his works."

² Vide supra, p. 376.

³ *Works*, ed. Gosse, vol. i. pp. 310-1. And yet, five years later, he writes about it as follows: "I must tell you, that upon cleaning an old picture here at St John's Lodge, which I always took for a Holbein, on a ring which the figure wears, they have found H.H. It has been always called B. V. Fisher; but is plainly a layman, and probably Sir Anthony Denny, who was a benefactor to the College." *Letter to Horace Walpole*, Dec. 13, 1765. *Ibid.* iii. 227.

⁴ "I came to St John's, College, Cambridge, in 1770, and that year received a visit from Gray, having a letter of introduction to him. He was accompanied by Dr Gisborne, Mr Stonhewer, and Mr Palgrave, and they walked one by one, in Indian file. When they withdrew, every college man took off his cap as he passed, a considerable number having assembled in the quadrangle to see Mr Gray, who was seldom seen. I asked Mr Gray, to the great dismay of his companions, what he thought of Mr Garrick's Jubilee Ode, just published? He answered, 'He was easily pleased.'" *Ibid.* iii. 385n.

"No matter," writes Charles Lamb to his friend Thomas Manning, "if you are in a state of pupilage when I come; for I can employ myself in Cambridge very pleasantly in the mornings. Are there not libraries, halls, colleges, books, pictures...?"¹ But we do not know if either Lamb or the Mohawk Chief Teyoninhokerawen, who visited the University in 1805, passed within these walls.

The view of the interior of the Library about this time will be familiar to most from the fine lithograph in Ackermann's *Cambridge*, the date of publication of the plate being September 1, 1815.

From a letter written in 1823 by Frederick Denison Maurice to his mother, we learn that our Library was then still open only to Masters of Arts:

"I found also yesterday that undergraduates may obtain books (of course chiefly of reference) from the Trinity Library, merely by application to the tutor for a note, which he is always pleased to be asked for. I shall very soon give him this pleasure, as many books, such as Clarendon, are too expensive to buy, and not easily hired. This is a grand point in which Trinity surpasses, as of course she does in everything else, all her rivals—the libraries of St John's, &c., being open only to Masters of Arts."²

It is a pity that we cannot record a visit from the famous book collector who came to Cambridge in the next year. The Duke of Sussex went to Trinity, and to the Pepysian Library at Magdalene (in company with T. F. Dibdin); made some purchases at Deighton's and heard a lecture by Adam Sedgwick: but St John's he passed by.³

Of visitors during the next sixty years I am not in a position to speak⁴: but the visits may here be

¹ Oct. 16, 1800. *Letters* (ed. Ainger), vol. i., 144. Manning lodged over Crisp the barber, in St Mary's Passage.

² *Life*, edited by his son, vol. i., pp. 48-9, ed. 1884.

³ *Cambridge Chronicle*, 8 November 1824.

⁴ But the appearance of Hartshorne's book in 1829, and Dean Cowie's Catalogue of our MSS in 1842-3, show that the library was in full work then. 'I remember going through the College once with our late Master [Dr Bateson] to show it to the late Queen of Holland; and also going over it

recorded of Todd (between 1853-7), Tischendorff on several occasions, and of Prince Albert Victor of Wales on Dec. 15, 1883.

Dr Oliver Wendell Holmes, it will be pleasant to remember, was brought into the library when he visited us in 1887, and was shown its rarities by Professor Mayor and Dr Donald MacAlister. The author of the "Renaissance in Italy," Mr John Addington Symonds, was here on October 21, 1889, and Bp Tucker, now to the front in Uganda, in 1891. On June 13, 1892, our present Chancellor, the Duke of Devonshire, was conducted over the library by Mr Mullinger. If I mention thus but a handful of visitors it is to show at least that their presence is appreciated.

Next in order of interest I take to be the few indications which we possess as to the former resting-places of some of the earlier of our books. On the dissolution of the monasteries and conventual buildings of England at the Reformation, their libraries, as everyone knows, were dispersed. The description of the commissioners' work in 1550 is familiar to all: "—the ancient libraries were rifled. Many manuscripts, guilty of no other superstitions than red letters in the front or titles, were condemned to fire. . . . Such books wherein appeared angels were thought sufficient to be destroyed, because accounted Popish, or diabolical, or both." We read of two noble libraries sold as waste paper for forty shillings. Layton's description of 'the great quadrant court' at New College, Oxford, after his second visitation, may serve as a sample. "Full of the leiffes of Duncce, the wynde blowyng them into evere

with the Duke of Connaught. And at the time of Prince Albert's Installation as Chancellor and on various occasions of Honorary Degrees being conferred, as well as at other times, I have recollections of seeing or hearing of eminent or interesting persons being shown through the College. But I have no memoranda." Letter from J. S. Wood, D.D. (Nov. 25, 1892.)

corner. And ther we fownde one Mr Grenfelde, a gentilman of Bukynghamshire, getheryng up part of the saide bowke leiffes (as he said) therewith to make hym sewelles or blawnsherres, to kepe the dere within his wood, thereby to have the better cry with his howndes." Such was the treatment which the library of an old college received at the hands of a Cambridge man.¹

And what libraries they were! Such an experienced traveller as Leland was fairly struck, when he came to the door of the Library at Glastonbury:

Me contuli ad bibliothecam, non omnibus perviam, ut sacrosanctæ vetustatis reliquias, quarum tantus ibi numerus, quantus nullo alio facile Britannia loco, diligentissime evolverem. Vix certe limen intraveram cum antiquissimorum librorum vel solus conspectus religionem, nescio an stuporem, animo incuteret meo, eaque de caussa pedem paululum sistebam.²

This volume,³ in the Newcome collection, once rested on those shelves. It is possessed of no ordinary interest. Printed at Cologne in 1475, it was purchased by John de Selwode, Abbot of Glastonbury 1456 to 1493. It has been re-bound, but its earlier history we have in a note copied by Thomas Baker's impeccable hand.

From St Augustine's, Canterbury, here are six volumes manuscript.⁴ Some of them tell their own story, as for instance this one, which was acquired for the monastery by Thomas Welde, "De acquisitione

¹ Wright, *Suppression of the Monasteries*, p. 71 (Camden Society 1843). "You don't know what I can do till you try me," Layton wrote to Cromwell in asking for employment.

² Leland, *Collectanea*, ed. alt. vol. vi. p. 88 (Lond. 1770). The MS of the catalogue of books in Glastonbury library in 1247 is in Trinity College library, and is printed in Hearne's edition of John of Glastonbury, vol. ii. pp. 422-44. "Glastonbury Abbey, in 1240, contained four hundred volumes, among which were Livy, Sallust, Lucan, Virgil, Claudian, and other ancient writers. But no other, probably, of that age was so numerous or so valuable."—Hallam, *Europe during the Middle Ages*. The catalogue of the library of Christ Church, Canterbury, dating from the 13th or 14th century, contained 698 volumes with about 3,000 works.

³ *Ii.* 3, 39. ⁴ MSS. D, 3, 22, 24; F, 5, 27; G, 3.

fratris T. Welde."¹ From the Abbey of Bury St Edmund's (whence Pembroke College also has at least one), in all probability, come these four.² From Durham Monastery came these two.³ From the monastery of St Swithin, at Winchester, comes this printed book.⁴ From the Carthusian monastery at Henton in Somersetshire, this manuscript⁵; while from the London Charterhouse we derive one other and a printed book.⁶ This manuscript belonged to the Canons Regular of St Andrew's, Hexham⁷; this to the Friars at Hereford⁸; and this book to the monastery of the Friars Preachers at St Andrew's in Scotland.⁹ From the Cistercian Abbey, at Bildewas in Shropshire, comes this work of St Bernard¹⁰; and possibly we owe others to the same source. From the monastery of St Andrew's at Rochester come these two manuscripts, one presented to them by Zachary, the Precentor, and the other, once the property of Alexander de Glanvil, their prior.¹¹ This from the monks of Wytham¹²; and this from the Cistercian Abbey of St Mary, at Swyneshed in Lincolnshire, "ex perquisitione fra. Joh. de Ryhale, monachi quondam (?) scholaris et abbatis"; 'a most unintelligible MS' Dean Cowie has described it.¹³ From Dover monastery this, presented to it by Thomas Stake the sacrist.¹⁴ The College of Regulars at Waltham Cross once possessed this.¹⁵ Equalling these in interest is a whole volume of Pynson tracts, which once was in the Benedictine Abbey at Burton-on-Trent in Staffordshire, as William Edys, their last abbot, to whom the tracts belonged, has been at some pains to record; for he has written his name on most of the blank spaces which these closely-printed tracts contained.¹⁶ Then, coming nearer home, we have a very interesting manuscript of the works of Richard

¹ MS. F. 5. ² MSS. D. 19; F. 1, 12; G. 12. ³ MSS. E. 9; G. 4. ⁴ S. 5, 24. ⁵ MS. E. 22. ⁶ MS. C. 21; *Ii.* 3, 28. ⁷ MS. B. 24. ⁸ MS. G. 1. ⁹ U. 2, 3. ¹⁰ MS. D. 2. ¹¹ MSS. C. 20; D. 14. ¹² MS. F. 31. ¹³ MS. D. 2.5. ¹⁴ MS. D. 12. ¹⁵ MS. E. ¹⁶ A. 2. 1. See Dugdale, *Monasticon*, ad loc.

Rolle, Hermit of Hampole. "At the end the arms—argent, a fesse chequy vert and of the field," says our catalogue. A little more scrutiny would have revealed to us another coat of arms, and another name. For this manuscript was once in the possession of Robert Stewarde, the last prior of Ely, who, on 18 Nov. 1539, surrendered 'the whole site of the monastery with all the goods, chattels, estates, rents, profits and revenues thereto belonging,' into the hands of the King's Commissioners. A person of a frowarde sorte' the Commissioners say they found him, as is easily believed. He heads the list of pensions given by receiving no less than £120 a year.¹ This manuscript was also once "Liber dompni Petri Norwic[ensis]," whose identity I will leave the reader to discover. Coming a little closer, I will next carry him, if he will allow me, to the small village of Ickleton, which votaries of the wheel probably know well, eleven miles south of Cambridge. Here once stood, founded either by Aubrey de Vere, first earl of Oxford, or by his father-in-law, Sir William de Cantelupe, a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St Mary Magdalene. That it was of some importance may be judged from the fact that Henry III granted it a weekly market and an annual fair, which were not abolished till 1875. The remains of the nunnery are now converted into a farm-house; the walls being in some places three feet thick. In that nunnery this book, part printed and part manuscript, was once used for prayer.²

Before we come yet nearer home, let us take a short journey over seas. This printed copy of the *De Imitatione* was once in a monastery at Amsterdam³; and this in the house of the Friars at Doesborch.⁴ This book was once in the Jesuit College at Angoulême.⁵

¹ Dugdale, *Monasticon*, ed. 1846, i. 468-9.

² T. 9. 1. ³ Ii. ⁴ A. 4. 24. ⁵ L. 3. 5.

These were in the Capuchin Library at Brussels, till not very long ago.¹ These in the library of the Oratory at Juliers.² This was once in the larger library of the Jesuit College at Louvain³; and this in another of their houses.⁴ These were in the library of St Geneviève at Riom.⁵ This book was bought by the monastery of St Martin's, Tournay, in 1698.⁶ This has come from the college of St Gabriel at Valladolid.⁷

Habent sua fata libelli. Going no further than Cambridge itself, in our store here are books from, or used by members of Peterhouse, Corpus, Emmanuel, Magdalene, Christ's, Jesus, Sidney Sussex, Caius, Trinity, Pembroke, King's, Clare, Queens', and a bidding prayer by a member of St Catharine's. Not only from Trinity, but from Michael House; for here is one of the original books given to that house by William Filey. Another is still preserved at Trinity⁸. The book from Queens' goes back to the days and bears the name of T. Ffarman, sixth master of that college (1525-6).

Oxford no less has been put under requisition. Archbishop Warham presented this book to the library of All Souls College, who presumably sold it⁹. Balliol, Oriel, Corpus, University, Christ Church, St John's as mentioned earlier, Merton, New College, Brasenose, Queen's are all represented. I do not mean that these volumes all belonged to those societies; but that they bear autograph inscriptions which connect us in some way with each.

In the same way this book connects us with the English College at Rome. The book was once in the possession of Owen Lewis, fellow of New College,

¹ L. 2. 11-13. ² L. 1. 19, 20. ³ M. 2. 22. ⁴ Ll. 8. 17. ⁵ L. 2. 1-5.
⁶ M. 2. 5. ⁷ Qq. 5. 3.

⁸ See Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*. "This donor (B.A. 1505-6) is mentioned by Fox (*Acts and Monuments*, vol. iii, p. 380, ed. 1684) as a prominent opponent of Latimer in Cambridge. . . died in 1549." Dr Sinker's *Library of Trinity College*, p. 2. Our book is Qq. 3, 15. ⁹ Ii. 1. 57.

Oxford, who subsequently changed his religion and fled over seas; and died President of the community in the Via di Monserrato.¹

At the risk of being tedious I will attempt a glance at our autographs. The writing of Edward VI is shown to every visitor. No less that of Roger Ascham, Lord Burleigh and Sir John Cheke. The presentation copy of the Hexaglot Psalter given to Henry VIII has received scantier attention. Ben Jonson's books, including the one given him by Lord Herbert of Cherbury, acquired through the Morton bequest, have already been recorded in the *Eagle*. The handwriting of Sir Walter Raleigh deserves mention, as well as that of John Dee, the Mortlake philosopher,

"Joannes Dee 1563, Junij 6 Venetiis."

Archbishop Cranmer (in a copy of St Chrysostom on St Paul mutilated by him), John Fox, Martin Lister, Sir Henry Savile, Gabriel Harvey, and, may be, William Byrd. Here too are Laud and his fellow bishops, and perhaps Bishop Andrewes. Here are Gatacre and T. Firmin the Socinian, and Hearne; Isaac Newton—"a sermon preached before the King at Saxham in the County of Suffolk," given him by George Seignior; Lord Bolingbroke; and Titus Oates signing each of the Articles; Sir Kenelm Digby in two Leyden duodecimos, whose library went to the King of France; a goodly line of poets—Prior, Kirke White, Wordsworth, Southey and William Barnes. Here are T. Doewra and Beauprè Bell.² In our own time Pusey, Whewell and Cobet.

Down in the lowest shelf of the Newcome class we find the *editio princeps* of Ovid, Florence 1474, bound in red morocco. A late possessor has made the commencement of the volume hideous by drawing his coat of arms on the flyleaves, apparently a member

¹ P. 7. 33. ² See Dr Sinker's *Trinity Library*, pp. 14, 26.

of the Capponi family. But the finely illuminated first page bears at foot the arms of the Medicis, the palle d'oro, before their alliance with the royal house of France. What are they doing here? Turning to the end of the volume we find a line of palely written letters, still decipherable:

"Lib. Laurentii Jo. P. F. de Medicis ii. lxxix."

In other words this book was once in the possession, and bears the handwriting, of Lorenzo the Magnificent¹ in the year following the Pazzi conspiracy. It is gratifying to find from Tom Osborne's pencil marks in the beginning of the volume that it only cost Dr Newcome three guineas.²

It has not been my luck to come across any books bound by John Siberch, the first Cambridge printer. On the other hand we have several with the G. G. mark which in all probability are to be referred to Garrett Godfray, as well as others, with the 4-mark and NS initials which are almost certainly those of Nicholas Speryng.³ Here are some of the stamped calf bindings with the Annunciation upon them and other scenes⁴. Here are others with the running inscription: HEC ROSA VIRTUTIS DE CELO MISSA SERENO, with the royal arms about 1529⁵. On others of a similar date we get HIC EST FILIUS DILECTUS and SCUS GEORGIUS⁶, and again DATA EST MIHI OIS POSTA with DE FRUCTU VENTRIS TUI and SUPER SOLIU DAVIT SEDE of about 1548⁷. A rare one with the initials of Henry Jacobi, the royal arms, and the arms of London is also here⁸. We have works stamped with the arms of Edward VI⁹, the badge of Elizabeth or her mother¹⁰. Coming to later times we

¹ On the authority of Prof Middleton. ² For Tom Osborne's price-marks, see Hartshorne's *Book rarities*, p. 371. ³ See Camb. Ant. Soc. *Communications*, No. xxvi (vol. v. No 4), pp. 333-4. ⁴ Uu. 3. 1. ⁵ A. 2. 21; Uu. 8. 2.

Ee. 13. 36. ⁷ E. 7. 9. ⁸ $\frac{Aa}{G}$. 27. 8.

⁹ Show case A. For an account of the library of Edward VI, see Edwards' *Libraries and Library founders*, pp. 455-8. There is one other book from t in the University Library, ¹⁰ Dd. 17. 7.

have a very large number of books in the binding, and therefore from the library, of Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn, Bishop of Wurzburg from 1573 to 1617, who was known as the Solomon of the West. Gorgeous stamping, with the episcopal arms painted on the side, and deep gilt letters incised on the fore-edge "JULIUS

DEI GNA EPUS WURCEBUR ET FRAN : ORIENT : DUX." Another volume from this same collection is in Trinity Library¹. Here are books bound for James I and Charles I², and here are all that remain to us of Archbishop Williams bearing his episcopal stamp as Bishop of Lincoln. Here are others powdered with the crowned "L"s and lilies of France, the gift to us of Matthew Prior, the King's ambassador³. This bears the arms of a Prince of Wales⁴. Interesting stamps are those of Thomas Morton, both as Bishop of Lichfield and Bishop of Durham, of Lord Hunsdon, and of "Belted Will." These arms and motto "Garde ta Foye" show that this book was once in the possession of Henry Rich, Baron Keasing and Earl of Holland, who was executed in 1649 as a royalist⁵. These "de gueules, à la fasce ondée d'argent et d'azur, de cinq pièces accompagnée en chef d'une étoile à six raies, à dextre; d'un croissant à senestre d'or, et en pointe, d'une fleur de lis du même" as Guigard describes them, show us that this book was from the library of Marc Laurin, seigneur de Watervliet, the learned antiquary and coin-collector, the friend of Hubert Goltzius; whose collection rivalled even those of Grolier and Maioli.⁶ Next comes a volume of the Comte de Hoym's, who betrayed the secret of the Meissen pottery to the work-

¹ Sinker, *Fifteenth Century Books in Trinity College Library*, No. 282. Another was shown in the Burlington Fine Arts Exhibition last year. For an account of the Bishop see *Deutsch. Biog.* xiv. 671—84.

² U. 17. 18. ³ B. 3. 17. 28. etc. See Baker-Mayor, 1011.

⁴ A. 1. 31. ⁵ F. 8. 12.

⁶ Cc. 6. 1.

men at Sèvres and was banished from his country in consequence. After that he took to bibliography.¹

This volume of Œcumenius (Verona 1532) from the library of Léonor d'Estampes, Archbishop of Rheims, tells its own history with surprising distinctness.² It bears on its sides the arms of the owner as Bishop of Chartres. Turn to the title-page. It bears two MS inscriptions, in a small running hand of the time

"Ex bibliotheca L. Destampes
Ab. de Burgolio"—

says the first: and the careful industry of M. Guigard bears out the writer's statement. Léonor D'Estampes started life as abbé of Bourgueil in Anjou. In 1620 he was elected Bishop of the diocese of Chartres. In 1641 he was transferred to the Archbishopric of Rheims. We can tell almost year by year this book's history. It came into the possession of its owner when he was a simple abbé. When he became Bishop he had it stamped. And further, it must have been stamped between 1620 and 1641, for in the latter year, as Archbishop, his bookstamp was re-cut with the alteration necessary for his new dignity. But there is yet the second inscription. Here it is:

"Hoc excellenti et raro munere ornavit Bibliothecam hanc Clarissimus vir Ollierius Libellorum supplicum tunc magister nunc vero in S^{to} secretiorique Regis Consilio Consiliarius. Dum ego in Ædibus D. Paulj urbis Parisiensis Octauus Stissimj. Sacramentj conciones publicas habuj, e ibidem eo tempore Marguillierus et Thesaurarius esset Liberalissimus Anno Dn^j 1614^o."

