



*May Term 1906.*

---

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

*(Continued from p. 208.)*

**T**HE first group of letters here printed refers to some lads of the name of Bunnington (the name also appears as Bonnington and Bonington), sons of Ralph Bunnington, of Barrowcote in Derbyshire. George Bunnington was admitted a Foundress Scholar of the College 6 November 1608, he took the degrees of B.A. 1611, and M.A. 1615. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 3 April 1612. It would appear that he had influential patrons: his claims being urged by the Countess of Shrewsbury, George Villiers, then Earl of Buckingham, subsequently Chancellor of the University, and others. John Panton who writes on Bunnington's behalf is probably the John Panton, of co. Denbigh, admitted to Lincoln's Inn 29 June 1594, at the request of Sir Thomas Egerton, Master of the Rolls. Panton it will be observed describes himself as cousin to Owen Gwynn, the Master, and also to John Williams, afterwards Lord Keeper. Ralph Bunnington refers to his cousin Mrs Carey, probably the wife of Valentine Carey, at this time Dean of St Paul's, afterwards Bishop of Exeter.

George Bunnington appears to have got into debt soon after obtaining his fellowship and died young. His expression of a praeter amongst the fellows and fellow commoners seems to point to some kind of collection on his behalf. On his death pressure was brought to bear on the College to elect a younger brother into the vacant fellowship. Ralph Bunnington claims to have had five sons at the University. The College and University records only yield two besides George. Henry Bunnington, who matriculated 15 December 1612, had been admitted a scholar of St John's 6 November 1612, he does not appear to have graduated. Ralph Bunnington of St John's took the degrees of B.A. 1617 and M.A. 1621 (when he signs his name Bonnington). It seems probable that this latter was the person on whose behalf influence was brought to bear on the College, as he is described as Sir Bunnington, the usual term at that time for a Bachelor of Arts. He was not a Scholar of the College, nor did he obtain the fellowship. A very sketchy pedigree of the Bonington family of Barrowcote was recorded by Dugdale in his Visitation of Derbyshire in 1663 (printed in *The Genealogist*, iii, 121). A John Bunnington of Barcotte, co. Derby, who was admitted to Gray's Inn 30 June 1609, was probably another member of the family.

Sir, I vnderstand by my cosin Williams, as well of your owne good affection towards George Bunnington my wiewes nephew and of your readines to pleasure him in a sute which he hath for a fellowship within your Colledge, as also of the like towards him of Mr Nelson, Mr Lane and others of the Colledge there. For the which, as I hould myself much behouldinge both to you and them, acknowledginge the same in some part to procede from you for my sake. So I do hereby (not having better meanes for the present to show my thankfulness) send vnto you these few lynes of my kynde and hearty thanks, desiringe by you to be commended to Mr Nelson and Mr Lane, and to make known vnto them my kynde acceptacion of this favour, and that I hope both you and they shall fynde (if occasion be offered)

that it is not conferred vpon an vngratefull person. Soe committing you to the protection of God, I rest

17 Martij, 1611

your very assured cosen

JO: PANTON.

*Addressed:* To the worshipful my very good cosen Mr Owen Gwynne, President of St John's Colledge in Cambridge, these.

Good Mr doctor Guin I haue euer beene beholding to your worshipp since I came to the Collidge. For at my first coming it pleased your worshipp to take me vnder your name. Since you haue beene a meanes to make me both scholler and fellowe, and manie other kindnesses I haue receaued from you, for the which I most humbly thank your worshipp. And nowe I am foarced to make my mone vnto your worshipp and, vlesse it please you to stand my freinde, I am vtterly vndone. My case is this and I besetche your worshipp to take pittie of me. I am treatcherously arrested here in London by a Chambridge man and am prisoner under the Kinges Martiall. My freindes are not able to releue me. My father and my freindes are willing that I should leaue my fellowship, and I will sende downe my resignation by the next carier, or when it shall please your worshipp to commaunde it. I am arrested for fourteene or fifteene powndes, but my charges and all will amounte to aboue twentie. I am verie desirouse to paye euerie man his owne and fortie powndes will cleare me from all the world for matters of debt. I doe humbly intreate your worshipp to grant me leaue to haue a preter amongst the fellowes and fellow commoners, I hope the moste of them will be kinde vnto me, if not all, and I would intreate your worshipp that that which my praeter shall want of fortie powndes may be made vp by vale or by what meanes it shall please your worshipp and the reuerent senjores. I besetch you consider the estate of a miserable man. I shall be bownde to praye you whilest I liue, and if it shall please God to inable me I will make satisfaction, and thus trusting vpon your worships fauor I reste

youres in all loue and dutie

GEORGE BUNNINGTON.

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull Mr doctor Guin, Master of Saint Johnes Collidge in Chambridge deliver these.

Right worshipfull Sir, Our great and good God hath not given to my sonne, George Bunnington, soe many dayes for his fellowshippe as your curteous and reverend selfe and Society were contented to doe. But by his rodd of correction (sharpe as sicknesse and death, yet coumfortable as his staffe) hath I hope by the space of some weekes and moneths prepared him for mercy, and nowe I hope received him to glory. His penitent confessions, conversions, his desires to pray and to be prayed for, and neerer his end, his ioye in the holy ghost, shewed by his chearefull lookes, pleasant tunes, and coumfortable speeches, unto his end and in his end, doe give vs good coumforte and assurance hereof. Indeede heretofore his faultes and errours have beene eminent and his vertues were not soe, howbeit I hope they were in some better measure then he made show of. Wherefore we doe resolve not to sorrowe overmuch as though we were without hope, but to coumforte ourselves with God's most holy pleasure, and with his eternall happiness in and by Christ (for such were his own sayings).

And nowe give me leave I pray you soe earnestly to entreate your charitable and favorable assistance for the succession of his place to his poore brother, as shall best beseeme your owne relligious curtesy and bounty, and as the misery of my nyne children all yet vnprovided for, and my much cumbered and distressed estate doth require. You shall make a father and a mother and tenne children bounde to pray for you. And if you doe it not I protest in the worde of truth I knowe not in the world what course to take with him and two or three more of his younger brethren. The which consideration I commende to your former generous and curteous dealing with him that gone is, and with his three other brethren (for I have founde you all have ever loved them all, and wished them well). Whereof although they have not made soe good use as they might, and should have done, yet shall I ever with dewe acknowledgment thereof commende your worthy selves, and all your affaires to God's blessed direction and protection, and so rest

At Barrowcoate	your worships poore freind
neere Derby this	already behouldinge for
10th of March 1617.	them, and ever to be commanded
	RALPH BUNNINGTON.

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull and reverend Doctour Gwin, Maister of St John's Colledge in Cambridge These.

A letter from the Countess of Shrewsbury.

After my hearty commendations. It is not many yeares past synce I commended vnto you the sonne of one Mr Bonnington, a darbyshyre gentleman, for a ffellowshipp in your Colledge, which itt pleased you to graunt me. Now I am gyven to understand that that Bonnington is dead, and that he hath a younger brother with you, of good towardnes and forwardnes in learning, who is capable of a ffellowship by the Statutes of your house. I shall therefore earnestly make the lyke request to you for the younger brother as I did for the elder, the rather for that I know his father is charged with many other children and not able to provyde for them. Assuring you that what favour you shall shew him att this my intreaty, I shall take in very kynde parte, and so remaine

From Broadstreete	your assured ffriend
in London	MA. SHREWSBURY.
this 17th of March 1617	

A Letter from the Lord of Buckingham.

After my hearty commendacions. Although it is not my custome, to make a request to any into whose affection I have not first by some act of myne made entrance, yet the lamentation of a ffather, afflicted with the losse of his sonne, hath forced my compassion beyond my custome, to recommede vnto [you] the suyte of this poore gentleman, who having lost one of his sonnes, who was ffellow of your house, and being overburdened with the charge of many other children, desyreth that another of his sonnes now student in your house, may be admitted and chosen into the place of his deceased brother. Wherevnto though I doubt not but your owne charitable inclination will sufficiently induce you, especially fynding the younge manne for his learning and good carriage worthy of the place, yet what favour you shall shew vnto him att this my request, I will not fayle readily to acknowledge, and will so rest

Att Hampton Courte	your verry loving ffriend
the 18 day of March,	G. BUCKINGHAM.
1617	

A Letter to the Earle of Buckingham in answer to the former.