Of some peculiar interest is this superbly bound volume presented by Sir Nathaniel Brent, Warden of Merton, to Archbishop Williams, with autograph inscription.³

Lusimus satis. Yet I could willingly linger over this "Presbyterian Letany" (1647), this "Defence of

¹ $\frac{Aa}{G}$ - 10. 28. See Guigard, *Nouvel Armorial du Bibliophile*.

² Rr. 2. 24. See Guigard *ut supra*.

³ Q. 4. 36.

Pluralities" (1703), or this sermon entitled "Whigs no Christians" (171 $\frac{2}{3}$). No less over "Probabilities that the Americans are Jews," and its answer by L'Estrange headed "Americans no Jews." We may pair off Vigne's "Sure and honest means for the conversion of all hereticks" (1688) with "The Church of Rome proved Heretick." A whole chapter might be written on Baker's MS notes added at the beginning or the ends of his books: in it would assuredly be a place for this scorcher on Bishop Wren. Here is more abuse, this time of Sir Anthony Weldon's *Court of King James*, "an impudent, rascally, scandalous, lying, anti-episcopal writer," says the annotator. What is the meaning of this:

"Be it knowne to all men by these presents yt J
Ralph read nose of Anwick in ye county of
Durhā quart pot drinker doth confess my selfe
to owe unto peter perch Belly the sum of 10 dozen
of good strong old nappy ale to be paid the 1 day of judget."

The directions by which books arrived at their destinations are still to be found in some; as for instance in this one, sent down to a younger brother at Peterhouse, by the Cambridge carrier, from London. Here another directed to the "Mermaid" Inn to Dr Powell. "Leave this book at the Starr in Ludgate St. for Mr Ayloff" we read in another. "To Mr Clarkson, at the Saracen's head in London," there comes in another. "Thos. Firmin at ye halfe Moone in Gracechurch Streete" is next. What a strange picture this MS scrap calls up in Roger L'Estrange's *Relaps'd Apostate*:—"Clok and goe with me to a funerall instead of my wife."

Here is our poet again:

"Silence hath a safe rewarde
and virtue is divine
But But But But But I wishe...."
[*cetera desunt.*]

The following inscription speaks for itself:

"Samuell Saunders
dedit hujus liberi ad
me Johanum Schoulcroft
per totum vitum."

A separate chapter might also be written upon our college book-plates, some of which are very early; and upon the book-plates to be found in our books. Many of the college book-plates will be found in Professor Mayor's edition of Baker's *History*.¹ Among the others we may single out those of John Le Neve, Sir Philip Sydenham,² George Onslow, and David Hume.

I had hoped to have been able to have said a few words about a set of MS Sonnets dated 1627-8, which were found written in the beginning of a book of Hours (Lyon, 1558)³, as also about these MS verses possibly by Giles Fletcher⁴; but the space kindly placed at my disposal in the pages of the *Eagle* is already exceeded. An account, no less, of our fifteenth-century books, and of our early English printed books, should also have been added: but in the one case the list given by Mr Mullinger in an earlier number will be found of service,⁵ and in the other the labours of Hartshorne have preceded me⁶: and the pages of our magazine have been sufficiently loaded with heavy and dull matter by me to prevent a further enumeration of

¹ *E.g.* pp. 677, Dee; 712, Green; 1002, Gower; 1100, Wood.

² "Drank very freely; loved books of English Antiquities; collected a large library of such and of divinity, of which last he gave away many to private clergymen. Most of his books remained many years packed up in boxes, and were so when he died, he having no house to put them in... Supercilious; died a Roman Catholic; never did any one considerable deed of charity, as I heard; but gave away many half-crowns to the poor, and to drawers at taverns." Brydges *Restituta*, i. 471.

³ For detailed account of these see *Notes and Queries*, 7th Series, viii. Aug. 3, 1889.

⁴ In the *Dict. Nat. Biog.* s. v., some handwriting of Giles Fletcher's is said to be in the library of King's College, Cambridge; but either this is an error, or the MS is lost.

⁵ *Eagle*, vol. xiv. *App.* ⁶ *Book-rarities of the University of Cambridge.*

names. The time, however, will come, I trust, when our college may follow the example so admirably set by Trinity, in printing, under the names of printers, our fifteenth century books; and our University that of the British Museum in printing a catalogue of Early English Books in the University of Cambridge. Only then will it be possible adequately to count up our treasures. Is it too much to hope that someone may come forward to give in some vertebrate form an account of that part of our institution which Cicero called *the soul of the House*?

C. E. S.

ANNOTATIUNCULAE.

In the course of the composition of these rambling notes I have omitted a few facts which, before taking my final leave, I shall place next.

There is not I believe any record of the successive members of the society who have reigned within these walls. I point out, therefore, that even as early as 1543 the College had the office of Library keeper,¹ for in that year we find him receiving a stipend of 13s 4d per annum.²

Robert Lambert, twenty-sixth master, by his will left the College in 1735 £300 'with such of his books as are wanting there.'³

Lovers of music will be glad to hear that the college on April 30, 1760, 'agreed to subscribe for Dr Boyce's collection of Church musick to be put in the Library.'⁴

¹ "The word *librarian* is of modern usage; *library-keeper* being the usual term for the officer of this description, which is used by Bishop Barlow, Prideaux, Boyle, Bentley, and others."—*Todd*.

² Cooper's *Annals*, i. 438.

³ Baker-Mayor, 1020. ⁴ *Ibid.*, 1039.

We learn a little of the management of the library from the following:

9 April 1764—Agreed that D^s [Sam.] Martin be appointed under librarian and succeed to the Naden's exhibition in the room of D^s Ferris elected fellow."

11 June 1764—Agreed that the books in the library be new regulated and a new alphabetical catalogue together with new class catalogues be written.¹

In 1765, on the death of Dr Newcome, twenty-seventh master of the college, the library was enriched by his bequest of the 'small but very fine collection of early printed books, mostly bound in red morocco,' which form what is known, after him, as the Newcome collection, to which I have already referred.²

During the librarianship of Dr Craven, who was elected in 1769,³ and afterwards master of the college, I chronicle nothing very brilliant, for I do not suppose even the most ardent antiquary can take an interest in the fact that the windows were new-glazed in 1771,⁴ or that the 'curiosities in the library' were sent 'to the Museum at the Botanic Garden to be kept there as belonging to the College till we shall think proper to recall them,' and a catalogue of them was kept behind.⁵

In 1777 the interesting arch in the Third Court next the Library was repaired,⁶ and six years later the roof was repaired by Essex, which apparently was very necessary as the pictures were spoiling:

"17 Oct., 1782. Agreed that Mr Dumarr be desired to examine the pictures in the Library, that we may determine where to remove them for their better preservation.

4 Nov., 1782. Agreed that the pictures which may be brought into the Hall, be framed and gilt according to Mr Dumarr's directions."⁷

¹ Baker-Mayor, 1040-1. This was the last complete revision previous to 1888.

² Baker-Mayor, 1034.

³ *Ibid.*, 1089. 17 Oct. 1782—"Agreed that Mr Craven have leave to take out of the Library a MS. of the Hebrew Bible."

⁴ Baker-Mayor, 1076. ⁵ *Ibid.*, 1077-8. ⁶ *Ibid.*, 1084. ⁷ *Ibid.*, 1087.

In 1784 were made more class-catalogues :

"Nov. 8. Agreed to give Wilby [probably T. Wilby of St John's, B.A. 1788], the sum of five guineas for making out some class-catalogues in the Library."¹

'An Appendix concerning the Library and Bishop Williams' other foundations' to be found in T. Baker's *History of St John's College*, vol. i. pp. 208-10, has not been previously alluded to in more than quotation; nor have I ransacked, as I should, both volumes of the History for all possible benefactions, such as those of James Pilkington (p. 149); nor have I inserted the whole of the Liber Memorialis (pp. 338-42). My excuse is that those volumes are the breviary of every Johnian, who finds there whatever he will: and I cannot end better than with its name at the end of my pen and say of this book, as its author says of our other Johnian Cardinal, Cardinal Howard—*claudat catalogum nomen celebre*.

¹ *Ibid.*, 1088.



CAMBRIDGE SCENERY.

BY the title which I have chosen to head the following remarks, I do not refer to the natural objects of beauty in Cambridgeshire. I have no doubt that they are properly catalogued and classified in Murray; you can buy a bicycle and see them for yourself. I have not yet exhausted the scenery which lies at my very door; when I have done this I shall invest in some knickerbockers and yellow spats and begin on the Coton grind.

It has always astonished me that, whereas so much has been written on the architecture of our town, the natural advantages of its situation have been utterly neglected. You may see Arthur's Seat in any year's Academy. Who has ever painted Castle Hill? What poet or artist has ever had taste enough to make Christ's Piece the subject of his pen or brush? The Cam flows through the town, there are Backs to the Colleges—that is the superficial knowledge of the ordinary inhabitant about the gifts which Nature has showered in our midst. True, this scenery has nothing colossal, Titanic, Alpine about it; you have to search for it, as for a rare old master hidden in some obscure corner of an art-dealer's shop. But the labour to discover the treasure enhances its value. For myself, I care nothing about mountaineering in the common sense of the word. You go to Interlaken, and you see the Jungfrau right before you. No possibility of mistaking it; no pleasurable search after its whereabouts; no exciting fear of missing it; there it is, and you have merely got to walk up to it.

If I can interest readers of the *Eagle* in the beauties which may indeed be obscured, but are happily not lost by the creation of men's hands, my article will not have been written in vain. One man, at least, I have so interested. I was lately entertaining my friend Jones, who had come up from town for the day to pay his first visit to Cambridge. On his arrival I took him over the Bridge of Sighs, where he stopped and put me a question—not, it would appear, with a view to information, but in a rhetorical way. He said, "Is this the river?" I replied rather severely, "This is one of our rivers." "Why," he ejaculated, "isn't the Cam—?" "Well," I answered, "as it happens this *is* the Cam. But there is the Pem, the Andrew, and our own river, the John. The Cam," I went on, assuming my best guide-book manner, "has the broadest bed and—well—the greatest volume of matter; but some of the other rivers—the Pem, for example—are vastly superior in all other qualities of a real river—swiftness, clearness, and amount of actual water." "But surely all your boating is done on the Cam," enquired my friend, who seemed both surprised and piqued at having displayed his ignorance of Cambridge matters. "Yes," I explained, "as a matter of fact our rowing men have specialised on the Cam. The current of the Pem is so extremely rapid as to prevent navigation, whilst our private river, the John, is reserved for the swans. We have several swans," I added proudly, seeing that Jones was now obviously impressed; "we will now go and see the swans. Originally, it is believed, they were purchased as forming a convenient rhyme to the Dons; strictly speaking, the birds should be eagles, but the Fellows refused to buy any eagles, as they are not such good eating. No other college has swans on its river; King's has a peacock, but the bird declines to float in the fountain, so that as an ornament it is a failure, and I do not believe that they ever eat the bird. But this is a digression. On the other side of the John you

see the Wilderness. The entrance for junior members of the College is by crossing the stream where it is narrowest. But the result is considered by many to be disappointing; we may content ourselves with a casual view from the exterior. The water to the left is not an independent river, but merely a branch of the Cam which runs past that large building in the background. It has no water-fowl, and may therefore be used for boating purposes. In the May Term bumping races are held there by Freshmen in Canadian canoes."

We then returned to the College for lunch, and afterwards set out in the direction of Trumpington Street to view the other objects of interest in the town. My guest was greatly pleased with the Pem, which is certainly very fine, as it rushes past the College to which it gives its name. He was surprised to find the road so contiguous to the river-bed, but I assured him that there was no danger, except, indeed, for ladies who happened to meet University men walking three or four abreast on the bank. A great deal of mystery, I explained, is attached to the Pem, and to its *confrère* the Andrew. They disappear as suddenly as their origin is obscure. It is conjectured that they unite underground, and ultimately supply the Norfolk Broads. But all attempts to trace their course by medicine bottles containing manuscript, after the approved method of testing ocean currents, have hitherto failed.

"Your rivers are indeed admirable," said my friend; "but surely the town suffers from a certain monotony of level. If it were set upon a hill, its natural charms would be complete." "It is not set upon one hill," I retorted, "simply because—like another Eternal City—it embraces seven hills within its walls, or in the immediate neighbourhood. Strangers, unaccustomed to find their way about, may miss them; but we have them. They are Castle Hill, Mount Pleasant, Pease Hill, Market Hill, the Gogs, which count two (on a division of Term), and Alexander Hill. The panorama from

Castle Hill is very justly celebrated, comprising, as it does, a view of Ely Cathedral, the new Electric Light works, King's Chapel, and a distant prospect of Fulbourn. There is probably another eminence in the town, after which the Hill's Road is named. It is hoped that the Antiquarian Society will excavate that quarter and discover the hill's exact position, which is at present, unhappily, a matter of controversy."

By this time we had worked our way round towards the station, when my friend found that he must return to town by an earlier train than he had intended. I was sorry to lose him, as I had wished to show him our open spaces, including Parker's Piece and Midsummer Common, and then take in one or two of the principal Colleges, which no visitor to Cambridge should, if possible, omit.

RUS IN URBE.



TWELVE MONTHS IN SOUTH LONDON.

NO one need be alarmed at the title, I am not going to make any startling disclosures; the old *Eagle* is far too much of a favourite for anyone to wish to wipe off on his own feathers the blacks that cannot be dodged in foggy London. It has always seemed to me that that most docile and muscular of our domestic animals, the Public Press, is entitled to a little more consideration in this respect. And now that I have disowned all intentions of working upon the feelings of that most susceptible of human cynics, the undergraduate, I will try to attend to my business as a Londoner should; and as he generally does, too, especially when you want to interest him in anything that in his opinion does not concern his own peculiar person.

According to our excellent English custom the ice shall be broken by a few harmless remarks about the weather, or something very near it. I had always imagined that London was a most unhealthy place—real Londoners, as one heard, die out in three or four generations. If this is true it cannot be due to the climate; that must be healthy enough, or the children would never live to be man and woman as so many of them do. Want of sleep and bad feeding kill the cockneys, as they would the country people if the latter had not too much good sense or instinct—call it what you like, the result is the same. Bad feeding may mean scarcity of food, but it more

often means unwholesome food in unlimited quantities. Beefsteak and beer may be excellent diet for a boating man, but with a child under six years of age the result is more disastrous than it would be if a Lent boat trained upon bread and milk. The children here in many families get anything they like to cry for, at any of the numerous meals that are necessary where the father and a boy or two all work at different hours.

When I was at Cambridge we used to hear a great deal about the hatred which the so-called 'working men' of large towns are supposed to bear against anyone not belonging to their own sphere of life. I do not think they deserve the distinctive title, but I imagine it to apply to men who earn anything less than £2 a week. I have known a great many of the latter sort, and have never discovered this imputed hatred. If a Londoner has a characteristic it is 'cuteness, and with the less educated this takes the form of caution. In the modern dwelling-house (which are very much like College buildings so far as the internal plan is concerned) it is etiquette not to know one's neighbours. "It doesn't do," they will tell you, "except just to pass the time o' day." Considering their treatment of one another, they behave as a rule with considerable politeness to a visitor, always provided that he does not ask too many questions. Class distinction is quite an old-fashioned idea, as you may realise when you hear the West-End District Visitor in a poor parish described as "the young person who comes to see the lady up-stairs"—one object of the former's visit being perhaps to supplement the latter's half-a-crown from "the House" by a kindly donation of the same amount. Sometimes, however, I have found traces of the definition of a "real" lady as one who "would not put her hands to anything." The men as a rule are pretty good judges of humbug, and are not conciliated either by a whine or a smack on the back; they expect a man to behave according to his position, and bad

grammar and rough manners are no more a recommendation than a silk hat (I found to my cost that the latter was anything but a passport in the Strand on Lord Mayor's Day).

In politics the two parties are fairly well balanced, the Radicals generally not being nearly as advanced as the average speaker for that side in the Union. Socialists are comparatively rare, for it is manifestly unfair to count in their number the agitators, demonstrators, and all the 'rank and vile' whose one idea is not to work. There are, of course, unemployed and unemployed: with some the word expresses their temporary misfortune, with others it represents the profession of their choice. It is far from pleasant as a rule to have a chat with a man who is out on strike—he is always loyal to his fellow workmen, but he generally imagines, poor fellow, that the agitator was expressing the opinion of the majority. There ought, indeed, to be some compensation for the misery of seeing the home go stick by stick, and knowing that there is little chance of ever making up the loss when work begins again. And, quite apart from strikes, this is what happens to many a man who works in the painting, bootmaking, and scores of other trades which have their slack times. And yet these are the men for whom we hear that Mrs Grundy means to legislate. "No over-time, my men," she says, "eight hours a day is quite as much as is good for you." Will she legislate, I wonder, for some friends of mine (foolish ones, no doubt) who sit up half the night binding workmen's baskets at threepence per dozen, and making the bands for neckties at eighteenpence the gross, and that too when the husband is in full work?

One hears a great deal in various quarters about thriftlessness, "they ought to save," the wiseacres say. The average man who marries about the age of twenty-one, and loves his wife and his home, has plenty of opportunities for saving—how else

are the children's boots or the boy's top-coats to be paid for? Put by, why he would be little better than a pig if he did! I daresay the men are careless and the women wasteful through ignorance, but so are undergraduates as far as I remember. I do wish Mrs Grundy would come across the river sometimes, if she ever comes to Town: she would then perhaps begin to wonder what it was she was driving at, and might possibly be induced to think that after all perhaps people may be supposed to know a little about their own business.

A. T. WALLIS.

Obituary.

THE REV GEORGE FEARNs REYNER D.D.

Our readers will hear with deep regret of the death of Dr Reyner, who for so many years was a prominent and notable figure in College life.

Dr Reyner was the son of Mr William Reyner of Mossley, Lancashire, and was born at Ashton-under-Lyne in the year 1816. He was the eldest of three children. He entered Manchester Grammar School on 6 February 1832, where he was educated by Dr Smith. He was admitted to St John's 10 July 1835, under Crick, Isaacson, and Miller as tutors, and became a Somerset Scholar on 6 November 1838. He took his degree as Fourth Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1839, when four Johnians headed the list, up to the present time a unique record in academic successes. When a College places a triad at the top of a Tripos, the threefold cord seems not readily broken. The feat has been accomplished six times in this century, twice by Trinity and four times by St John's, namely in 1837, 1839, 1855, and 1870. Of the thirteen Johnians concerned, till Dr Reyner's death, all were still living save Savage, the Senior Wrangler of 1855, who was drowned while swimming at the Bathing Sheds.

Dr Reyner was admitted Fellow in April 1840, and resided continuously in College till 1876.

He examined for the Mathematical Tripos in 1844. From 1845 to 1848 he was Parochial Chaplain of Horningsey in the nomination of the College, from 1849 to 1851 Junior Dean, and from 1852 to 1857 Sacrist of the College. From 1852 to 1855 he was Vicar of Madingley near Cambridge, which is in the gift of the Bishop of Ely. From 1847 to 1857 he was Sadlerian Lecturer in Mathematics in St John's College. For one year (1853-4) he was *Praelector Hebraeus*. In February 1857 he succeeded the late Dr Bateson as Senior Bursar, and held the office till the summer of 1876, when he accepted the College living of Staplehurst on the death of his former tutor, Mr Crick. He married on 17 October 1878 Emma Harriette, daughter of

the late Captain William Lewis Mosheim Bishop, of the 46th Bengal Native Infantry and leaves one son.

It has been said that the tendency of modern educational methods is to destroy individuality and to reduce all men to a level. But it may confidently be affirmed that no system could possibly have made Dr Reyner quite like other men. Throughout his life he was distinguished for independence of thought and judgment, and he gloried in it. Had a decision to be come to, he arrived at it in his own way, being but little influenced by the arguments or opinions of others, and he feared not the face of man. Always a somewhat reserved man, he had but few intimate friends; in early and middle life these included Dr Griffith, Head Master of Brighton College, and afterwards Vicar of Sandridge, Mr Hill, formerly Head Master of the Collegiate School at Leicester, and Dr Corrie, the late Master of Jesus College.