Right Honourable, Whereas your Lordshipp compassionating the iust greif of a ffather afflicted with the loss of his sonne departed, and overburthened with the pressure of many other children, was pleased to recommend unto vs in his behalf a younger brother to succeed the former in his ffellowshipp. Wee could not but commiserate the gentleman's case and inclyne to favour his suyte, both for his own sake (being a man well esteemed) and much more for your Lordshipp's honourable recommendation, who may command anything within our compass. But another Countrey having precedency in the propriety before his, and suytors to urge it, we might nott passe them by, without violence to the ffoundacion and manifest breach of the composition. So as not being within our power to perform your lordshipp's request effectually in kynd, we conceyve good hope that out of your honourable disposition you wilbe pleased to excuse our proceedings. And in that hope we rest

St John's in  
Cambridge

your Lordshipp's moust bounden  
The Master and Seniors.

Memorandum, that because Sir Bonnington could not be pleased with this ffellowshipp, yet the Master and Seniors to shew their respect of his Lordshipp's letters, presently graunted vnto him the somme of 10*li.* out of the fyne money to continue him here at his studyes for a tyme.

Reverend Gentlemen, assisted with the Lord Marquesse Buckingham, the Earle of Arundell and other myne honorable good ffrends their letters and with my worshippfull and loving cosin Mrs Carey her faire intreaties and indeavours, I was this last yeare an humble and an erneste suitour unto you that my ffifth now distressed sone might succede his deceased brother in your charitable and lawfull favour. The which yet at that tyme it pleased you to deny mee. Whereupon hoping of your future favour and occasioned with the thronge of my manifold other businesses and occasions wherein I then laboured and still do, I ceased myne attendance at that tyme not knowing of any present benefitt you then intended him which since I am informed of, but as yet do not knowe of any thinge, or in what

sort or manner, it will please you to do anythinge for him. Now for so much as I do heare you are informed I should stay longer in Towne then indeed I did and are offended at it, I beseech you give mee leave in playnesse and uprightnesse to mention thus much for myne apologie. I humbly beseech God to blesse mee and myne from undutifulnesse towards our superiours, and from unthankfullnesse towards our benefactors, and no lesse do I pray agaynst insinuatinge basenesse and flatterie, and shall be verry sorry if I shall fall into any of these errours towards yourselves or any others. If therefore it shall please you to consider to do anythinge for my poore childe let it be a small thinge: myne or his obsequente towards you, if I do not also procure my worthie good freinds to give you answerable thankes. And if on the other side you shall thinke it may not stande with your good equitie and charitie to do somethinge for him, myne opinion must be subordinate to yours and I must rest

at Barrocoate  
this 19th of Aprill,  
1619.

your perplexed poore frend  
RALPHE BUNNINGTON.

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull the Maister and Seniors of St John's Colledge, Cambridge, these.

Right worshippfull Maister and reverend Seniors, about fourteen monethes after your election for my deceased sonne his ffellowshippe I was certyfied that you have given his poore brother (youre late competitour) tenne powndes; for the which I do verie respectivelie thanke you, as for a benefitte which you might have kept from me, and as for a benefitte which I shall never be able to requyte, and which hath done me so much pleasure as so much moneyes could do. Howbeit for that it pleased some of my honorable good ffrendes nowe of late to enquire what successe I had therein and I acquainted them not onelie with your present bountie but also with your future hopes wherewith it pleased you to comfort and encourage him. I do therefore most earnestlie intreat you to some such further worthie consideration as thereby their honorable request may be somewhat further satisfyed, and my distresse, and his, somewhat more relieved. I having brought up fyve sonnes at your Universitie and now onelie he doth continue in his studies, thother disposing themselves to other courses lesse to my

comfort. And as alreadye for these your former charitable  
favoures so shall I more and more remayne and ever be

at Barrocote                      your much bounden poore ffrend  
this vth of March                      RALPHE BUNNINGTON.  
1619.

*Addressed:* To the right worshippfull and lyke reverend  
Maister and Seniors of St John's Colledge, Cambridge, These.

The following letter from Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, and his Countess Mary, the builder of our Second Court, refers to the sons of Sir Randle Crewe, sometime Speaker of the House of Commons. The two sons were Clippesby Crewe, the eldest son and heir, who was admitted to Lincoln's Inn 29 May 1619, and John Crewe, the second son, who was admitted to Lincoln's Inn 28 October 1618 and was nominated barrister 22 June 1625. Neither of them graduated at Cambridge (see also *The Eagle* XIX, 529-531). The letter gives us a clue to the set of rooms occupied by two distinguished members of the College. It will be observed that the Earl and Countess ask that the young Crewes should have Dr Walkington's 'Tower Chamber.' Thomas Walkington was admitted a fellow of the College 26 March 1602. He published *The Optick Glass of Humors*, an odd book, considered by some to be a fore runner of Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*. Dr Farmer in his *Essay on the learning of Shakespeare* refers to this book as the probable source from which some of the incidents were drawn for Shylock's speech in justification of his cruelty (*Merchant of Venice* iv, 1). Now in 1608 Walkington printed at the University Press a Sermon (preached before the King) which he dedicated to the Right Honourable Lord Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, *from my chamber in St John's College, once graced with your honour's residence*.

Thomas Howard, second son of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, was born 24 August 1561, he became

Captain of a Man of War in 1584. The only set of rooms in College which at that time could be described as a Tower Chamber is the set over the Front Gate. Thomas Howard was a well known man; he fought against the Armada and commanded the expedition to the Azores in 1591. The latter event is for ever famous in naval history on account of the fight of Sir Richard Grenville in the *Revenge*. Readers of Tennyson will also remember *A Ballad of the Fleet*. Howard became first Earl of Suffolk and first Baron Howard de Walden. He was successively High Steward and Chancellor of the University. Letters from him to the College have appeared in previous instalments of these Notes. Two letters are printed here. John Dyke, the lad, on whose behalf he writes, was admitted a Scholar of the College 6 November 1622 and took the B.A. degree in 1626. The Earl's second letter may give us a clue to the name of the craftsman who executed the woodwork in the College Library.

Good Mr Doctor I have been informed that Mr Doctor Walkington who had the toure chambers in your Colledge is shortly to leave them and I have beene moved by my good fend Sir Randolph Crewe to intreat you that his sonnes who are shortly to come to that Colledge might be placed in the same chambers. Sir Randolph is one whom my wife and I much esteeme and affect and therefore what kindnes you shall shew vnto him or vnto his children eyther in this, or in any other care of them there, wee shall take the same as done the rather att this our earnest request and requite it by any meanes that may lye in our power. And so with our right hartye welwishing wee commit you to the protection of the Almightye; from Broadstreete this last of february 1615

your assured lovyng frendes  
GILB. SHREWSBURY,  
MA. SHREWSBURY.

*Addressed:* To my verie lovinge fend Mr Doctor Gwyn Master of St John's Colledge and Vicechancellor of the Vniuersitie of Cambridge deliver.

Good Mr doctor Gwinn, I am earnestly pressed by diuerse of my good ffrends to intreate your favour and kindenes towards John Dyke of Steeple Bumsted for a schollership of St. John's. The boy is presentlie to come to your house. And because he hath bene ever bred with Sir Thomas Brundish's oldest sonne, whoo likewise cometh presently to St John's to be a fellow-commoner there, which is the principall motive of my requeste vnto you being sollicitated by somme ffreindes whome I canne not deny, is the true cause of my importuninge you in this busines. And so now will I leave it to your kinde consideracion, and shall ever remaine

Audlyend, this  
6 of September 1622

your lovinge ffrend  
T. SUFFOLKE.