Naturally impulsive and warm-hearted, he occasionally credited his friends with merits far beyond their desert, until there came the inevitable discovery that even they had some of the little foibles of ordinary human nature, when they would be pronounced to have "deteriorated." *Fortiter in re* predominated in him over *suaviter in modo*. A certain humorous exaggeration of speech sometimes caused surprise to those who did not know him well. Where another might have said, "There I do not agree with you," Dr Reyner on one occasion remarked to one of his closest friends, "Mr H., I perceive you are a man of low moral tone." Such criticisms are a little difficult to bear, but all knew the critic's worth, and, with generous recognition of it, allowed for plainness of speech and equally significant silence.

He was a man of simple tastes and habits, and, while to a stranger he might seem cold and formal, those who knew him well knew him to be the kindest and most liberal of men. It was said by one who was in a position to know that several men owed their University education to his secret help, so secret that no names were ever attached to the rumour, and it is possible that even the recipients themselves did not know their benefactor.

It has been mentioned above that he was Sadlerian Lecturer, and he retained a taste for mathematics to the last. He was fond of examining for Minor Scholarships, and he used, with justifiable pride, to point to a Senior Wrangler of the College whom he had placed at the head of the list of Minor Scholars, although it

was known at the time that he had been unsuccessful at another and less discriminating College. At the same time he expressed his doubt as to whether young men of the present day knew any mathematics. While Lecturer, he contributed to successive editions of Wood's *Algebra* a number of algebraic problems of the famous Johnian *heptadiabolic* sort. Dr Reyner was also a well-read theologian of the older school.

But it is as Bursar that he will be chiefly remembered in College. His business powers were great, partly due to methodical habits, partly to diligence, partly to natural shrewdness, and probably not a little to decision of character and independence of judgment.

The years of his Bursarship were indeed halcyon days. The College had decided to run out its old beneficial leases, under which, in consideration of the payment of a sum down by way of fine and subject to doing all repairs, the tenants held at almost nominal rents. As each lease fell in, the rent went up with a bound, and the general prosperity in the farming world led from time to time to further increases. The estate of the College in Kentish Town was laid out for building purposes with a great increase in rent. Great prices were obtained by the sale of outlying pieces of land to adjoining landowners, as well as for land taken by Railway Companies and by the City of London for improvements. These moneys were reinvested in the purchase of farms. The purchases were no doubt judicious at the time, but the change in agricultural prospects has upset all predictions. In his memories of his years of office Dr Reyner must have often felt that he was singularly fortunate in the time of his going, just before the clouds of depression settled down on the landed interest. But his term of office was noteworthy for other reasons than the rise in the corporate income. In 1859-60, after the University Commission of 1852, the Statutes of the College were altered. A new set of Statutes had been given to the College in 1849, but this differed but little from the Elizabethan code. By the Statutes of 1860, on the other hand, changes of the most sweeping character were introduced. The restrictions of Fellowships and Scholarships to the founder's kin and to persons born in special localities were swept away. The whole method of paying Fellows, Scholars, and Exhibitioners was altered from a somewhat medieval system of allowances to more modern ways. The working

of the new system must have caused some trouble at first, and most of the work caused by the change fell to Dr Reyner.

A fresh University Commission in 1874, with the Duke of Cleveland as chairman, required a statement of all the property external and internal of the College. The drawing up of this return for St John's had to be faced by Dr Reyner. The return occupies over forty folio pages full of figures and precise details, and repeated scrutiny has shown an almost absolute accuracy. A letter from him to the Secretary of the Commissioners, full of characteristic touches, will be found at p. 403 of the Report to Parliament. Between the years 1862 and 1871 St John's Lane was closed by Act of Parliament. The new Chapel and Master's Lodge were built, the Hall enlarged, and Lecture Rooms provided in the First Court. The Long Gallery, which had been cut up into rooms for the Master's use, was restored, and now forms the Combination Room.

To the fund for building the Chapel Dr Reyner subscribed £500. Always a generous man, he subscribed largely from his private purse to the restoration of churches and building of schools in parishes where the College estates lay.

During his long tenure of the office of Bursar he acquired a minute and accurate knowledge of the College estates. He was a close observer, of the awkward note-taking kind. He had a way of asking peccant farmers questions which they found somewhat difficult to answer. "Do you find growing thistles a lucrative occupation, Mr C.?" was a query which partook of the nature of a criticism and a reproof, and required consideration to answer satisfactorily.

His accounts and balance sheets written in his own bold hand are models of clearness and accuracy. *Quandoque bonus dormitat Auditor* he is said to have remarked in triumph when he himself detected an error of *zd.* in an account which had escaped the eagle eye of the auditor, Mr Pieters.

To the undergraduate world Dr Reyner was a riddle and a thorn. Precise in all academic observances himself, he expected no less obedience to rules in others. His mere look was a reproof to the backslider, and even those who felt comparatively innocent would rather have avoided it. The writer of the present notice well remembers the feeling of abject unworthiness which came over him when he visited the Bursar in his

rooms to obtain a book-plate for a College prize. Dr Reyner was gravely courteous and used but few words, yet he conveyed the impression that, while mere examiners might be imposed on with success, he was not so easily deceived. This involuntary feeling of inferiority was after many years again brought home to the writer. Walking in the fields round the Rectory at Staplehurst, Dr Reyner discussed with his successor the College farms and their tenants. The tale was of falling rents, of vacant farms, of bankruptcy and disaster. "It is horrible! it is horrible!" said Dr Reyner. "Yes," was the reply, "there is a great falling off in the rents." "I perceive a greater falling off in the Bursar," was the unexpected retort, delivered with a kindly twinkle of the eye.

It was said that some bold spirit once bearded the lion in his den and asked leave to hold a Boating Supper in some rooms on the Bursar's staircase. He was met with a refusal sharp enough to take his head off. This was followed after a pause with an invitation to hold the entertainment in the Bursar's own rooms. Dr Reyner made the party heartily welcome, provided a sumptuous dinner at his own expense, entertained his guests after his own fashion, and made one generation of men his enthusiastic admirers. Indeed if Dr Reyner did object to the wearing of "red cloth coats" (known to the less formal as Lady Margaret Blazers) at uncanonical hours, he was none the less keenly interested in the success of the Boat Club as of other College institutions. It will be remembered that *Arculus*, in recounting the events of that memorable evening in 1871 when the Lady Margaret 'went head,' sings

"Aged Dons, deemed stony-hearted, wept with rapture at the sight:
E'en the Master of a College, as he saw them overlap
Shouted 'Well rowed, Lady Margaret,' and took off his College Cap;
And a Doctor of Divinity, in his Academic garb,
Sang a solemn song of triumph, as he lashed his gallant barb."

But it may be well to warn the historian of our manners, that, while this embalms the popular idea that Dr Reyner never appeared in public save in cap and gown, he did not adopt it as a riding habit. Dr Reyner was fond of riding, and he and his horse *Plato* were almost daily to be seen in the roads round Cambridge. The lashing of his gallant barb refers to a trick

he had of brandishing his riding whip, a trick which might have been perplexing to a less philosophic steed.

In 1876, as we have said, the College Living of Staplehurst became vacant by the death of Mr Crick, and Dr Reyner at once decided to accept it. He had had experience of parish work at Horningsey and Madingley, and as a close friend of Dr Corrie, Master of Jesus, had been a frequent visitor to Newton Rectory and taken duty in the church. Once settled at Staplehurst, he threw himself into the life of the place with his accustomed energy. He had the church thoroughly overhauled, the nave and aisles re-roofed, heating apparatus introduced, and various other improvements effected at a cost of about £1700, of which sum he paid the greater part himself. New bells were cast for the church tower in 1884, and a clock and chimes were obtained to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Majesty. To all these purposes Dr and Mrs Reyner subscribed liberally.

He died at Staplehurst on Friday, 16 September, after a somewhat protracted illness, and was buried on the 23rd. As chaplain of the 2nd V B. East Kent Regiment, he was accorded a military funeral. The church and churchyard were filled with mourning parishioners and friends, and many wreaths and crosses testified to the respect and affection which were felt for him.

R. F. S

THE REV JOHN GRIFFITH LL.D.

Dr Griffith, who died 30 July 1892, at Selbourne Cottage, Hassocks, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, took his degree as Tenth Wrangler and was in the Second Class in the Classical Tripos in 1840, and was ordained in 1843. Ten years later he was appointed to succeed the Rev F. W. Robertson at Trinity Chapel, Brighton. Though a man of original power, says the *Times*, "he could hardly be expected to make his ministry there a success such as that of his great predecessor. Yet he was held in so much estimation that, when the principalship of Brighton College fell vacant, he was elected to the post, though he had had no previous experience as a schoolmaster. He succeeded Dr Henry Cotterill, who had vacated the school

to take the bishopric of Grahamstown, and the numbers of the school rose rapidly under his mastership. But he was more than a schoolmaster; he took a keen interest in every matter which concerned the welfare of the town. He was so much respected that on the first School Board of Brighton he was chosen as chairman, though there was a majority of Nonconformists on the board. He was a man somewhat before his time, as compared with his clerical brethren, in his views, and in 1870 he publicly advocated compulsory and free education. After some fifteen years at Brighton College he retired into private life, but was shortly afterwards presented by Earl Spencer, whose tutor he had been, to the living of Sandridge, near St Alban's, which he kept till within two years of his death. He will be remembered by all who knew him as a genuine man, of great force of character, always, both in theology and in social politics, somewhat in advance of his contemporaries, yet holding his views with a geniality, a moderation, and a consideration for others which enabled him to conciliate, if not to convert, his opponents."

A number of Dr Griffith's pupils have risen to celebrity—among them being Mr Margary, who, it will be remembered, was murdered under such sensational circumstances in China; and Captain Gill, who, with Professor Palmer and Lieutenant Charrington, met his death at the hands of hostile Turks in Arabia. A handsome presentation, subscribed to by all classes in Brighton, was made to Dr Griffith on his departure from the town. In Sandridge Dr Griffith continued the good work which he had done in Brighton. He restored the fine old Norman church at a cost of £4,500, and almost entirely remodelled the village, winning the respect and love of rich and poor alike. He was much devoted to archæology, and was a prominent member of the Hertfordshire Archæological Society. Of late years he had been a very strong advocate of Temperance, and frequently spoke at Temperance gatherings in the diocese of St Alban's. Dr and Mrs Griffith celebrated their golden wedding in June of last year, the pleasing event being made the occasion to present him with a beautiful chiming clock, subscribed for by his parishioners. Mrs Griffith and several sons survive him. One son is the Rev W. Griffith, Fellow of the College, another Dr Walter Griffith, University Lecturer in Midwifery.

THE REV FOLLIOTT SANDFORD M.A.

If, in the pages of the *Eagle*, a place is always due to the memory of those who, in their College life, were widely known for the nobility or geniality of their character, the thoroughness of their studies, or their achievements in athletics: then, indeed the name of Folllott Sandford has more than sufficient claim to loving notice.

He was the second son of Mr Humphrey Sandford of the Isle, Shrewsbury. Born August 3, 1859, he was educated at Shrewsbury School, of which he was head for a year, and from there came up as a Minor Scholar to St John's in October 1879. After being elected to a Foundation Scholarship, he took his degree in the first division of the second class of the Classical Tripos 1882; and in the year following came out in the third class of the Historical Tripos. Being elected to one of the Naden Studentships, he remained in Cambridge another year as a student of Theology, and in view of his future calling joined the Clergy Training School.

During his undergraduate days he distinguished himself in College athletics, especially in Association Football, for which he received his 'colours.' In the wider field of University Sports he achieved higher honours still, for he got his 'Blue' for the three-mile race, as his brother Humphrey before him had won the yet greater distinction of rowing for Cambridge against Oxford for three successive years. In social life he was as much respected and as welcome at the literary gatherings of the 'Byrons' or the more mundane assemblies of the 'Inexpressibles' as he was in reunions of a more serious and religious character. He was always keen, and loved life in its many aspects; but, while his interests were various, compromise with any form of evil was as foreign to his character as true appreciation of things excellent was native to him. Wherever there was straightforwardness, conscientious effort, innocent mirth, or robust and healthy manhood, there he found his congenial companions, and there he made his lasting friendships; and, moreover, there is this to say of him: wherever he himself was prominent he was always at the same time humble.

On leaving Cambridge he became for about two years a master at Rossall School, working under his cousin the present

Principal of Cheltenham. In the Advent of 1887 he was ordained to the Curacy of All Saints, Leicester, where he lived during four years of devoted work and earned a thousand blessings. For many a year to come, and in some hearts until years cease to come, his remembered presence will be amongst the most sacred ties of life.

He had long felt a call to the Mission field; and, after much inward debate and much external counsel, he sailed for India on October 30, 1891, to join the Cambridge Mission at Delhi. His health was not so strong as it used to be, but his medical certificate told him he might go out for a year's trial to see if he could stand it. After several slight attacks of fever, typhoid rushed upon him, and, within a day of the anniversary of his landing in Bombay, the telegram came which told that he was dead.

In the true sense of the word there is martyrdom here. There is no waste of life. He bore inspiring witness to the central truth of religion, the truth of self-sacrifice, the Cross of Christ. "It may seem presumptuous to say it," he wrote just before sailing, "but I gratefully feel this, that, even if I were to die immediately on landing, my course will not have been in vain, inasmuch as it may help some to realize that the interests of this world and the pursuits of earthly advantage and pleasure are not the only, nor the chief, aims of existence." He being dead yet speaketh.

H. W.

We have also received the following notes:

I knew Folllott Sandford since 1872 when I was taking the Shell form at Shrewsbury for a sick friend. There were two brothers in the form at the time. Humphrey, the elder, was the future distinguished Cambridge oarsman. Folllott was the smallest boy in the form. He was a boy of singularly nice and sweet temper, and was a most interesting pupil. We met again in Cambridge years later. After Dr Parkinson's retirement in 1883 he passed on to my side as Tutor. In 1881 he had spent the Long Vacation at Keswick with me as one of a party, of whom at least one other is also gone.

In all the years when I knew Folllott Sandford I never knew him as other than one of the very best of men. He was

assuredly one of those few who are 'lovely in their lives.' No change of place company or season seemed to make any change in him in this respect. I will say no more. When one has lost so true a friend and so unaffectedly good a man, it is painful to write at length the praises of the dead.

W E HEITLAND.

Folliott Sandford came up to St John's in October 1879, and a term later succeeded his brother Humphrey in B 9 New Court. As the descendant of a long line of country gentlemen, he had always many of a countryman's interests—along with the scholarly tone of mind imparted at Shrewsbury School. His abilities were solid rather than brilliant, and his modesty was such that he represented himself always as less rather than more than he really was. But he had great common sense and complete freedom from narrow prejudices, and a mind of the true Cambridge mould, sober, honest, reflective and fearless. In disposition he was cheerful and affectionate, so that he endeared himself greatly to his friends, while his successes as a long-distance runner and on the football field gave him a recognised position in the college at large. In this connexion it may be mentioned that it was Folliott Sandford who, on 10 March 1883, proposed a motion in the College Debating Society in favour of the Amalgamation of the Athletic Clubs of the College, after the example set by Christ's, Keble, Balliol and other Colleges. This debate was the first occasion on which the project of Amalgamation was brought before the College. It was realised three or four years later.

In the last year of his Cambridge residence his natural humility, intensified by temporary ill-health, determined him to postpone taking Holy Orders, and he went as a lay school-master to Rossall. At last, however, the day came when he felt prepared to enter the ministry. He spent four years of devoted work and self-denial at Leicester, and still there was in him the same note of discontent with his own performances. "My work in Leicester," he wrote a year ago, "has been exceedingly pleasant, perhaps more pleasant than it should have been. It is so easy, especially in a town, for a clergyman to be busy and constantly occupied in good works, and yet at

the same time to be shirking and neglecting many duties which have less attractiveness and bring less credit."

In Folliott Sandford the most humble estimate of himself was united with an unwearied striving after higher virtue and a generous readiness to see the good in others. It was these qualities which gave value to his work at Leicester: and at last led him from Leicester to a martyr's death-bed at Delhi. It was these qualities which kept him to the end the same simple, affectionate man he had been at Cambridge, which deepened his friends' love for him in life, and now trebly deepen their grief for his death.

†

All Johnians who were in residence ten years ago will be shocked to hear of the sudden death of Folliott Sandford. Among those of his day no one was better known than he. Coming up as head-boy from Shrewsbury School, the youngest representative of a family already honourably distinguished in the College, and ever loyally attached to its service, he passed at once as a Freshman into the heart of its society. There his strongly-marked character soon won for him a special place. Whatever he did was done with all his might. He was one of those rare men, the admiration of all their fellows, who unite in themselves bodily, mental, and moral excellence. As a Scholar of the College, he was one of the hardest reading men of his time; in the football field and on the running path he won a great reputation. And with this excellence there went a singular modesty, amounting at times to diffidence, and a Puritan simplicity of living, which endeared him greatly to those who knew him well. He became the centre of a little group who were all strongly influenced by his bluff earnest character—with its ardent love of sport and its dominant sense of duty. He would have made a good soldier: untiring, just, rigid in discipline, in many things resembling Gordon; as it is, he became a soldier of Christ, and met his death, as he above all men would have desired, at his post, fighting.

Though his day of work has been so short, there are many hundreds of men and women, both in this country and across the sea, who have drawn comfort and help from his kind soul, and have felt the blessing of his manly devotion. Upon all who have ever known him there will fall a deep sense of his

loss, of the piteousness of that brave life so rare in its gifts, so strong, so rich in its powers of good, cut off in the prime of manhood. Truly, of him it may be said *multis ille bonis febilis occidit*. But the infinite pathos of that *febilis*, the depths of passion in its meaning, will best be understood by those who, in burning memory, still feel his arm entwined in theirs, still know the touch of his brotherly hand, who would fain admire the quick vigour of his limbs, and still can see in his honest smiling eyes the light of inextinguishable Truth.

JAMES TATE M.A.

James Tate (Sixteenth Wrangler 1886), formerly a Scholar of the College, died suddenly on July 15, while waiting to see the Governors of the Gillingham (Dorset) Grammar School, for the Head-mastership of which he was a candidate. Mr Tate's wife was at the time waiting in the town to learn the result of the election. Mr Tate came up to Cambridge after a distinguished career at the Queen's College, Belfast, and at the Royal University of Ireland. After leaving Cambridge he was for two or three years Mathematical Master at the King's School, Rochester, after which he became Senior Mathematical Master at Derby School, and held this post till his death. His friend Mr H. D. Darbishire writes to us as follows:

"James Tate was three years my senior at Queen's College, Belfast, but after he had completed the course there he took up the study of medicine for two years before deciding to come to Cambridge, so that we were separated by a year only at St John's, where I learnt to know him. I do not then pretend to give even the events of his life that occurred in our acquaintanceship, while of his ability—very imperfectly represented by his examination record—I can but speak on the report of better judges. My claim to the indulgence of our editors, is only that I may testify to the gentleness and refinement of disposition which endeared him to his circle of friends. As he entered at Cambridge at an age considerably beyond that at which most men leave it, and as he was debarred by the very weakness which caused his untimely death from taking

part in the athletic side of college life, his natural shyness was too seldom overcome for that circle to be a large one; yet his loss will long be felt by all who are privileged to remember the quiet evenings when against the unlovely background of Cambridge lodgings he would unfold the treasures of a truly educated mind."

ERNEST ELIAS BLAND.