*Addressed:* To my lovinge good ffreind Mr doctor Gwyn Maister of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

Mr Doctor Gwin, I am glad to heare of the good providinge of your newe buildinge for your librarye, in that your woorkmen for the maine fframe thereof haue performed their partes well and well satisfied your expectations. For the inward woorke (I mean Joyners woorke) of deskes and shelves for the disposinge and placinge of your books (yf you be not already provided of such a one) I would willinglye commend a workman to you. It is one Mathewes that hath wrought all my wainscot wooike at Audleyend, and is indeed my servant. To whom though I wish well yet in this busines I shall rather aime at your good then his. For I know his sufficiencie to be such that he is able in that kinde to give you as good contente as anie other woorkman that you have imploied. I have allwaies reputed him (besides his sufficiency for skill) a man honest. And so desiringe your favor toward him (yf my desire be not vntimely in coming too late) I leave it to your good consideration, and with my hartly commendacions I bid you ffarewell and shall reste

Audleyend  
the last of June  
1624

your lovinge ffreind  
T. SUFFOLKE.

*Addressed:* To my lovinge good ffreind Mr Doctor Gwyn, Maister of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

The letters which follow refer to the education of a son of Sir Thomas Fairfax of Walton and Gilling in Yorkshire, afterwards first Viscount Fairfax of Emley, co Tipperary. He had two sons: Thomas the elder who was admitted to Lincoln's Inn 7 November 1616 probably after leaving Colledge; his second son Henry died 4 April 1650 aged 49, thus appearing to have been too young to enter the Colledge in 1614.

Good Sir, vnderstanding by my sonne your kindness vnto him not only dueringe the tyme of his last sickness. but since, allso your takinge him abrode into better ayre for his remedye; Which as it ingaigeth me more vnto you, so his giueinge me notice thereof (being for the present all he can afforde) putts me in hope he will not geiue you, or anyone hereafter, to repent you the favours you have afforded him. Allsoe lett me intreat thusfarre that you will sometyme make tryall of his increase in his studyes which may be cause of his greater diligence, beinge the onlye thing I ame at. In the meanetyme what he haith receiued from you shall ever be found in me, when you shall have occatyon to use me of which with my loue you maye take assurance. Soe restinge

Gilling, this  
10th of October.

your verye louinge ffreind  
THO: FAIRFAX

*Addressed:* To the right worshipful and his much respected good frind Mr doctor Gwinne, Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge be this delivered.

Right worshipfull, having many causes of discontinuance from our Colledge and other private occasions, I cannot regard your sonne in suche sort as either your bountye, or his disposition requires. For he deserues such a Tutor as will bestowe the moste of his time for his instruction onelye, which though I much desire, yet I cannot doe, by reason I intend not to be resident long in Cambridge, and I am lothe either to defraud him or deceiue you. Therefore I would advise you to write to Dr Gwinne our Master to provide for him a convenient Tutor that will make him a scholler. Who out of his generall care to all gentlemen of worthe, and out of some private respect

to him, will provide sufficiently for him. You need not doubt but that we have choise enoughe for learning, your discretion must be in findeing a man of gravity and spirit, for your sonne rather wants a rayne then a spurr. Nowe in case that my willingness to haue my puple removed may hinder some men from entertaineing of him, may it please you to accept this letter as a full testimonye of my resignation, by cause seeing I cannot performe so much to him as my place requires, I will never deceiue you, whose kindenes I must ever remember. With desire of all happines to yourself, your vertuous Lady, and all yours

28 Maij, 1614

your loving freind  
STEPHEN HAXBYE.

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull Sir Thomas ffairfax, knight, at Gilling Castle giue this.