Many undergraduates of the College learnt with regret on returning here after the Long Vacation that a fellow-student had been taken from them by death. Ernest Elias Bland, youngest son of Mr Elias Bland of Cambridge, was born on 26 November 1871. He was educated at Ipswich Grammar School, and afterwards for a short time at the Devon County School. He came up to St John's in October 1890 and obtained a Sizarship, which was afterwards converted into a Proper Sizarship. He read Classics, and in both his 'Mays' was placed in the Second Class. He played Lawn Tennis and Association Football. Though not widely known, he was much liked and respected by those who enjoyed his acquaintance. He had been ailing since the month of May, and went for change of air to Devonshire. His illness proved unfortunately to be tuberculosis, and he died on 11 August at the Devon County School, West Buckland, where also he was buried.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term, 1892.

For the first time since 1847, when the Hon C. E. Law ceased to represent the University in Parliament, one of the University Members is a Johnian. At the General Election the Rt Hon Sir John Gorst, Honorary Fellow of the College, was returned unopposed for Cambridge University, Sir G. G. Stokes having resolved not again to become a candidate. The new member was one of the guests at our Fellowship Election dinner, and in response to the toast of his health, proposed by the Master, expressed his thanks to the University for the trust it had reposed in him, and to the members of the College for their generous support in his candidature.

The two Royal Medals of the Royal Society have this year been awarded to Johnians. One is given to Mr J. N. Langley, F.R.S. (bracketed Second in the Natural Sciences Tripos 1874), now a Fellow of Trinity, for his work on Secreting Glands and on the Nervous System; the other to our venerable Honorary Fellow Dr Charles Pritchard, F.R.S. (Fourth Wrangler 1830), Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, for his work on Photometry and Stellar Parallax. The award of the Royal Medals has been graciously approved by the Queen.

The Linnean Society, at its ordinary meeting on November 17, adopted an address of congratulation to the Rev Leonard Blomefield [B.A. St John's 1822, as Leonard Jenyns, post Blomefield] on the completion of the seventieth year of his Fellowship of the Society. Mr Blomefield joined the Linnean Society on November 19, 1822, under its first President, Sir J. B. Smith, and is now in the 93rd year of his age. He is also an original Fellow of the Zoological Society, and one of the four surviving founders of the Entomological Society. He joined the British Association in the second year of its existence. Mr Blomefield was Charles Darwin's senior at Cambridge, was closely associated with him in his zoological researches, and was one of his most frequent correspondents. His early bias towards the study of nature is said to have been due to his reading White's Natural History of Selborne while at Eton. This was at that time a rare book: having borrowed a copy of it from

a friend, and being uncertain whether he should ever see it again, he copied the whole of it with his own hand. The Society's address of congratulation was moved by Sir William H. Flower, seconded by Mr St George Mivart, and acknowledged by the Rev George Henslow, a nephew of Mr Blomefield. We are sure the College will heartily sympathise with the congratulations that have thus been offered to our veteran man of science.

The following members of the College were returned to the new Parliament at the General Election last July:

		<i>B.A.</i>
C. F. E. Allen	Pembroke	1870 GL
J. Bigwood	Middlesex (Brentwood Div.)	1863..C
E. Boulnois	East Marylebone	1860..C
Rt Hon L. H. Courtney	Cornwall (Bodmin Div.)	1855 LU
	(Fellow 1856)	
Rt Hon J. E. Gorst, Q.C.	Cambridge University	1857..C
	(Fellow 1857, Hon Fellow 1890)	
Rt Hon J. T. Hibbert	Oldham	1847 GL
J. E. Johnson-Ferguson	Leicester (Mid)	1872 GL
Rt Hon Sir W. T. Marriott, Q.C.	Brighton.	1858..C
E. J. C. Morton	Devonport	1880 GL
Sir F. S. Powell, Bart.	Wigan	1850..C
	(Fellow 1851)	
H. J. Roby	Lancashire (Eccles Div.)	1853 GL
	(Fellow 1854, Hon Fellow 1886)	
Rt Hon C. P. Villiers	Wolverhampton	1824 LU

Eight of the above sat in the previous Parliament. The new members are Mr Hibbert (who had sat for Oldham from 1862 to 1874 and from 1877 to 1885), Mr Johnson-Ferguson, Mr Allen, and Mr Morton. It is noticeable that the distribution is very symmetrical: five Gladstonian Liberals, five Conservatives, and two Liberal Unionists. Two members of the College who had sat in the last Parliament did not stand for the present one, namely, Sir H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson (now Lord Rookwood) and Sir W. Cunliffe Brooks.

The following were unsuccessful Candidates:

Sir T. D. Gibson-Carmichael, Bt.	Peebles and Selkirk	1881 GL
T. R. S. Jones	Middlesex (Hornsey Div.)	1880 GL
H. Lee-Warner	South West Norfolk	1864 GL
	(formerly Fellow)	
J. F. Moulton	South Nottingham	1868 GL
P. P. Pennant	Flint District	1857..C
H. S. Samuel	Tower Hamlets, Limehouse	1875..C
A. G. Sparrow	Lancashire (Rossendale Div.)	1880 LU
T. Stevens	Berkshire (Newbury Div.)	1873 GL
G. C. Whiteley	Greenwich	1868 GL
B. F. Williams	Merthyr Tydfil	1865..C

The Queen has appointed Mr Charles Peter Layard (B.A. 1872), Solicitor-General, to be a Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon.

Mr Philip Baylis (B.A. 1872) has been appointed by Mr Justice Cave to be one of the Revising Barristers for the Oxford Circuit.

At the Annual Election on November 7 one of the three vacant Fellowships was awarded for Mathematics, and two for Classics. The dissertation submitted by Mr G. T. Bennett (Senior Wrangler in 1890, and First Smith's Prizeman 1892) was on *The Residues of Powers of Numbers for any Composite Modulus, Real or Complex*. This paper is in course of publication in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society. Mr H. D. Darbishire (First Class in Part II of Classical Tripos 1888, and M Mahon Law Student) sent in *Notes on the Spiritus Asper; Contributions to Greek Lexicography, on ἐπιδείξις, ἐπιδείξια, εὐδείξις, εὐδέξια*; also *Studies on Sanskrit L and R*, and on *The Indo-European words for fox and wolf*. Of these papers, the first two have already been published by the Cambridge Philological Society. Mr T. R. Glover (Medallist for Greek epigram 1890 and 1891; Porson Prizeman 1891; First Chancellor's Classical Medallist 1892; and First Class in both parts of the Classical Tripos 1891-2) wrote on *The Tenure of Land in Ancient Greece*.

Mr E. H. Hankin, Fellow of the College, before proceeding last September to take up the important post in India to which he has been appointed (*Eagle* xvii, 323), was entertained at a farewell dinner in the Combination-room by the Professors and Teachers connected with the Schools of Medicine and Natural Science. A very pleasant evening was spent, and the speeches made by Professor Foster, Dr Adami, and others, bore testimony to the high esteem which Mr Hankin had won from his colleagues during the time he has been among them in Cambridge. Mr Hankin has worked much and successfully on the measures whereby immunity from infectious diseases may be produced; and he showed his faith in the soundness of the results achieved in this direction by twice having himself inoculated with a 'cholera-vaccine' prepared by M. Haffkine of the Pasteur Institute, Paris. Having safely passed through this ordeal, he put its efficacy to the test by swallowing a preparation of the virus of cholera intensified twenty-fold, we are glad to say without ill effect. Dr T. Clifford Allbutt, the Regius Professor of Physic, in his recent address to the York Medical Society, referred to this as 'an intrepid and magnanimous experiment.'

The Earl of Powis (B.A. 1885) has generously offered to continue the Powis Medal for Latin Hexameter Verse, given from 1866 onwards by his uncle, the late High Steward of the University.

At the meeting of the British Association held in Edinburgh last August, Dr A. Schuster, Fellow-Commoner, was President

of Section A (Mathematics and Physics), Professor A. Macalister, Fellow of the College, President of Section H (Anthropology), and Dr A. Milnes Marshall, formerly Fellow, gave an evening discourse on *Pedigrees*.

Among the officers of the London Mathematical Society for the current year are the following members of the College—Professor Greenhill F.R.S. (*Vice President*), Mr J. Larmor F.R.S. (*Treasurer*), Mr R. Tucker (*Honorary Secretary*), Mr H. F. Baker and Mr A. E. H. Love (*Members of Council*).

Mr Larmor and Mr Bateson have been elected Secretaries of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and Dr Shore a member of the Council.

Mr E. E. Sikes, Fellow and Assistant Lecturer of the College, has been appointed by the Council a Governor of Aldenham School, in succession to the late Dr Griffith.

Ds Edward Edwards (B.A. Moral Sciences Tripos 1891—1892) has been appointed Lecturer in History and Economics at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Ds Ernest W. Smith, lately second Master of Hutton Grammar School, Lancashire, has been appointed Headmaster of Langport Grammar School, Somerset.

We regret to have to report the death, on November 25, of the Rev W. N. Griffin (B.A. 1837), formerly Fellow and Tutor, and since 1848 Vicar of Ospringe, Kent. An obituary notice of Mr Griffin will appear in our next number.

A striking portrait of the Rev A. W. Momerie D.Sc. Edin. (First in the Moral Sciences Tripos 1877), formerly Fellow, is given in *The Professional World* for June 1892. It is accompanied by a sketch of Dr Momerie's somewhat remarkable career: the biographer describes him as "brilliantly unconventional."

In the Final Examination of Candidates for the Indian Civil Service held in July, Thomas Walter Morris of this College obtained at the close of his second year of residence the distinction of being third in the list, with the Prize for Hindi, and the second place in Hindustani, the first being taken by a native of India.

In the First Examination, held in August, Ds Maw, Ds D'Souza and K. C. Dé were among the successful candidates. The College has accordingly extended the tenure of Maw's Scholarship for another year.

The College Essay Prizes, for the academic year ending last June, have been adjudged as follows: First year, G. S. Osborn; Second year, A. S. Kidd; Third year, W. L. Brown.

Mr Clement Kinloch Cooke (B.A. 1878, LL.M. 1883), editor of the *Observer* and of the *English Illustrated Magazine*, has been appointed editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* under its new management. There is an excellent portrait of Mr Cooke in *Black and White* for October 22.

The Master has presented to the College a portrait in oils of the Hon Alan (or Aleyn) Percy, our second Master (1516—1518), copied by Mr Brock of Cambridge from an original in the Council Chamber at Norwich. Mr Percy held property in Norwich and was a benefactor to the City. He gave a contribution towards restoring the roof of the Chamber in which his portrait now hangs. He held two livings in the diocese, namely Mulbarton and Little Cressingham. Particulars concerning him are given in *Mayor-Baker*, pp. 75, 76, 82 to 84; and in Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*, 298, v. 80, vi. 111.

A memorial window, which has some interest for members of the College, has been placed in the Parish Church of Fenny Bentley, Derbyshire, to commemorate certain members of the Beresford family. This stained-glass window, of three lights, has been put in at the expense of Mr E. Aden Beresford of Lenton Lodge, near Nottingham (at one time of St John's, afterwards of King's College, B.A. 1879), assisted by his brothers and sisters, to the memory of their father, Gilbert Beresford. It represents Thomas Beresford, the founder of the family, in the northern light; his wife, Agnes Hassell, in the southern (their tomb being in the church); and in the centre light their fourth son, James Beresford, Prebendary of Lichfield at the close of the fifteenth century. This James Beresford founded in 1519 two Fellowships and two Scholarships at St John's. He was the fourth of sixteen sons of Thomas Beresford of Fenny Bentley. It is recorded that he was a distinguished scholar in his time. In early life he was tutor to the sons of Sir John Leake of Sutton Scardale, and was one of the learned Canons promoted by Bishop Hales of Lichfield. He was made Vicar of Chesterfield in 1484, Rector of Matlock 1497, resigning the latter for the Vicarage of Wirksworth in 1504. He became Canon of Lichfield and Prebendary of Prees in the same Cathedral. The Fellowships and Scholarships which he founded in the College were in memory of himself and his brother Lawrence, then deceased. The holders were to be of his name and kindred, or, failing them, natives of Wirksworth, Chesterfield, or Ashborne, or of the parish of Alstonfield, or of the Counties of Derby and Stafford. Each Fellow to have five marks yearly, paid in sums of ten shillings at each quarter-day, with 13s 4d at Michaelmas for their 'subsidy' and 13s 4d at Christmas for their gowns. The Fellows and Scholars were to have meat and drink, 'Chamber Barbour & Launder,' and to be discharged of

Cooks' and Butters' wages. In the same year James Beresford also founded a Chantry in the Church of Fenny Bentley, endowing it with land to the value of £9 5s 4d, part to sustain a Priest, part a Bedeman, the remainder to be given in charity. The chantry service was to be said "at the auter of our blessed Ladye the Virgin and SS. Katharen and Anthony" (it was founded by License from King Henry the Eighth), and "to pray for the good and prosperous estate of the said King and of his most noble wife Katharen, queene of England, and of the aforesaid James, and all and singular the Founder's brothers and sisters, cousins and friends while they live and for their souls when they shall be passed from this present life." James Beresford also built the gateway to the Choristry which Bishop Blythe erected for the choristers of Lichfield Cathedral, and, dying in 1520, was buried in the Cathedral, in which was "a monumental stone of marbull engraven in brass" laid on his grave. 8vo edition, iii. 208, 261, iv.

Beresford's Chantry and its endowments suffered the usual fate of such things at the Reformation. The restrictions on his Scholars and Fellows were swept away in 1860 by the University Commissioners. Yet it would not be easy to estimate the influence of the latter foundation on College history. The printed lists of graduates of Cambridge show that of twenty-four Beresfords who have taken degrees between 1650 and 1884, twelve were of St John's. Seven Fellows of the College have borne his name. In later times the claim to be of Founder's kin gave rise to many disputes. Among the documents mentioned in the published Calendar of the Ely Episcopal Records is a book containing "47 foolscap pages of Beresford Pedigrees from the College of Arms, with copies of monumental inscriptions and other Records," these being the proofs in some contested claim to a Fellowship in the College, laid before the Bishop of Ely, as Visitor of the College, for his decision. There are also one or two such pedigrees among the Beresford papers in our Treasury. The number of such appeals seem to have increased as time went on and the difficulties of proving descent became greater.

At the Tercentenary Festival of the University of Dublin, held in July, Professor A. Macalister was present, with the Vice-Chancellor (Dr Peile), the Master of Trinity, and Sir G. G. Stokes, as one of the Cambridge Delegates. Honorary degrees were conferred on no less than seven members of our College. These were as follows—*Litt.D.*: the Rev Joseph Bickersteth Mayor, late Fellow; Dr J. E. Sandys, Fellow and Tutor; Dr T. G. Tucker, late Fellow; Dr A. S. Wilkins, late Fellow. *Sc.D.*: the Rev Dr T. G. Bonney, Fellow and late Tutor; Professor G. D. Liveing, Fellow; and Professor A. Macalister, Fellow.

In his speech at the opening of the Michaelmas Term, the

Vice-Chancellor (Dr Peile) referred as follows to the death of Professor Adams: 'After months of prostration, John Couch Adams, Lowndean Professor, a name not for one generation of Cambridge men but for the lifetime of the University, died on January 21. His brilliant achievements will be fitly commemorated in Westminster Abbey: here he will live in the hearts of those who knew that his mathematical power was but one of many great qualities.'

It has been proposed that a memorial brass shall be erected to Professor Adams in Truro Cathedral by the inhabitants of the County of Cornwall, in which he was born.

The following inscriptions have been at the request of the Truro authorities prepared by two distinguished Fellows of the College, Professor Mayor and Mr Heitland. It is not yet known which of the two will be chosen.

IOANNI . COVCH . ADAMS
LOWNDEANO . OLIM . APVD . CANTABRIGIENSES . PROFESSORI
CORNVBIAE . SVAE . NON . VLTIMO . DECORI
TABELLAM . HANC . PIETATIS . ET . REVERENTIAE . TESTEM
CIVES . POSVERVNT . CORNVBIENSES
CVI . CVM . NEWTONI . SVMMI . NATVRAE . VERIQVE . AVCTORIS
VESTIGIA . GNAVITER . PREMENTI
INTIMA . DATVM . SIT . CAELORVM . ARCANA . SCRVTARI
PLANETAM . OMNI . AEO . INCOGNITVM
NEPTVNI . NOMINE . SERAE . POSTERITATI . COGNOSCENDVM
MENTIS . NON . VISVS . ACIE
RATIONIBVS . NVMERORVM . SVBDVCTIS . VESTIGARE
OPERA . DEI . INTER . PAVCOS . NOSSE
INTER . PAVCOS . IPSVM . EX . OPERIBVS . DEVM
MVLTIPLIX . TAMEN . SCIENTIA . NEQVE . SATIARE . POTVIT . ANIMVM
NEQVE . INFLARE
QVIPPE . FALLENTIS . SEMITAM . VITAE
AB . INEVNTE . AETATE . INITAM
EANDEM . SENEX . OMNI . LAVDE . CVMVLATVS
PROPOSITI . TENAX . SECVTVS
INGENI . MORVMQVE . DIVITIIS . CONTENTVS
VBIQUE . SEMPER . OMNIBVS . VNVM . SE . EVNDEMQVE . PRAESTITIT
PATRI . FRATRIBVS . AMICIS . COGNATIS . VXORI
PATRIAE . ACADEMIAE . COLLEGIO . VTRIQVE
OMNIBVS . RERVM . NATVRAE . PER . ORBEM . TERRARVM . STVDIOSIS
FILIVS . FRATER . AMICVS . COGNATVS . MARITVS
CIVIS . ALVMNVS . PROFESSOR . DISCIPVLVS . SOCIVS
COLLEGA . MAGISTER . HORTATOR
AMANS . FIDELIS . STRENVVS . MODESTVS
PROPE . LAVNCESTONIAE . FINES . IN . AGRO . LIDCOTIANO
NON . IVN . A . S . MDCCCXVIII . NATVS . EST
MORTVVS . A . D . XII . KAL . FEBR . A . S . MDCCCLXXXII . CANTABRIGIAE

M S
IOANNIS COVCH ADAMS
ASTRONOMIAE APVD CANTABRIGIENSES PROFESSORIS.
NEWTONI VESTIGIA SECVTVS
PLANETAM HACTENVVS INCOGNITVM
SOLIS NVMERORVM RATIONIBVS ADHIBITIS
INVENIT
NEPTVNI NOMINE POSTFRIS COGNOSCENDVM OSTENDIT
DEI OPERA NOVERAT DEVM COLVIT.
VIXIT SVIS CARVS OMNIBVS BENIGNVS
GENERI HVMANO VTILIS ADROGANTIAE EXPERS.
NATVS EST IN AGRO LIDCOTIANO PROPE
LAVNCESTON Vº DIE IVNI MDCCCXIX
MORTVVS CANTABRIGIAE XXI^{mo} DIE
IANVARI MDCCCLXXXII.
HOC MONVMENTVM POSVERVNT
CORNVBIENSI CORNVBIENSES.

Dr Hugh R. Jones (B.A. Natural Sciences Tripos 1883—1884) and Masha Allah Khan (undergraduate 1888) have received the University Diploma in Public Health.

Among the University Preachers for the current academical year are the following members of the college:—the Rev J. McCormick, Canon of York, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hull; the Rev W. Moore Ede, Rector of Gateshead-on-Tyne; the Rev R. Y. Whytehead, Vicar of Madingley; the Rev W. Page Roberts, Incumbent of St Peter's, Vere Street, London; the Rev A. S. Stokes, Honorary Canon of Ely; and the Rev Dr C. Taylor, our Master.

The College Preachers for the term have been the Master and Mr Ward (resident), and the following non-resident members of the College: Mr J. McCormick, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hull, Canon of York, and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen (an old L.M.B.C. 'blue'); Mr Snowdon, late Fellow, sometime Head-master of Richmond Grammar School, Yorkshire, now holder of the College benefice of Sunninghill, Berkshire; Mr Bullock-Webster, Domestic Chaplain to our Visitor (the Bishop of Ely); and Mr Ayles, Vicar of Horningsey. The Junior Dean preached the sermon at the College Servants' Service on October 6.

A seventy-five years' tenure of a benefice, as in the case of the Rev Bartholomew Edwards, most probably will always remain unique in ecclesiastical history. The record of Mr Whitelock (Fourth Senior Optime 1836), who died on September 3, is, however, a remarkable one. Mr Whitelock was ordained in the year of his degree to the curacy of Hutton-in-the-Forest, near Penrith, and held it for nineteen years, when he became Rector. He had, therefore, served in the same parish for fifty-six years continuously, when he died in his eightieth year.

Another long service was that of the Rev Thomas William Irby (B.A. 1840). Mr Irby was presented to the Rectory of Rushmere, near Lowestoft, two years after his ordination, and had been Rector for fifty years when he died suddenly of apoplexy on June 8.

At the biennial election to the Council of the Senate, held on November 7, the following members of the College were returned—Dr Taylor, our Master, Professor A. Macalister, and Mr R. F. Scott, Senior Bursar. Dr D. MacAlister, Secretary of the Council, and Mr R. T. Wright, Law Lecturer of the College, continue to hold office until 1894.

Dr Donald MacAlister has been re-appointed Assessor to the Regius Professor of Physic; Professor A. Macalister has been appointed a member of the Museums and Lecture-rooms Syndicate; Dr Sandys an Elector to the Prendergast Studentship; Mr C. E. Haskins an Examiner for the Classical Tripos Part I; Mr H. F. Baker an Examiner for the Mathematical Tripos Part II; Professor Liveing an Examiner in Elementary Chemistry; Mr W. J. Sollas and Mr Harker Examiners in Geology; Mr A. C. Seward an Examiner in Botany; Dr A. M. Marshall an Examiner in Zoology; Mr E. H. Acton an Examiner in Pharmaceutical Chemistry; Professor Gwatkin an Examiner for the Historical Tripos; Mr C. E. Haskins a member of the Botanic Garden Syndicate; Mr W. Bateson a member of the Library Syndicate; Mr R. F. Scott a member of the Proctorial Syndicate; Professor A. Macalister a member of the State Medicine Syndicate; Professor Liveing a member of the Observatory Syndicate; Mr J. T. Ward a member of the Examinations Board; Dr D. MacAlister a member of the Special Board for Medicine; Mr H. S. Foxwell a member of the Special Board for Moral Science; Dr E. C. Clarke one of the Sex Viri; Mr C. E. Graves an Examiner for University Scholarships and Chancellor's Medals; Mr H. R. Tottenham an Examiner for the Bell and Abbott Scholarships; Mr G. F. Stout and Mr A. Caldecott Examiners for the Moral Sciences Tripos; Dr F. Watson an Examiner for the Norrisian Prize; and Dr Sandys an Elector to the Slade Professorship of Fine Arts.

Dr A. A. Kanthack, Fellow Commoner, and John Lucas Walker Student in Pathology, has resigned his Studentship to assume the duties of Medical Tutor and Lecturer in Pathology at University College, Liverpool. The managers of the John Lucas Walker Fund have expressed to him "their complete approval of the manner in which he has conducted his work as Student, and their high appreciation of the valuable researches which he has carried on during his tenure of the Studentship."

The obituary notices of Tennyson and Renan in the *Academy* were written by Mr J. Jacobs, Senior in the Moral Sciences Tripos 1876.

The following ecclesiastical appointments of members of the College are announced:

Name	B.A.	From	To be
Atkinson, R. W., M.A.	(1882)	C. St Paul, Onslow Square	V. St Peter's, Tunbridge Wells
Williams, E. F.	(1889)	C. St Matthew, Cambridge	R. Holme Hale, Norfolk
Thornley, Canon J. J., M.A.	(1866)	St John's, Workington	V. Kirkoswald, Cumberland
Whittington, R. E., M.A.	(1870)	C. Woolley	Master and Chaplain, St John's Hospital, Bath
Day, T. T.		V. Benthall	R. Thwaite, Norfolk
Greaves, T. A. L., M.A.	(1850)	V. Clifton	Inc. Holy Trinity, Torquay
Scott, J. D., M.A.	(1885)	C. St Geo., Barrow	V. St Wenefrede's, Bickley
Blunn, J. H., LL.M.	(1867)	Chap. of <i>Boscawen</i>	Chaplain and Naval Instructor H.M.S. <i>Rodney</i>
Hayne, J. P.	(1866)	R. Stawley	R. Raddington, Somerset
Marwood, G. H., M.A.	(1877)	Chap. <i>Regent</i>	Chaplain and Naval Instructor H.M.S. <i>Boscawen & Rodney</i>
Reed, J., M.A.	(1871)	Chap. <i>Opal</i>	Chaplain and Naval Instructor H.M.S. <i>Wildfire</i>
Cooper, H., M.A.	(1845)	R. Farnborough, near Bath	R. Semer, Ipswich
Rigby, T., M.A.	(1879)	V. St Peter, Warrington	R. Scruton, Bedale, Yorks.
Evans, L. H., M.A.	(1870)	V. Hope, near Leominster	Lect. Parish Church, Rhayader
Francis, J., M.A.	(1861)	C. of Liverpool	P. C. St Stephen's, Byron St., Liverpool
Auden, T., M.A.	(1858)	V. St Julian, Shrewsbury	V. Condoover, Shrewsbury
Hope, C. A., M.A.	(1867)	C. Hellesdon, Norfolk	R. Towerham, Norfolk
Leighton, J.	(1879)	Curate (<i>ibid</i>)	V. St John's, Great Horton, Bradford
Thorndike, A. J. W., M.A.	(1876)	C. St Peter, Rochester	V. St Margaret's, Rochester
Bell, E. H., M.A.	(1877)	C. Wimbledon	V. All Souls', Grosvenor Park, London
Bros, A. F. Q., M.A.	(1870)	Curate (<i>ibid</i>)	V. Shabbington, Bucks.
Cole, H. R., M.A.	(1886)	C. Ch. Ch., Lowestoft	R. Brantham, Suffolk
Smith, J. B., M.A.	(1844)	Chap. at Smyrna	Chap. at Christiania
Roseveare, R. P., M.A.	(1888)	Master at St Dunstan's Coll., Catford Bridge	C. - in-Charge of Danby Main, S.W. Yorks.
Blissard, J. C., M.A.	(1858)	P. C. St Augustine's, Edgbaston	Rural Dean of Birmingham

Name	B.A.	From	To be
Hagger, W., M.A.	(1879)	High School, Sunderland	V. Tolleshunt Major, Essex
Workman, A. W., M.A.	(1877)	V. Wrangle, Linc.	V. Grasby, Linc.
Askwith, H., M.A.	(1880)	V. St. James, Hereford	V. St Paul's, Canonbury
Holmes, B. E., M.A.	(1882)	Curate (<i>ibid</i>)	R. King William's Town, Cape Colony

The following ordinations of members of the College took place on Trinity Sunday:

Name.	B.A.	Diocese.	Parish.
Verity, W. H.	(1889)	Canterbury	The Colonies
Waller, C. C.	(1890)	London	Holy Trin. and Grammar School, Warrington
Fynes-Clinton, C. E.	(1891)	Ely	St James, Churchkirk
Radford, L. B.	(1890)	Liverpool	St Augustine's, Newton-Heath
Chester, F. E., M.A.	(1884)	Manchester	Holy Trinity, Oxford
Clark, Harold, M.A.	(1886)	Manchester	Wibsey
Harper, C. H. R.	(1890)	Oxford	All Souls, Derby
Sewart, A. W., M.A.	(1880)	Ripon	
Chapman, A. E.	(1890)	Southwell	

At the September ordination:

Name.	B.A.	Diocese.	Parish.
White, C. W.	(1888)	Gloucester and Bristol	St James, Cheltenham
Godwin, H., M.A.	(1888)	Lichfield	Kidsgrove
Burton, O.	(1888)	Manchester	St Philip's, Blackburn
Drake, H.	(1892)	Manchester	Bedford Leigh
Smith, S. M.	(1890)	Wakefield	Par. Church, Halifax

During the Long Vacation and Michaelmas Term, the Cambridge Electric Supply Company have been engaged in laying cables and wires for the electric lighting of the Chapel, Hall, and First Court lamps. The managing director of the Company is the Hon C. A. Parsons (Eleventh Wrangler 1877), formerly Scholar of the College. The fittings in the Hall and Chapel are the work of Mr W. A. S. Benson, of Bond Street, London. It is hoped that the electric lighting will be in full operation by the end of this term.

Messrs Macmillan have in active preparation an important series of volumes on the natural history of animals, which is to be called *The Cambridge Natural History*. The volumes will be mainly written by Cambridge men, among whom are the following members of the College: Mr J. J. Lister (*Mammals*), Mr W. Bateson (*Fishes*), Professor W. F. R. Weldon (*Crustaceans*), and Professor W. J. Sollas (*Sponges*). The series will be fully illustrated, and some of the volumes will be ready next year.

J. H. B. Masterman has been elected President of the Union Society for the Lent Term; P. Green, Vice-President; and Yusuf Ali a member of the Committee. Mr E. E. Sikes is Librarian of the Society.

During the summer two pieces, *The Noble Art* and *Chalk and Cheese*, have been produced at Terry's Theatre, London. The author's pseudonym, 'Eille Norwood,' is said to conceal the personality of an old Johnian, Mr A E Brett, who acted in the first piece. His successors on the editorial committee of the *Eagle* wish him continued prosperity in his dramatic career.

A manuscript from our Library, which is believed to be the very book King Charles I held in his hand during his Coronation, has been transcribed by the permission of the Master and Fellows, and edited for the Henry Bradshaw Society by the Rev Christopher Wordsworth. Accompanying the text is a collation of two other contemporary MSS, and a number of other appendices containing other English Coronation Services, several of which have not before been printed, or are difficult of access. A critical introduction precedes the work, the printing of which is nearly finished. It will very soon be ready for distribution among the Society's subscribers of 1892.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *The eighth book of Thucydides* (Macmillan), edited by Dr T. G. Tucker; *Key to Arithmetic for Beginners* (Macmillan), by J. and E. J. Brooksmith; *The Applications of Elliptic Functions* (Macmillan), by A. G. Greenhill; *Analecta Latina*, and *Analecta Græca* (Macmillan), by Professors J. Strachan and A. S. Wilkins; *Prendeville's Livy*, book v. (Bell and Sons), by J. H. Freese; *The Student's Handbook of Physical Geology* (Bell), second edition, by A. J. Jukes-Brown; *Selections from Livy*, books v. and vi. (Macmillan), by W. Cecil Lamington; *Shakespeare's Tempest, with notes, etc.* (Sampson Low), by the Rev David Bain; *Fairy Tales from India* (Nutt), by Joseph Jacobs; *Aristotle's Constitution of Athens* (Macmillan), by Dr J. E. Sandys; *Vergil Aeneid i.* (Macmillan), by T. E. Page; *Elementary Latin Grammar* (Macmillan), by Dr H. J. Roby and Dr A. S. Wilkins; *Wise Words and Quaint Counsels of Thomas Fuller* (Clarendon Press), by the Rev Dr A. Jessopp; *Extinct Monsters* (Chapman and Hall), by the Rev H. N. Hutchinson; *Geometrical Drawing* (Percival and Co), by A. J. Pressland; *The Schism between the Oriental and Western Churches* (Longmans), by the Rev G. B. Howard; *Human Origins and Problems of the Future* (Chapman and Hall), by Samuel Laing; *Fossil Plants as Tests of Climate* (University Press), by A. C. Seward; *Jurassic Rocks of Cambridge* (University Press), by the late T. Roberts; *Education from a National Standpoint* (Appleton and Co), by Alfred Fouillée, translated by W. J. Greenstreet; *Man's Great Charter, an exposition of the First Chapter of Genesis* (Nisbet), by F. E. Coggin; *The Still Life of the Middle Temple with some of its Table-Talk, preceded by Fifty Years' Reminiscences* (Bentley), by W. G. Thorpe; *Christian Doctrine and Modern Thought: Boyle*

Lectures for 1891 (Longmans), by the Rev Dr T. G. Bonney; *Aristophanes' Vespae* (Pitt Press), by the Rev C. E. Graves; *M. Tulli Ciceronis De Oratore libri tres* (Clarendon Press), by Dr A. S. Wilkins; *Researches in Stellar Parallax by the Aid of Photography* (Clarendon Press), by the Rev Professor C. Pritchard; *The Year-Book of Science*, second year (Cassell and Co), by the Rev Dr T. G. Bonney; *A Practical Treatise on Midwifery* (Charles Griffin), by Dr John Phillips; *The Book Genesis a True History* (S.P.C.K.), by the Rev Dr F. Watson.

JOHNIANA.

An influential committee, which includes among its members Lord Rayleigh, Lord Brooke, and Sir T. Fowell Buxton, has been formed for the purpose of promoting the presentation of his portrait to Lord Rookwood for services rendered to Essex during many years. Lord Rookwood is, of course, our old friend, Sir H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson [B.A. 1849]. In his Parliamentary days he filled the posts of Under-Secretary for the Home Department and Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and he represented Essex constituencies in the House for a quarter of a century. He has never lost the old-world courtesy which is a prominent feature of his character, and he is the most popular man in the county, and perhaps the most useful.

Pall Mall Gazette: November 10, 1892.

Before becoming a Templar he (the author) was a very rolling stone. Educated privately in his boyhood, he was sent to St John's College, Cambridge, from which he migrated to Queens', because his tutors would not guarantee him anything above a sixth wranglership, and this would not have given him a chance of a fellowship at the larger college. He tells us that this practice for this reason was common, and that the Queensmen resented it.

Saturday Review (Notice of W. G. Thorpe's *Still Life of the Middle Temple*): October 1, 1891.

The Anniversary Meeting of the GENTLEMEN educated at ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, Cambridge, will be held at the Turk's Head Inn, in Newark, on Monday the 6th of May.

. Dinner on table at two o'clock.

Cambridge Chronicle: April 27, 1782.

An anniversary meeting of the gentlemen educated at ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, will be held at the George inn, St Martin's, STAMFORD, on Tuesday the 6th of May.

N.B.—Those gentlemen who mean to attend are requested to send in their names to Mr Terrewest, master of the above inn, a few days previous to the meeting.

Ibid: April 12, 1783.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THE Gentlemen Educated at St John's College, resident in Nottinghamshire and the adjacent Counties, will meet at the Blackmoor's Head, in Nottingham, on Monday the 8th of May next, to commemorate the foundation of the College.

Dinner at two o'clock.

J. CARR, *President*.
DENBY, April 17th, 1786.
Ibid: April 15, 1786.

JOHN-PORT-LATIN.

THE Anniversary Meeting of Gentlemen Educated at St John's College, Cambridge, will be held at the George inn, St Martin's, STAMFORD BARON, on Saturday the 6th of May, 1786. It is hoped that gentlemen attending will give in their names a few days previous to the Meeting.

N.B.—Dinner upon the table at three o'clock.

Rev T. REID }
The Rev C. COOKSON } *Stewards*.

Ibid: April 22.

Edward Bendlowes, esq. (sometime lord of Brenthall in Essex), a great poet of his time, died at Oxon in Mr Maund's house, the apothecary in S Marie's parish, 18 Decemb. (Munday) [1676] about 8 of the clock at night, æt 73 or thereabouts. Sometime gent. commoner of St John's Coll in Cambr to which College he hath been a benefactor. Spent about 7 hundred a year in vertuositie and on flattering poets. A weak and imprudent man as to the knowledg of men and things of the world. See book of Obits and armies [*i.e.* Wood MSS., F. 4]. He hath printed a thin folio of poems anno 1651 or 52 in Engl. and Lat.

A. Wood's Life and Times: (ed. Clark), ii. 360 (1892).

Feb. 21: [1679] F. news came in letters that the most part of St John's College, in Cambridge, was lately burnt: contradicted the next post.

Feb. 24: M. reports of fiers at Cambridge (*vide Gazet*, vol. 7, num 1386) to amuse the people and make them believe to be done by papists—St John's College in Cambridge.

Ibid: ii. 441, 442.

I am sorry to tell you Saint John's Garden is quite at a stand; perhaps you in person can set it going.

T. Gray: Letter to W. Mason, Jan. 8, 1768.
(*Gray's Works*, iii. 297, ed. Gussel).

[Jas. Hawkins, Mus. Bac. (1719), formerly chorister of St John's, dedicates a MS now in the library of the Royal College of Music] 'to the Very Rev Mr Tomkinson and the rest of the Great, Good, and Just Non-jurors of St John's College in Cambridge.'

Grove's Dictionary of Music, sub voce.

The loan collection [of 'Musical and Ecclesiastical Art'] has been most carefully arranged by Mr Du Plat, of St John's College, Cambridge. He has placed wind instruments first, and the collection is a thoroughly representative one. It begins with facsimiles of the double flutes found by Mr Flinders Petrie in the tomb of the Lady Anaket, at Kalum, dating B.C. 1100. It is a "far cry" to the English recorder, which figures next in the catalogue, and the pipe as used with the tabor. These are followed by bagpipes, and double and single reeds, with newest developments, some unsuccessful, as the sarrusphones, others that have rapidly gained a footing, as the pedal claiouet, first used in this country less than a twelvemonth ago, but which at once obtained favour.

County Gentleman: September 17, 1892.

Professor Macalister, President of the Anthropological Section at the British Association, gave an address on some 250 Egyptian skulls he recently received from a friend. The first skull, he inferred, belonged to a doctor of 4,000 years ago; the other to a young lady of 3,000 years ago. The Egyptian type was very uniform; the variations from it till now are practically nothing. There are still the high narrow forehead; the pronounced and arched, but browless, orbital ridges; the delicate hair, shaven as a rule on the skulls, and dark; the prominent high-ridged nose; the narrow linear nostrils; the thin lips; the tapering chin. There is no trace of perforation in the ears. The professor touched off the peculiarities with a

most pleasant humour. "In dressing the hair in this young lady," he said, "I took for pattern the heads I saw at Girton and Newnham. I appeal to you whether I have not succeeded." The ringing cheer that answered him was decisive and final.

New York Presbyterian : September 7, 1892.

Those who love their *Rabelais* must make a note that the new translation by Mr W. F. Smith, one of the Lecturers and Fellows of St John's College, Cambridge, is on the point of appearing. It will be in two volumes royal 8vo, and will contain, as well as the *Gargantua* and *Pantagruel*, the minor writings, letters, &c., There are also notes, appendices, &c. Mr W. F. Smith has long been known as a student of *Rabelais*. The edition is limited to 750, and is published by Mr A. P. Watt, 2, Paternoster-square, at 25s a copy; but after a certain number are subscribed the price will be raised, so that those who wish to secure the work should make haste.

The Author : October 1892.

Etiam editio, quae auctore C. E. Haskins anno 1887 prodiit, Heitlandii praefatione praefixa, multa egregie composuit et explicavit.

Carolus Hosius : Lucani de Bello Civili, xxx (1892).

The Rev Arthur Carrighan (a connection of his by marriage) had the rectory [of Barrow, adjoining Great Saxham Hall]; it was in the presentation of St John's College, and was once held by Dr Francis, the noted translator of *Horace*, and father of Sir Philip Francis, the reputed author of the "Junius Letters."

Carrighan was a Student and Fellow of St John's [B.A. 1803, B.D. 1813], under the name of Gosli—a name adopted by his father as a Sligo man, he reversing the syllables. The history of this singular proceeding is associated with a duel in which Mr Carrighan, the father, was led to believe he had killed his opponent. He thereupon changed his name, and in an unhappy state of mind wandered over the Continent for twenty years more or less; when one day he met the very man whom he supposed had received a death-blow at his hands. On this important discovery he restored his true name to his family. Carrighan had many charms, but it will suffice to state he was a gentleman and a scholar, which includes all that is good besides. Sir Thomas Watson, his fellow collegian, was his attached friend; I received the hearty thanks of that great physician for my attention to Arthur Carrighan in his last illness.

Gordon Hake : *Memoirs of Eighty Years*, p. 163 (1891).

The Rev Henry Bailey D.D., Canon of Canterbury, supplies us with the following story from the lips of the late Rev T. H. Shepherd, who was the last surviving Canon of the Collegiate Church in Southwell:

"Henry Martyn had just entered the College as a Freshman under the Rev Mr Catton. I was the year above him, *i.e.* second year man; and Mr Catton sent for me to his rooms, telling me of Martyn, as a quiet youth, with some knowledge of classics, but utterly unable as it seemed to make anything of even the First Proposition of Euclid, and desiring me to have him into my rooms, and see what I could do for him in this matter. Accordingly we spent some time together, but all my efforts seemed to be in vain; and Martyn, in sheer despair, was about to make his way to the coach office, and take his place the following day back to Truro, his native town. I urged him not to be so precipitate, but to come to me the next day, and have another trial with Euclid. After some time light seemed suddenly to flash upon his mind, with clear comprehension of the hitherto dark problem, and he threw up his cap for joy at his *Eureka*. The Second Proposition was soon taken, and with perfect success; but in truth his progress was such and so rapid, that he distanced everyone in his year, and, as everyone knows, became Senior Wrangler."

George Smith : *Henry Martyn, Saint and Scholar*, p. 19 (1892).

The two Colleges founded by the Lady Margaret Beaufort, Christ's and St John's, have always borne the same arms, namely, those of their foundress: *France modern and England quarterly within a bordure compony argent and azure*. Splendid representations of these arms, surrounded by various badges, are carved on the gateways of the two colleges, and it may be of interest on this occasion to compare them with the magnificent seals of the foundress herself. Curiously enough the seals of the two colleges contain no shields of arms, but are profusely decorated with various Beaufort badges. Thus the common seal of Christ's has a representation of the Resurrection of our Lord with two angels above supporting a large crowned Tudor rose, and in the base of the seal a crowned portcullis between a *marguerite* and a four-leaved flower; the stops of the legend are roses and fleurs-de-lis, and a diaper of the same devices fills up the sides of the central subject. The Master's seal, which, with the other, is of the same date as the foundation, displays a spotted antelope on a field powdered with roses and portcullises. The common seal of St John's, which also dates from the foundation, bears a representation of St John writing his Gospel, with the eagle perched on his desk. On the field are a four-leaved flower, a portcullis, an antelope, and a *marguerite* or daisy. The contemporary Master's seal reproduces the same devices in miniature; there is also a later Master's seal bearing a portcullis ducally crowned.

In Hamond's map the Christ's and St John's arms are shewn with a plain bordure, while Ivery's map of 1672 gives for Christ's *France Ancient and England quarterly with a label ermine*, an error also followed by Loggan.

W. H. St John Hope : *The Armorial Ensigns of the University, Cambridge Chronicle*, 25 November 1892.

TRIPOS EXAMINATIONS, June 1892.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part I.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
Nicklin, J. A. (<i>div. 2</i>)	Kidd (<i>div. 1</i>)	Cordeaux (<i>div. 1</i>)
Stone	King, H. A. ,,	Hessey (<i>div. 2</i>)
	Hooton (<i>div. 2</i>)	Smith, A. E. ,,
	Kent	Bone (<i>div. 3</i>)
	Groom, F. W. H. (<i>div. 3</i>)	Collison ,,
		Saunders ,,

Part II.

Class I.	Class II.
Ds Glover, T. R. (<i>a, c*</i>)	Summers
Ds Haslett (<i>e</i>)	
Ds Lupton (<i>e</i>)	

LAW TRIPOS Part II.

Class II.	Class III.
9 Burn bracketed	21 Gillespie <i>br</i>
11 Wihl	23 Ds Speight <i>br</i>
	31 Mahomed Ahmed <i>br</i>
	35 Dewsbury <i>br</i>

HISTORICAL TRIPOS.

Class III.
Giles
Raven

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
Adeney	Eastwood
Garcia	Given-Wilson
Lees	Simpson
Nutley	

Part II.

Class I.

*Ds Long, B. (a)

• Hebrew Prize

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
Brown, W. L.	Blundell
Jackson, T. L.	Burnett
McDougall	Edwards, C. D.
	Fraser, J. H.
	Godson, F. A.
	Kingsford, R. L.

Part II.

Class II.

Trotman

Class III.

Baker

Class I.
Villy (*Physiology & Zoology*)
Whipple (*Botany*)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, Easter Term 1892.

SECOND M.B.

Pharmacy.

Ds Barton, P. F.	Lord
Briggs, G. F.	Orton
Ds Elliott, A. E.	Rae
Holmes	

Anatomy and Physiology.

Ds Bennett, N. G.	Ds Henderson
Burnett	Ds Jackson, G. C.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF D.D.

Mag Frederick Watson, formerly Fellow.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, June 1892.

PRIZEMEN.

MATHEMATICS.

3rd Year.
1st Class (Dec. 1891).
Pocklington
Hough
Franks, R. S.
Morton
Chevalier
Clay

Smith, R. T.
Rosenberg

2nd Year.
1st Class.
Dale
Heron
Hudson
Cummings
Sargent, H.

1st Year.
1st Class.
Leathem
Borchardt
Newling
Raw

Werner
{ Hibbert-Ware
{ Leftwich

Edmunds
Emslie
Webb
Fearnley
Thatcher
Hare

CLASSICS.

<i>3rd Year.</i>	<i>2nd Year.</i>	<i>1st Year.</i>
<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>1st Class.</i>
Stone (<i>div. 1</i>)	Sheepshanks	Tate, R. W.
King, H. A. (<i>div. 2</i>)	Horton-Smith, L.	McElderry
Kent	Kidd	
	{ Jones, H. P.	
	{ Long, H. E.	
	{ Nicklin, J. A.	

THEOLOGY.

3rd Year.
1st Class.
Nutley

HISTORY.

2nd Year.
1st Class.
Masterman

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Candidate for Part II.

3rd Year.
1st Class.
Villy

Candidates for Part I.

3rd Year.
1st Class.
Brown, W. L.

2nd Year.
1st Class.
McDougall

1st Year.
1st Class.
Blackman, S. S. F.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Morris
Russell

PRIZES.

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL.
Pocklington

GREEK TESTAMENT.
Nutley (1)
Lees (2)

HEBREW.
(*In alphabetical order*)
Ds Bender
Ds Greenup
Ds Long
2nd year Hutton, A. R. R.

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

(*Mathematics*)
3rd Year. Ds Pocklington
2nd Year. Dale
1st Year. Leathem

(*Classics*)
Ds Stone
Sheepshanks
Tate, R. W.

(*Natural Sciences*)
Ds Brown, W. L.
McDougall
Blackman, S. S. F.

History.
2nd Year. Masterman

SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS, October 1892.

Baker Exhibition—J. M. Hardwich, of Durham School.
Johnson Exhibition—C. E. Byles, of Uppingham School.
Somerset Exhibition—E. H. Jones, of Manchester School.

SCHOLARS renewed.		SCHOLARS elected June 1892.		PROPER SIZARS.	
Ds Gibson <i>mor</i>		Ds Long, B. <i>th</i>		Hardwick	
„ Bennett, G. T. <i>m</i>	3rd Year.	„ Brown, W. L. <i>s</i>		Hutton	
„ Hewitt, J. T. <i>s</i>		„ Clay <i>m</i>		Kidd	
„ Blackman, F. F. <i>s</i>		„ Jackson, T. L. <i>s</i>		Long, H. E.	
„ Woods <i>s</i>		„ Smith, R. T. <i>m</i>		Bland	
„ Lupton <i>c</i>	2nd Year.	Heron <i>m</i>		Cole, T. E.	
„ Glover, T. R. <i>c</i>		Hudson <i>m</i>		Emslie	
„ Summers <i>c</i>		McDougall <i>s</i>		Thatcher	
„ MacBride <i>s</i>		Masterman, <i>h</i>		Webb, C. M.	
Franks, R. S. <i>m</i>	1st Year	Blackman, S. S. F. <i>s</i>			
Ds Bender <i>sem</i>		Borchardt <i>m</i>			
„ Aickin <i>th</i>		Leathem <i>m</i>	CHORAL STUDENTS.		
„ Whipple <i>s</i>		McElderry <i>c</i>	Ds Given-Wilson		
„ Haslett <i>c</i>		Newling <i>m</i>	Thatcher		
„ Hough <i>m</i>			Walker, A. J.		
„ Pocklington <i>m</i>			Powell, C. T.		
„ Chevalier, R. C. <i>m</i>					
„ Stone <i>c</i>	3rd Year.	Ds Nutley			
„ Villy <i>s</i>	2nd Year.	Long, H. E.	READING PRIZES.		
„ Morton <i>m</i>		Sargent, H.	Horton-Smith, L.	} equal	
„ Edwards, E. <i>mor</i>	1st Year.	Fearnley	Jones, H. P.		
„ Masom <i>c</i>		Thatcher	Wilkinson, R. B.		
„ D'Souza, <i>l</i>		Webb, C. M.			
Horton-Smith, L. <i>c</i>	(For Hebrew)	Hutton			
Nicklin, J. A. <i>c</i>					
Jones, H. P. <i>c</i>					
Sheepshanks <i>c</i>	HUTCHINSON STUDENT-SHIP.		NEWCOMER PRIZE.		
Dale <i>m</i>	Ds MacBride (for Zoology)		Ds Edwards, E.		
Cummings <i>m</i>					
Tate, R. W. <i>c</i>					
Hibbert-Ware <i>m</i>					
Raw <i>m</i>	HUGHES PRIZES.				
Hare <i>m</i>	Ds Hough (Mathematics)				
Leftwich <i>m</i>	„ Villy (Natural Sciences)				
Werner <i>m</i>					

m = mathematics. *c* = classics. *s* = natural science. *mor* = moral science. *th* = theology. *l* = law. *h* = history. *sem* = semitic languages.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

First Captain—H. C. Langley. Second Captain—A. E. Buchanan. Hon. Secretary—A. P. Cameron. Hon. Treasurer—W. McDougall. First Lent Captain—H. E. Knight. Second Lent Captain—A. G. Butler. Additional Captains—A. J. Davis, G. Blair, W. A. Lamb.

The above officers were elected at a general meeting of the Club held on June 15th.

Andrews and Maples Freshmen's Sculls. These sculls were rowed for on June 16th. There were three entries, J. B. Killey, A. F. Alcock, and A. P. Cameron. The race resulted in a dead heat between Killey and Cameron.

University Coxwainless Fours. These races were rowed on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of November. On the first day our crew drew a bye. On the second day they were beaten by Third Trinity

by 80 yards. Time 12 min. 19 secs. Third Trinity afterwards won the final by 90 yards in 12 min. 18½ secs. There was a strong stream running during the three days of the races. Our crew rowed in a new boat built by Clasper, and were coached by G. A. H. Branson, of First Trinity, to whom our best thanks are due. The crew was—

		st. lbs.
•	H. C. Langley (<i>bow</i>)	11 8
2	H. E. Knight	11 0
3	A. E. Buchanan	11 11
	A. G. Butler (<i>stroke</i>)	10 13

• Steered.

University Clinker Fours. Owing to the alteration of the rules for the Clinker Fours we were enabled to enter a crew for these races. They were beaten on the first day by Jesus by about a length and a half. Time 8 min. 56 secs. Our men were handicapped by not having a suitable boat till three days before the races. The crew was:—

		st. lbs.
	H. A. King (<i>bow</i>)	9 5
2	C. G. Leftwich	10 3
3	G. A. Blair	12 5
	W. McDougall (<i>stroke</i>)	11 3
	A. F. Alcock (<i>cox</i>)	7 9

Pearson and Wright Sculls: November 14. There were only two entries, A. F. Alcock and A. P. Cameron. Cameron won easily.

Colquhoun Sculls: November 15, 16 and 17. L.M.B.C. had two representatives, H. C. Langley and G. G. Desmond.

First Round.

Heat I.

Station 1—	A. Bogle (Jesus)	1
„ 2—	T. Donaldson (1st Trinity)	2
„ 3—	G. G. Desmond (L.M.B.C.)	0

Bogle won a good race by 2 lengths. Time 8 min. 25 sec.

Heat II.

Station 2—	R. P. Croft (Trin. Hall)	1
„ 1—	A. W. Storrs (Emmanuel)	0

Won by 98 yards. Time 8 min. 46 sec.

H. C. Langley and E. H. M. Waller drew byes.

Second Round.

Heat I.

Station 2—	R. P. Croft (Trin. Hall)	1
„ 1—	H. C. Langley (L.M.B.C.)	0

Won by 40 yards. Time 8 min. 34 sec.

Heat II.

Station 2—	E. H. M. Waller (Corpus)	1
„ 1—	A. Bogle (Jesus)	0

Won by 25 yards. Time 8 min. 7 sec.

Final Heat.

Station 1—E. H. M. Waller (Corpus) 1
 ,, 2—R. P. Croft (Trin. Hall) 0

Waller won as he liked in 10 min. 2 sec. There was a very strong stream running on the last day.

Trial Eights. Rowed on December 2nd. There were three Seniors and three Juniors. The Seniors were coached by Langley, Buchanan, and Butler, and the Juniors by Knight and Blair, Leftwich and King. The Seniors were rowed in heats. In the first heat, Butler's eight defeated Buchanan's easily. Langley's eight rowed over. The final was a very good race, Langley's crew winning by about twelve yards.

The Juniors rowed in one heat. Knight and Blair's crew won easily. King's eight was second. The winning crews were made up as follows:—

Senior Crew.		Junior Crew.	
	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
H. Tomlinson <i>bow</i>	9 7	W. A. Doherty <i>bow</i>	8 2
C. F. Lillie	10 10	J. H. Metcalfe	11 3
J. B. Killey	11 4	H. V. Pryce	10 6
V. M. Smith	11 1	C. T. Powell	12 2
W. L. Brand	13 0	C. C. Ellis	11 7
A. P. Cameron	10 13	R. C. Heron	10 10
E. W. Jackson	10 4	M. W. Blyth	7 5
A. J. Davis <i>stroke</i>	10 7	J. B. Crompton <i>stroke</i>	8 11
A. F. Alcock <i>cox</i>	7 9	L. H. Body <i>cox</i>	8 5

A general meeting of the Club was held on Friday, Dec. 2nd, at 8 30 p.m. in Lecture-Room VI. The following officers were elected for the Lent Term:—

1st Captain—H. C. Langley. *2nd Captain*—A. E. Buchanan. *Hon Sec.*—A. P. Cameron. *Hon Treas.*—A. G. Butler. *1st Lent Captain*—H. E. Knight. *2nd Lent Captain*—A. J. Davis.
Additional Captains—G. Blair, W. A. Lamb, C. G. Leftwich.

It was decided to open the "F. J. Lowe Double Sculling Prize" to members of all College Clubs, with the condition that Lady Margaret crews should be allowed to enter free. This Prize was established by means of a bequest of £300 left by Mr F. J. Lowe to the Lady Margaret Boat Club (see *Eagle* xvii, p. 217).

A successful Boating Concert was held after the meeting, at which there was a great deal of noise and enthusiasm. We were glad to welcome some visitors from the Thames Boat Club as well as the old members of the Club.

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

Captain—F. J. Nicholls. *Hon. Secretary*—J. J. Robinson.

We played 10 matches, of which 3 were won, 2 were lost, and 5 were drawn. Nicholls was able to play in a few matches only, owing to an injury to his right hand.

The following were the matches played:

July 15, 16, and 17, v. Christ's and Emmanuel, played on our ground, resulted in a draw. Christ's and Emmanuel, 215; St John's, 35 and 75 for 8 wickets (Elliott 32 not out).

July 20, v. Pembroke and Trinity Hall, played on our ground, won by 128 runs. St John's, 140 (Robinson 97); Pembroke and Trinity Hall, 12 (Cameron 6 wickets for 5 runs, Robinson 4 wickets for 6) and 36 for 5 wickets.

July 21, 22, and 23, v. Caius, played on our ground, lost by 37 runs. Caius, 138 and 122; St John's, 82 and 141 (Skrimshire 32).

July 25, 26, and 27, v. King's and Clare, played on our ground, won by 9 wickets. King's and Clare, 67 (Robinson 6 wickets for 29) and 52 (Nicholls 7 wickets for 27, Jackson 3 wickets for 6); St John's, 76 and 45 for 1 wicket.

July 29 and 30, v. Trinity, played on our ground, resulted in a draw. Trinity, 133 and 259 for 8 wickets; St John's, 216 (Robinson 95, Jackson 39 not out).

August 1, v. Walworth Mission. Rev A. T. Wallis brought up a team from the College Mission in Walworth. We were fortunate in having a fine day, and a most enjoyable game resulted. Walworth, 28 and 113; St John's, 145 for 4 wickets.

August 4, 5, and 6, v. The Bassinettes, played on our ground, lost by an innings and 69 runs. Bassinettes, 349; St John's, 155 and 125.

August 8 and 9, v. Peripatetics, played on our ground and resulted in a draw. Peripatetics, 178 and 150 for 4 wickets; St John's, 151 (Jackson 43, Harries 38) and 70 for 2 wickets.

August 11, 12, and 13, v. Trinity, played on Trinity ground, and resulted in a draw. Trinity, 122 and 277 for 4 wickets; St John's, 116.

August 15 and 16, v. Cambridge Victoria, played on our ground, won by an innings and 30 runs. Victoria, 93 and 122; St John's, 245 (Jackson 57, Robinson 57, Harries 53, and Skrimshire 38).

August 17, v. College Servants. The annual match against the College Servants resulted in a win for the College. For the Servants, Collins made 80.

August 18 and 19, v. King's and Clare, played on King's and Clare ground, and resulted in a draw. St John's, 299 (Robinson 160); King's and Clare, 385.

Name.	Batting Averages.			
	No. of runs.	Most in Innings.	No. of Innings.	Times not out. Average.
J. J. Robinson	544	160	15	2 41.8
G. H. Harries	172	55	9	2 24.5
F. L. Thompson	47	27*	3	1 23.5
T. L. Jackson	280	57	15	2 21.4
A. F. Elliott	124	32*	8	2 20.6
J. F. Shrimshire	182	38	12	1 16.5
C. M. Hutchinson	45	18	5	0 9.0
G. R. Joyce	124	26	14	0 8.8
F. J. Nicholls	10	9	2	0 5.0
W. E. Cameron	33	10	10	1 3.6
A. E. Gladstone	18	14	9	3 3.0

* Signifies not out.

Name.	Bowling Averages.		
	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs. Wickets. Average.
F. J. Nicholls	32.2	14	67 10 6.7
J. A. Cameron	72.1	25	167 14 11.9
J. J. Robinson	344.1	92	815 61 13.3
T. L. Jackson	147	34	431 21 20.5
A. E. Gladstone	44	7	151 7 21.5
G. R. Joyce	120	22	346 14 24.7
A. E. Elliott	109	19	340 13 26.1

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—G. R. Joyce.

Hon. Sec.—J. J. Robinson.

Matches played 14; won 10, lost 4. Points for, 199; points against, 41.

			Points.
Oct. 19...	Emmanuel	Won... 2 g, 8 t. to nil...	26 to 0
" 21...	Caius	Lost... nil to 1 g. 3 t....	0 to 11
" 24...	Selwyn	Won... 10 g. 2 t. to nil...	54 to 0
" 26...	King's	Won... 3 g. 3 t. to nil...	21 to 0
" 31...	Trinity Hall	Won... 2 g. 3 t. to nil...	16 to 0
Nov. 2...	Trinity	Lost... nil to 1 t....	0 to 2
" 5...	Middlesex Hospital	Won... 3 g. 3 t. to nil...	19 to 0
" 7...	Jesus	Won... 1 g. 2 t. to nil...	9 to 0
" 9...	St John's, Oxford	Won... 2 g. 3 t. to nil...	16 to 0
" 11...	King's	Lost... nil to 1 t....	9 to 2
" 16...	Trinity	Lost... nil to 3 g. 2 t....	0 to 19
" 21...	Christ's	Won... 1 g. 1 t. to 1 t....	7 to 2
" 23...	Jesus	Won... 1 g. 2 t. to 1 g....	9 to 5
" 25...	Pembroke	Won... 4 g. 1 t. to nil...	22 to 0

Match to be played—Corpus.

g signifies goal.

t signifies try.

The Rugby Team has had a better season than for many years past. Our record of ten wins and four losses is really better than it looks, for two of our defeats were by the narrow margin of a try. "Rugger" Freshmen were not numerous; and we had again to bemoan our fate in not one of these turning into a good outside. However, B. Long came to our rescue, and once more showed what a good all-round man he is by becoming a capital "wing three-quarter." Jackson and Robinson have constantly played for the 'Varsity; the College has much missed their services, and hopes to be compensated by seeing them get their "blues." Joyce and Wrangham played for the University "A" Team, while Falcon played in the Trial Games at the beginning of term.

The team, as a whole, have been most energetic, and have always worked well together. Their best performance was against Trinity (the first match), when the way the forwards screwed the "scrum" and came away with the ball was a revelation to many of the Johnians who were on the ground.

In conclusion, we should like to thank all members of the College who have come to watch our matches; they very often made their presence felt. The College servants, too, were always well represented.

R. Stowell (back)—Punts well, rarely failing to reach touch. Is slow at picking up and stopping a rush. His collaring at times has been very good.

B. Long (wing three-quarter)—A really good wing. His kicking was most effective. Drops well with either foot. Played best against St John's, Oxford.

A. J. K. Thompson (centre three-quarter)—Has quickly developed into a good centre. Feeds his wings well. Must learn to mark his opposing three-quarter.

F. L. Rae (wing three-quarter)—Played very well at the beginning of term. His tackling and kicking are still weak.

T. L. Jackson (half)—Played very well for the College. His dodging was as effective as ever.

E. Ealand (half)—On his day a capital half. Sometimes misses an opportunity by not passing out soon enough to his outsides. Tackles well.

G. R. Joyce—Has been a successful captain. Set a good example to his men by always playing a vigorous game. His weak point still is dribbling.

J. J. Robinson—Always played his hardest for the College. Quite the fastest forward in the team. We sadly missed his place-kicking.

C. D. Edwards—Played a game, quite his own, with much determination.

W. G. Wrangham—Makes good use of his height out of touch. Works well in the "scrum," but needs far more dash in the open.

H. S. Moss-Blundell—Honest worker. Still tries to evade the "off-side" rule. Prefers a losing game. Needs dash.

R. B. Harding—A much improved forward. He must learn to watch the ball in the "scrum." Does plenty of collaring in the open.

C. C. Lord—Follows up well, and thoroughly understands scrummage work.

W. Falcon—Dashing forward. He must learn to do far more work in the "scrum." Kicks too hard when dribbling, but often covers this by a good tackle.

A. M. Jenkin—For his weight, almost the best forward in the team. Does lots of good things. He must be careful to keep his head up in a loose rush. Must learn when in his opponents' twenty-five to pass out to his outsides.

Besides the above-mentioned, Golby, Brown, and Geen constantly played for the 1st XV. Golby played well at the beginning of term, but a strain he received seemed to spoil his later game. Brown and Geen both played well at times. The Second XV report will appear in next term's *Eagle*.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—W. H. Skene.

Hon. Sec.—C. O. S. Hatton.

Matches played 15; won 7, lost 7, drawn 1. Goals scored for us 35, against 25.

With most of last year's colours still up, we expected to have a very successful season. The halves were weakened by the absence of W. H. Ashton, who was unable to play owing to illness. We have never been able to play a full team, 10 less than four men having to stand down at various times; the captain was hurt early in the season, and only assisted in four matches. Despite the foregoing facts, we have won as many matches as we have lost. Some of the latter ought certainly to have been won. Our backs were generally pretty safe and accurate. The halves played up hard, but they must learn to

pass to their forwards instead of to the opposing halves and backs. The forwards seldom displayed any dash, but their combination at times was good, notably against Pembroke. The heavier forwards must not be afraid to hustle the opposing backs and goal. We were beaten in the Cup Tie by Clare.

		1st XI.		Goals	
Date.	Club.	Result.	For	Against	
Oct. 18....	Jesus	Lost	2	3	
" 20....	Trinity Rest.....	Won.....	2	1	
" 22....	King's	Lost	3	5	
" 25....	Emmanuel	Won.....	4	1	
Nov. 1....	Peterhouse (cup tie) ...	Won.....	6	1	
" 3....	Clare	Drawn	1	1	
" 8....	Trinity Harrovians	Won.....	7	0	
" 9....	Christ's.....	Lost	0	1	
" 10....	Jesus.....	Won.....	2	0	
" 17....	Clare (cup tie).....	Lost	0	5	
" 18....	Emmanuel	Lost	0	2	
" 24....	Pembroke	Won.....	5	0	
" 25....	Clare.....	Lost	1	3	
" 26....	Caius.....	Lost	0	2	
" 29....	Magdalene ..	Won.....	2	0	
2nd XI.					
Oct. 18....	Jesus 2nd XI.....	Lost	1	3	
" 20....	Trinity Rest 2nd XI.....	Lost	2	3	
" 29....	Fitzwilliam Hall.....	Won.....	5	0	
Nov. 10....	Jesus 2nd XI.....	Lost	1	3	
" 12 ..	Clare 2nd XI.....	Lost	1	4	
" 17....	King's 2nd XI.....	Lost	1	4	
" 25....	Fitzwilliam Hall.....	Lost	0	7	

G. H. Harries, F. G. Cole, and B. C. Warren have received their colours. The team has been made up as follows:

H. Sargent	Goal	W. H. Skene	} Forwards
C. O. S. Hatton	} Backs	H. A. Merriman	
H. M. Tapper		H. H. Davies	
H. A. P. Gardiner	} Half-backs	G. H. Harries	
F. O. Mundahl		F. G. Cole	
H. W. Fraser		B. C. Warren	

The characters of the team and the result of the few remaining matches will appear in next term's *Eagle*.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

At a general meeting held November 21 the following officers and committee were elected:

President—C. C. Lord. Hon. Sec.—H. M. Tapper. Committee.—B. Long, J. J. Robinson, W. A. Long, E. A. Strickland, G. P. K. Winlaw, C. H. Rivers, C. O. S. Hatton, A. G. Butler, W. Falcon, A. M. Jenkin, H. C. Langley Capt. L.M.B.C. (ex-officio).

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—Mr R. F. Scott. Treasurer—Mr H. R. Tottenham. Secretary—G. P. K. Winlaw. Committee—Mr J. E. Marr, Mr J. J. Lister, H. C. Langley (L.M.B.C.), W. H. Skene (A.F.C.), J. J. Robinson (C.C.), G. R. Joyce (R.U.F.C.), W. J. S. Bythell (L.T.C.), C. C. Lord (A.C.), C. O. S. Hatton (L.C.C.), W. McDougall.

The balance sheet of the past financial year is appended.

Balance Sheet for the Year 1891—92.			
Receipts.	£ s. d.	Expenditure. £ s. d.	
Cash in hand, October 1st 1891	1 11 6	Overdraft at Bank, Oct. 1st 1892	127 14 4
Balance from Long Vacation	5 19 0	Paid to Treasurers of Clubs:	
Subscriptions:		L.M.B.C.	377 7 4
Arrears	5 0 0	Cricket Club	85 0 0
Michaelmas Term 1891 and Annual Subscription	241 17 6	Football Club	45 1 0
Lent Term 1892	204 0 0	Lawn Tennis Club	80 7 0
Easter Term 1892.....	262 18 0	Athletic Club	34 10 0
		Lacrosse Club	2 0 0
		C U. Swimming Club	25 15 0
		Carey (collecting).....	9 0 0
		J. Palmer (printing) ..	2 9 6
		A. H. Moyes (Cricket Club, omnibus hire)	4 8 0
		Arrears: Football (printing) ..	3 3 6
		" (J. Deane) ..	9 17 11
		Munsey	2 7 0
		Cheque Book.....	0 2 0
		Bank Charges	3 15 1
		Cash in hand.....	3 8 0
Overdraft at Bank.....	94 19 8		
	£816 5 8		£816 5 8

(Signed) H. R. TOTTENHAM, Hon. Treasurer.
R. F. SCOTT, President.

Comparing this with the balance sheet of the previous year (p. 103), it will be observed that by the increase in the subscription a certain diminution of the overdraft at the Bank has been effected, but the financial position is not without its anxieties.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a meeting held at the beginning of this term the following officers were elected for the year:—

President—Mr R. F. Scott. Captain—W. J. S. Bythell. Hon Sec.—C. O. S. Hatton. Hon Treas.—J. Lupton. Committee—F. Villy, W. A. Long, and S. W. Newling.

At the same meeting the Club decided to take over the Courts belonging to Mr W. F. Smith, which have recently been given up by the 'Eagles.'

A Tournament is supposed to be in progress, but at present there does not seem to be much prospect of its being ever terminated.

LONG VACATION LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The Long Vacation team had a fairly successful record this year: fourteen matches were arranged, of which we won eight and lost three, the other three being scratched owing to rain. We defeated Jesus, Christ's, Pembroke, Trinity (return), Clare, Trinity Hall, and Cambridge L. T. C. (twice), but lost to Trinity, Downing, and St Ives. We were unfortunate when beaten by Trinity and Downing in not being able to play our full strength. The team was made up as follows:—W. J. S. Bythell (*Captain*), F. Villy (*Secretary*), C. H. Blomfield, J. Lupton, S. W. Newling, and A. Baines.

In addition to these, the following also played in matches:—W. McDougall, P. F. Barton, W. W. Haslett, H. C. Goodman, and J. F. Skrimshire.

The Open Singles were won by J. Lupton, and the Open Doubles by C. H. Blomfield and N. G. Bennett; in the Handicap Singles G. H. Harries won the first prize and C. W. R. Lewis the second.

LACROSSE CLUB.

Captain—C. O. S. Hatton. *Hon Sec.*—E. J. Kefford.

We are sorry to say that the Lacrosse Club this term is far from being in a flourishing condition. Although several new members have joined, many energetic players who were seen regularly on the Piece last year have ceased to support us. In consequence of this the practice games have been so poorly attended that it was thought advisable to amalgamate our practice games with the 'Varsity Club's. However, we must look forward to a better state of things next term, when we ought to turn out a fairly good team. No College matches have been played this term.

In conclusion we may state that F. Villy (President of the 'Varsity Lacrosse Club), J. Lupton, and C. O. S. Hatton have again this year represented the College in 'Varsity matches.

FIVES CLUB.

President—Mr H. R. Tottenham. *Captain*—H. C. Lees. *Treasurer*—J. A. Nicklin. *Secretary*—A. J. Tait. *Committee*—L. Horton-Smith.

As a result of the meeting held in June last, the Fives Club has been started and has got through its first term of existence as well as might be expected. Arrangements were made by which an Eton Court was reserved for us at the new Fives Courts in Park Street for two hours every day, and a Rugby Court for two hours on three days in the week.

We were unfortunate in losing the services of H. C. Lees early in the season, owing to ill-health.

Matches have been played with the Leys School (2), Sidney, Emmanuel, Clare, and the Cambridge Old Bedfordians.

4TH (CAMB. UNIV.) VOL. BATT.: THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

We have received no report of B Company this term.

THE EAGLE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—Mr R. F. Scott. *Treasurer*—W. McDougall. *Secretary*—G. P. K. Winlaw.

We must express our thanks to Mr R. F. Scott for kindly consenting to become our President in succession to Mr W. F. Smith, who has gone out of residence.

On Saturday 12 November, the Club gave Mr Smith a farewell dinner, several old members being present. Mr Scott was in the chair, and proposed the toast of the evening in a happy speech, which expressed the sentiments of all.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Mr E. E. Sikes B.A. *Vice-President*—Mr T. R. Glover B.A. *Secretary*—W. Green. *Committee*—A. F. Alcock, J. M. Hardwich.

The Society has enjoyed a most successful term, all the meetings being well attended.

The following papers have been read:—

Beginnings of Greek Law, by Mr T. R. Glover B.A.

Classical Ships, by A. F. Alcock.

The Principles of Greek Sculpture, by Mr E. E. Sikes B.A.

The Achaean League, by R. W. Tate.

Primitive Houses, by J. M. Hardwich.

Bucolic Poetry, by J. A. Chotzner.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—W. Nutley B.A. *Treasurer*—A. Earle. *Hon. Sec.*—A. R. R. Hutton. *Committee*—W. H. Ashton, E. J. Kefford.

The following meetings have been held this term:

October 27.—In W. A. Long's rooms, *Jerome*, by E. L. Simpson B.A.

November 3.—In G. Watkinson's rooms, *Lines of Cleavage in Christendom*, by Rev J. H. Moulton M.A.

November 17.—In A. C. England's rooms, *Elijah and Elisha*, by W. H. Ashton.

November 24.—In G. S. Osborn's rooms, *Augustine, his life and work*, by A. C. England.

December 1.—Social in A. C. England's rooms.

The meetings have been up to the average, and, as far as numbers go, the Society is pretty flourishing.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—Peter Green. *Vice-Pres*—J. H. B. Masterman. *Treasurer*—H. H. Emslie. *Secretary*—G. G. Desmond. *Committee*—G. R. Joyce, E. A. Strickland.

The Debates for the term were as follows:—

Oct. 15—"That this House would approve of the Disestablishment of the Church of England." Proposed by H. E. Long; opposed by E. W. MacBride B.A. Lost by 14 to 26.

Oct. 22—"That this House believes that the substitution of Cremation in the place of Burial would prove advantageous to the nation." Proposed by A. P. McNeile; opposed by E. A. Strickland. Lost by 13 to 18.

Oct. 29—"That in the opinion of this House, War is inconsistent with Civilization." Proposed by A. K. B. Yusuf Ali; opposed by H. H. Emslie. Carried by 25 to 6.

Nov. 5—"That Guy Fawkes is more deserving of praise than Oliver Cromwell." Proposed by G. G. Desmond; opposed by R. O. P. Taylor. Lost by 16 to 20.

Nov. 12—"That this House strongly objects to enforced observance of 'The Sabbath.'" Proposed by G. D. Kempt; opposed by J. H. B. Masterman. Lost by 19 to 38.

Nov. 19—"That Cynicism is the curse of the present Age." Proposed by J. H. B. Masterman; opposed by A. F. Alcock. Carried by 12 to 5.

Nov. 26—"That a resort to Bimetallism would save England from many Political and Financial Embarrassments." Proposed by F. X. D'Souza; opposed by W. A. Corbett. Carried by 16 to 6.

Dec. 3—"That an Englishman is no better than anybody else." Proposed by Peter Green; opposed by J. A. Nicklin. Lost by 14 to 17.

An advance in the subscription, rendered necessary by the policy of free coffee, inaugurated last Lent term, proved so far from being prohibitive that more new members have joined than in the October term of last year.

Many Freshmen have begun early their promising careers, and two, McNeile and Taylor, find their names printed above in the list of Debates.

The Society still supplies Presidents to the Union.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Mr A. J. Stevens. *Hon Secretary*—F. O. Mundahl. *Assistant-Secretary*—A. G. Walker. *Librarian*—E. A. R. Werner. *Committee*—F. G. Given-Wilson, N. Thatcher, A. C. England.

This term the Society has given two Smoking Concerts, and also the Annual Saturday Popular Concert which is held in the Guildhall. The freshmen, who seem to be moderately musical, have joined the Society in fairly considerable numbers, but the second and third year men have not shewn that ardent desire to become members which might have been expected.

The first "Smoker" was held on Monday, October 31st. Mr Sikes kindly presided, and was one of the ablest chairmen we have had for some time: it was a great success in all respects, except that the attendance was somewhat meagre. A hearty vote of thanks to Carnegie for his past services to the Society was given during the interval.

At the second Smoking Concert held on Monday, Nov 14th, Mr C. E. Sayle kindly took the chair and added considerably to its success. This was certainly the best "Smoker" we have had since the days of Sanger. A. G. H. Verrall once more appeared among us and sang some comic songs; C. G. Leftwich and J. A. Chotzner also added to the humorous element. A. G. Walker seems likely to be a worthy successor to Carnegie.

The Saturday Popular Concert, which is provided annually by the Society, was given on November 19th this year. Dr Donald MacAlister was kind enough to preside for the Society, and his services were greatly appreciated. The Concert was an unqualified success in every way: the attendance was a "record" one. J. Sanger, who happened to be in Cambridge for the day, assisted us considerably. Other performers who should be mentioned were Elliott, F. G. Given-Wilson, A. J. Walker, T. L. Jackson, and C. G. Leftwich. Some quartets were performed with the aid of three of the choir-boys, who also deserve special praise.

COLLEGE BALL.

About half-way through last term the College at a general meeting decided to give a ball in the May Week. An energetic committee with Mr Scott at its head, and A. Hill and W. G. Wrangham as Secretaries, was at once formed to carry out the idea. Thanks to the generosity of the Master, who lent his Lodge for dancing purposes, and of the Master and Fellows, who lent the Combination-room for supper, the ball (which took place on the Friday after the races) was a great success. Although it was decided on so late in the term, there were 150 people present, and everybody seemed to enjoy himself or herself. As Dan Godfrey's band was in attendance, it is

needless to dilate on the excellence of the music. Enough to say that the floor was good, the gardens pretty, the dancers young, and last but not least (for some at any rate) the supper excellent.

OCCUPANTS OF COLLEGE ROOMS.

Mr G. C. M. Smith is compiling lists of those who have successively occupied the various sets of College rooms as far back as names can be traced. He will be very glad of any definite information as to the occupants of particular rooms before 1860, and if any books or papers bearing on the subject are sent him he will return them to their owners as quickly as possible.

JOHNIAN DINNER.

The Johnian Dinner held in London for the last three years at the time of the University Boat Race has been so successful that we can now look on this celebration as an annual event. Accordingly it is proposed to hold a dinner again in 1893, probably on the night before the Boat Race. Any Johnians who are disposed to come will receive a warm welcome. The following members of the Committee will be glad to supply any information in their power:—R. F. Scott, J. E. Marr, G. C. M. Smith, H. C. Langley (Capt. L.M.B.C.), G. R. Joyce, W. M. Payne; R. H. Forster (6 Fanthorpe Street, Putney S.W.), and E. Prescott (76 Cambridge Terrace, London W).

TOYNBEE HALL.

(28 Commercial Street, Whitechapel E.)

College Secretary—R. R. Cummings.

A new University Secretary has been found in Mr E. C. Marchant, Fellow of Peterhouse. A University Meeting in support of Toynbee Hall will be held early next term.

Any members of the College who will be in London during the Christmas vacation, and would like to visit the Hall or spend a night there, should communicate with the College Secretary, who will also be happy to give any information about the objects and work of the place.

THE COLLEGE MISSION IN WALWORTH.

Since the last number of the *Eagle* several important events have occurred in connexion with the Mission.

The first was the visit to Cambridge during the Long Vacation of Mr. A. T. Wallis, with some five and thirty men and lads from the district. The party arrived about eleven a.m., and were shown round Cambridge, and ascended the chapel tower before luncheon, which was served to them in the Cricket

Pavilion. After luncheon eleven of the visitors played a match with a College team, and the others spent the afternoon on the river. Tea and a hurried journey to the station (in the rain) completed the day's enjoyment.

During the vacation an exceptionally large number of undergraduates resided at Walworth. A special feature was also made of the Johnian reunion for the Harvest Festival, at which some twenty old Johnians were present, many of whom, as well as some undergraduate members of the College, were able to stay the night. Dr Watson gave an address at the service early next morning. Both Mr and Mrs Phillips have very kindly expressed a hope that such a meeting of old friends may be an annual event. The Mission has lost two warm friends in Dr Reyner and Canon Griffin.

The usual October Meeting was held on Monday 24 October. The Master took the chair, and all three Missioners were present and addressed a very satisfactory meeting. Mr Phillips had come to us on the previous Saturday and stayed till Tuesday, whilst Mr E. B. Ward stayed till the ensuing Friday. Mr A. T. Wallis came for the day only, but we had him with us for a few days later in the term. We hope that the acquaintanceships thus formed will lead to continuance and increase of that personal interest in the Mission which is necessary for its success.

COLLEGE CALENDAR 1893.

Lent Term (79 days, 60 to keep).

All years come upMondayJanuary 16.
Lectures beginWednesdayJanuary 18.
College ExaminationsaboutMarch 13—17.
[Term keptThursdayMarch 16.]

Easter Term (68 days, 51 to keep).

All years come upWednesdayApril 19.
Lectures beginFridayApril 21.
College ExaminationsaboutJune 6—9.
[Term keptThursdayJune 8.]

Michaelmas Term (80 days, 60 to keep).

Sizarship ExaminationFridaySeptember 29.
Freshmen come up byMondayOctober 9.
,, Lectures beginWednesdayOctober 11.
Other years come upWednesdayOctober 11.
,, ,, Lectures beginFridayOctober 13.
College ExaminationsaboutDecember 5—8.
[Term keptSaturdayDecember 9.]

Entrance Examinations will be held on January 17, April 19, June 9, and October 10.

THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Midsummer 1892.

Donations.

	DONORS.
Stanley (A. P.). Memoirs of *Edward and Catherine Stanley. 3rd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1880. 11.27.13.....	Mr Cox.
Dictionary (A) of Hymnology. Edited by John Julian. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 7.5.26.....	
Measures of Positions and Areas of Sun Spots and Faculæ on Photographs taken at Greenwich, Dehra Dun, and Melbourne, 1878-1881. 4to. Lond. 1891.....	Solar Physics Committee, Kensington, S.W.
Rosmini (Carlo). Vita di Francesco Filelfo. 3 Tom. 8vo. Milano, 1808. 11.26.71-73..	
Calderon de la Barca (Pedro). Las Comedias. Corregidas y dadas á luz por J. J. Keil. 4 Tom. 4to. Leipsique, 1827-30. 8.26.51-54.....	Professor Mayor.
Cambridge University Statutes, 1857-61. 8vo. 5.26.44.....	
Engelmann (Dr. R.) and W. C. F. Anderson. Pictorial Atlas to Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey." fol. Lond. 1892. 2.36.72..	The Author.
Buchanan (David). De Scriptoribus Scotis Libri duo nunc primum editi. [Edited by Dr. Irving for the Bannatyne Club.] 4to. Edin. 1837. 4.4.20.....	
James (C. C.). A Harmony of the Gospels in the Words of the Revised Version. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 9.11.31.....	The Author.
W. (C. H.). A Talk on Religion. 8vo. Vienna [1892?]. Library Table.....	
Landauer (J.). Blowpipe Analysis. Authorized English Edition by James Taylor. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 3.29.53....	Dr D. MacAlister.
Wallace (Alfred R.). Island Life, or the Phenomena and Causes of Insular Faunas and Floras, including a Revision and attempted Solution of the Problem of Geological Climates. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 3.27.27.....	

Bernard (H. M.). The Apodidæ. A Morphological Study. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 3.29.54	Dr D. MacAlister.
Fullerton (G. S.) and James M. Cattell.* On the Perception of Small Differences, with special reference to the Extent, Force, and Time of Movement. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1892. Library Table.....	
Ball (W. W. R.). Mathematical Recreations and Problems of Past and Present Times. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 3.38.59.....	Mr Pendlebury.
Falkener (Edward). Games Ancient and Oriental, and how to play them. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 10.12.74.....	
Alexandre (A.). Collection des plus beaux Problèmes d'Echecs. 8vo. Paris. 1846. 10.12.39.....	The Editor.
Brunet y Bellet. El Ajedrez, Investigaciones sobre su Origen. 8vo. Barcelona, 1890. 10.12.40.....	
Gregor (Rev. Walter). Counting-out Rhymes of Children. 4to. Lond. 1891.....	The Author.
Year-Book of Science (The). Edited for 1891 by Prof. T. G. Bonney.* 8vo. Lond. 1892. 3.29.55.....	
*Caldecott (A.). The Doctrine of the Divine Being in English Theology from 1650 to 1800. 8vo. Camb. 1892. Library Table..	The Author.
*Love (A. E. H.). A Treatise on the Mathematical Theory of Electricity. Vol. I. 8vo. Camb. 1892. 3.35.60.....	
*Morton (Dr. Thomas). Life. Begun by R. B. [Richard Baddeley], Secretary to his Lordship, and finished by J. N. [Joseph Naylor], his Lordship's Chaplain. 8vo. York, 1669. A.3.71.....	Mr Scott.
*Taylor (C.). The Witness of Hermas to the Four Gospels. 4to. Lond. 1892. 9.5.27..	The Author.
*Bashforth (F.). Reprint of "A Description of a Machine for finding the Numerical Roots of Equations and tracing a Variety of Useful Curves." With an Appendix. 8vo. Camb. 1892.....	The Author.
Carnot (S.). Réflexions sur la Puissance Motrice du Feu et sur les Machines propres à développer cette Puissance. 4to. Paris, 1878. Library Table.....	Mr J. Parker.
*Masterman (J. H. B.). Iona. A Poem which obtained the Chancellor's Medal, 1891....	The Author.
— Raphael. A Poem which obtained the Chancellor's Medal, 1892.....	

Additions.

Archbold (W. A. J.). The Somerset Religious Houses. Prince Consort Dissertation, 1890. (Camb. Hist. Essays, No. 6.) 8vo. Camb. 1892. 1.8.15.

Aristophanes. Comoediae. Edidit F. H. M. Blaydes. Pars X. Equites. 8vo. Halis Saxonum, 1892. 7.18.43.

- Aristotle. *Πολιτεία Αθηναίων*. Edidit F. Blass. *Teubner Text*. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1892.
- Politics. Translated by J. E. C. Welldon. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 8.14.77.
- Asconius. Recens. A. Keissling et R. Schöll. 8vo. Berolini, 1875.
- Booth (Charles). Labour and Life of the People. 2 vols. (Vol. I. 3rd Edition), with Maps and Appendix under a separate cover. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 1.36.19-21.
- Bullen (A. H.). More Lyrics from the Song-Books of the Elizabethan Age. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 4.7.65.
- Poems, chiefly Lyrical, from Romances and Prose-Tracts of the Elizabethan Age. With chosen Poems of Nicolas Breton. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 4.7.67.
- Lyrics from the Dramatists of the Elizabethan Age. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 4.7.66.
- Davison's Poetical Rhapsody. Edited by A. H. Bullen. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1890-91. 4.7.60, 61.
- Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XXX. (Johnes-Kenneth). 8vo. Lond. 1892. 7.4.30.
- Dixon (R. W.). History of the Church of England from the Abolition of the Roman Jurisdiction. 4 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1884-91. 5.
- Driver (S. R.). An Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament. 3rd Edition (International Theological Library). 8vo. Edin. 1892. 9.7.15.
- English Dialect Society. Chope (R. P.). The Dialect of Hartland, Devonshire. 8vo. Lond. 1891.
- Ewing (J. A.). Magnetic Induction in Iron and other Metals. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 3.30.6.
- Foster (Joseph). Alumni Oxonienses, 1500-1714. Vols. II.-IV. 8vo. Oxford, 1891-92. 5.25.
- Frazer (J. G.). The Golden Bough. A Study in Comparative Religion. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 9.19.50, 51.
- Freeman (E. A.). The History of Sicily from the earliest Times. Vol. III. 8vo. Oxford, 1892. 1.5.40.
- Head (Barclay V.). *Historia Numorum*. A Manual of Greek Numismatics. 8vo. Oxford, 1887. 10.12.41.
- *Howarth (Henry). Sermons. 2nd Edition, revised. 8vo. Lond. 1847. 11.18.10.
- Hunter (W. W.). The Imperial Gazetteer of India. 2nd Edition. 14 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1885-87. 7.7.42-55.
- Inscriptionum Hispaniae Latinarum Supplementum. Edidit A. Hübner. (Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, Vol. II. Supplementum). fol. Berolini, 1892.
- James (William). The Principles of Psychology. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 1.25.6, 7.
- Lightfoot (J. B.). St. Paul's Epistles to the Colossians and to Philemon. 9th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 9.5.65.
- St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians. A revised Text. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 9.5.67.
- St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians. 10th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 9.5.66.
- Livius (T.). *Periochae*. Julius Obsequens. *Prodigiorum Liber*. Recens. et emend. Otto Jahn. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1853.
- Marlowe (Christ.). Works. Edited by A. H. Bullen. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1885. 4.7.62-64.
- Motley (J. L.). History of the United Netherlands. 4 vols. New Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1875. 6.
- Ostwald (Dr. W.). *Lehrbuch der Allgemeinen Chemie*. 1er Band. 2te Auflage. 8vo. Leipzig, 1891.
- Oxford Historical Society. The Life and Times of Anthony Wood... described by himself. Collected by Andrew Clark. Vol. II. 1664-1684. 8vo. Oxford, 1892. 5.25.

- Oxford Historical Society. Couch (L. M. Q.). Reminiscences of Oxford by Oxford Men, 1559-1850. 8vo. Oxford, 1892. 5.25.
- Plutarchus. *Moralia*. Recog. G. N. Bernardakis. Vol. IV. *Teubner Text*. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1892.
- Schuchhardt (Dr. C.). Schliemann's Excavations. An Archæological and Historical Study. Translated from the German by E. Sellars.... and an Introduction by Walter Leaf. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 10.30.74.
- Silius Italicus. *Punica*. Edidit L. Bauer. Vol. II. *Teubner Text*. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1892.
- Spencer (Herbert). Social Statics, abridged and revised; together with the *Man versus the State*. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 1.27.41.
- Spruner (Dr. Carl v.). Hand-Atlas für die Geschichte des Mittelalters und der neueren Zeit. 3te Auflage. Bearbeitet von Dr. Th. Menke. fol. Gotha, 1880. 2.34.47.
- Taylor (Isaac). Words and Places, or Etymological Illustrations of History, Ethnology, and Geography. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 7.39.19.
- Turgot (A. R. J.). *Oeuvres*. 9 Tomes. 8vo. Paris, 1808-11. 1.33-33-41.
- Vinogradoff (Paul). Villainage in England. Essays in English Mediaeval History. 8vo. Oxford, 1892. 5.37-52.
- Wordsworth (John). Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin. 8vo. Oxford, 1874. 7.29.23. 29.33-36.

The Liturgy as it is, illustrated in a Series of Practical

8vo. Lond. 1890.

1.10.18-21.

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Michaelmas 1892.

Donations.

- *Herbert (Edward James), Third Earl of Powis. Speeches, Articles, &c., with Selections from his Latin Compositions. Edited by his Lordship's Executors, the Hon. R. C. Herbert and Major-Gen. the Hon. W. H. Herbert. 8vo. Lond. 1892. AA. }
Sotheby (S. L.). Ramblings in the Elucidation of the Autograph of Milton. fol. Lond. 1861. 12.11 }
*Mathews (G. B.). Theory of Numbers. Part I. 8vo. Camb. 1892. 3.35.63 }
Hempel (Dr. Walther). Methods of Gas Analysis. Translated from the Second German Edition by L. M. Dennis. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 3.29.56 }
Lewis (Agnes S.). Life of the Rev. Samuel Savage Lewis.* 8vo. Camb. 1892. 11.27.14 }
*Greenhill (A. G.). The Applications of Elliptic Functions. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 3.35.62 }
*Bentley (R.). Works and Pamphlets by and upon Bentley, collected by H. R. Luard. 10 vols. 8vo. Q.12.13-22 }
containing: Vols. I.—III. Bentley's Works. edited by A. Dyce. 3 vols. Lond. 1836-38. Autograph letter of Dyce inserted in Vol. I. }
Vol. IV. R. Bentleyi Animadversiones in nonnulla hymnorum Callimachi loca, Callimachi Epigrammata et Fragmenta, recens. cum notis variorum R. Bentley (Ultrajecti, 1697).—Bentleyi Emendationes in Menandri et Philemonis Reliquias (Cantabrigiae, 1714).—R. Bentley, The Present State of Trinity College, Cambridge; a Letter to John, Bishop of Ely, published by a Gentleman of the Temple. Lond. 1710 }
Vol. V. Bentleyi Emendationes ad Ciceronis Tusculanas (Oxon. 1805).—Bentleyi Notae ineditae.—Annotationes Bentleyi in Lucretium (Oxon. 1818).—Bentleyi Curae novissimae ad Horatium.—Bentleyi Emendationes in Ovidium, in Silium Italicum, in L. Annaeum Senecam.—Nicandri Theriaca, graece, cum Emendationibus Bentleyi.—Bentleyi Emendationes in Aristophanem, in Aristophanis Plutum et Nubes.—Emendationes Bentleyi in Sophoclem, Theocritum, Bionem, Moschum, Nicandrum et Callimachum.—On Literary Coincidences }

DGNORS.

The Executors of the late
Earl of Powis,

Professor Mayor.

The Author.

Dr D. MacAlister.

The Authoress.

The Author.

Dr Sandys.

- Vol. VI. Bentleyi Critica Sacra, ed. A. A. Ellis. Camb. 1862.—Edw. Rud. Diary (1709-20), with several unpublished Letters of Dr. Bentley, edited by H. R. Luard. Cambridge, 1860.—Maehly (J.), Richard Bentley, eine Biographie mit einem Anhang Bentleyischer Anecdota zu Homer .. }
Vols. VII.—VIII. Bentley's Correspondence, edited by C. Wordsworth. 2 vols. Lond. 1842 }
Vols. IX.—X. Monk (J. H.). Life of Richard Bentley (1662-1742). 2 vols. Lond. 1833. Portrait }
Inserted in Vol. I. Autograph Letter respecting Bentley from J. E. B. Mayor* }
Royal Society of London. Catalogue of Scientific Papers (1874-83). Vol. IX. 4to. Lond. 1891. 3.42.9 }

Dr Sandys

Mr Larmor.

Additions.

- Acta Mathematica. Zeitschrift herausg. von G. Mittag-Leffler. 16 : 1-3. 4to. Stockholm, 1892.
Annual Register (The) for 1891. New Series. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 5.18.45.
Cambridge University Calendar for 1892-3. Reference Table
— Examination Papers. Michaelmas Term 1891 to Easter Term 1892. Vol. XXI. 4to. Camb. 1892. 6.4.21.
Cantor (Moritz). Vorlesungen über Geschichte der Mathematik. Iler Band. 2er Theil. 8vo. Leipzig, 1892.
Catalogue Général de la Librairie Française. Tome XII. (1886-90). 3e Fasc. 8vo. Paris, 1892.
Contributions towards a Dictionary of English Book Collectors. Part I. 8vo. Lond. 1892.
Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XXXI. (Kennett-Lambart). 8vo. Lond. 1892. 7.4.31.
Early English Text Society. Lydgate's Temple of Glas. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by J. Schick. (Extra Series, LX.) 8vo. Lond. 1891.
Mascart (E.). Traité d'Optique. Tome III. 1er Fasc. 8vo. Paris, 1892.
Merguet (H.). Lexicon zu den Schriften Cicero's. iier Teil. (Lief. 17-20). 12es Heft. 4to. Jena, 1892.
Philodemus. Volumina Rhetorica. Edidit Dr. S. Sudhaus. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1892.
Shelley (P. B.). Poetical Works. Edited with a Memoir by H. B. Forman. Vol. III. (Aldine). 8vo. Lond. 1892. 4.40.82.
Spencer (Herbert). The Principles of Ethics. Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 1.27.42.
Text and Studies. Edited by J. A. Robinson. Vol. II. No. 2, The Testament of Abraham by M. R. James. With an Appendix by W. E. Barnes. 8vo. Camb. 1892. Library Table.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

(*) Denotes the Members of the Committee. (+) Late Members of the Committee.

Small Capitals denote Subscribers for five years: the Term in which the Subscription ends is given in brackets.

†The Reverend CHARLES TAYLOR, D.D., *Master* (Easter 1892).

The Reverend PETER HAMNETT MASON, M.A., *President* (Easter 1896).

Fellows of the College and Masters of Arts:

†ABBOTT, Rev. E. A., D.D. (E. 1893)	†Bushell, Rev. W. D. Butterworth, J. H., LL.M.	Green, Rev. E. K. Green, G. E.
Acton, E. H.	†Caldecott, Rev. A.	GREENHILL, A. G. (E. 1894)
Adams, Prof. W. G., SC.D., F.R.S.	CALLIS, Rev. A. W. (E. 1895)	Greenstreet, W. J. Grenfell, J. S. G.
AGNEW, W. L. E. (M.'95)	CARPMAN, C. (E. 1892)	GWATKIN, Rev. T. (E. 1896)
ALLEN, F. J., M.B. (E.'95)	CARPMAN, E. (E.'95)	CLARK, H. G.
Andrews, E. C., B.C., M.B.	Chadwick, Rev. R.	CLARK, Prof. E. C., LL.D. (E. 1894)
ANSTICE, Rev. J. B. (E. 1897)	Chance, H. G.	†Hankin, E. H., B.A. Hanmer, Rev. H.
Anthony, E. A.	CLARK, Prof. E. C., LL.D. (E. 1894)	Harker, A.
Armitage, H. R.	Clarke, Rev. H. L.	HARKER, Rev. G. J. T. (M. 1894)
Atherton, Rev. E. E.	Cleave, Rev. P. R.	Harnett, Rev. F. R.
Babington, Prof. C. C., F.R.S.	Colson, Rev. Canon C.	Harrison, Rev. C. C.
Badham, W. A.	COLSON, F. H. (E. 1896)	HART, S. L., D.Sc. (E. 1896)
Bain, Rev. D.	Coombes, Rev. G. F.	Hartley, J., LL.D.
Baker, H. F.	COOPER, Rev. C. E. (E. 1896)	Hartley, Rev. T. P.
Barlow, Rev. H. T. E.	Courtney, Rt. Hon. L. H.	HASLAM, F. W. C. (E.'95)
†BARLOW, Rev. W. H. (E. 1894)	Covington, Rev. W.	†Heath, C. H.
BARNES, Rev. J. S. (E. 1891)	Cox, Rev. W. A.	HITLAND, W. R. (E.'92)
Barnicott, Rev. O. R., LL.M.	Creswell, Rev. S. F., F.R.A.S.	HENDERSON, T. (E.'92)
Bateman, Rev. J. F.	CRUICKSHANK, G. (E.'96)	Hereford, Right Rev. Lord Bishop of, D.D.
Bateson, W.	Cummings, Rev. C. E.	Herring, Rev. J.
Bayard, F. C.	CUNYNGHAME, H. H. S. (E. 1892)	Hibbert, H.
BAYLIS, PHILIP, LL.M. (E. 1896)	Darbishire, H. D.	Hicks, W. M., SC.D., F.R.S.
Beaumont, Rev. J. A.	Darlington, T.	†HIERN, W. P. (E. 1896)
Bennett, Rev. W. H.	Denton, Rev. Canon J.	HILARY, H. (E. 1895)
Besant, W. H., SC.D., F.R.S.	DIBDIN, L. T. (M. 1896)	HILL, Rev. E., F.G.S. (E. 1896)
†Bevan, Rev. H. E. J.	Eardley, W.	Hill, F. W.
Blows, S.	Evans, F. P., M.B., B.C.	Hilleary, F. E., LL.D.
Body, Rev. C. W. E.	Exeter, Very Rev. the Dean of	Hogg, R. W.
BONNEY, Rev. T. G., SC.D., B.D., F.G.S., F.S.A., F.R.S. (E. 1894)	FIELD, Rev. A. T. (E.'91)	Horton Smith, P., B.A.
†Bowling, Rev. E. W.	Fisher, E.	HUDDLESTON, W. H. (E. 1894)
Bradford, H. M.	FLETCHER, W. C. (E.'97)	†HUDSON, Prof. W. H. H., LL.M. (E. 1896)
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