---

Good Sir, The kindnes I found with you at the placeinge my sonne in your howse and hitherto made good vnto him, hath not onely engaged me in gratitude but also hath tied me in a far stronger bond of amitye, when fitt occasion shall offer itself, wherein I maye do yow anye the like good office. My greatest care hitherto hath ibeene, and still is, to breed my sonne a scholer, and his Tutor haueinge been with me I perceiued his occasions will not suffer him to followe him, in such sorte as he standeth need of, and my desire is in respecte he intendeth to be no residente much this Sommer, and not doubteing to finde as fitt bye your good meanes, I have thought it best to commend him to yourself, not intending hearin further to burthen yow, then that it would please yow to acknowledge him for your puple, or otherwise countenance him, whom he shall make choyse of for Tutor, being approued bye yow fitt for that purpose. This being as I hope of noe greate trouble to yow, shall be to me a verye great contente, for which I shall more then beholden rest alwayes

from Gillinge  
the 23 day of Maye

your very assured freind  
THO: FAIRFAX.

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull his much esteemed good freind Mr doctor Gwinne, Maister of St John's College in Cambridge. d.d.

Sir, it being far from an honest man's nature to be vnthankefull for anye or the least courtises receiued, how much more am I indebted vnto yow for that great loue and care yow showed my sonne, the time he stayed vnder your gouernmente, in the counselling him to follow his studyes and embrace virtuous discipline, which, his yeares being vncapable of, neglected. Yett one day I hope he will acknowledge his error, which proceeds from the heate of youth, and then reverence yow for your religious and graue admonition. Of which allreadye to me he hath confessed himselfe a hearer, but no diligent follower, and that but for the feare of yow it had been worse with him. Therefore in whatsoever my poore meanes may afford yow anye contente I shall euer be as readye to performe as befittes a freind so obliged. And soe with my hartye good will remembred, I reste allwayes

Gilling  
April 17

your very loueing freind  
THO: FAIRFAX.

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull his verye loueieg freind Mr doctor Guinn, Master of St John's College in Cambridge.

---

The following curious letter from Richard Tray seems to shew that elections to scholarships were sometimes the subject of private intrigue. Richard Tray was admitted a Billingsley Scholar of the College 6 November 1598, he took the degrees of B.A. 1600, M.A. 1604. The son referred to was probably the John Tray of St John's who matriculated 7 July 1625 and was B.A. 1628, M.A. 1632. On Richard Tray, the father, see *The Eagle* xxiv, 346-7. The Rector of 'Purley' (really Purleigh in Essex) was Thomas Horsemanden, admitted a fellow of the College 18 March 1596-7; he was instituted Vicar of Goudhurst, Kent, 12 November 1613, ceding this on being instituted Rector of Purleigh 3 June 1624, holding this latter living until his death in 1632. His brother 'Mr Daniell' was Daniel Horsemanden, admitted a fellow of the College 22 March 1604-5. He was for a short time Rector of Whipsnade, Beds., then Vicar of Goudhurst, and finally was insti-

tuted Rector of Ulcombe, Kent, 5 November 1627, he died in 1654. Doctor 'Sinnewes' was no doubt Dr Peter Senhouse, successively Dean of Gloucester and Bishop of Carlisle.

Right Woorshipfull Mr Doctor Gwin (craueinge pardon for my bouldnes) I haue thought it not impertinent to write a few lynes in confirmation of my former letters, or at least of some parte thereof, directed to your Woorshippe. On Wensday, the 19th of this instant October there came vnto mee (altogether vnexpected) the Rector of Purley. The day followinge wee went both together to Maidstone, where wee met with his brother Mr Daniell, vpon which accidental meetinge (hauinge a fitt occasion to feele their pulses) wee had some discourse about the ensuinge election. Both the Doctor and his brother tould mee that I must rest satisfied, for that they intended to bring in Lam this election, for a by-founders place, and that there was no Kentish man could receiue preferment in St John's vnles hee were his puple, and came in by his fauour. To whome I replied, that Henman who was not his puple got a Kentish place by the means of Mr Doctor Sinnewes, who answered that Doctor Sinnewes was faine to make him a freind, or else he could not haue preferred Henman. But this I take to be a meere vaunt, being assured that Doctor Sinnewe's credit was greater in St John's than his euer was or wilbee. If Mr Horsemanden should come to knowe of what I write, he would perhaps mallice me and crosse my sonne (which I hope shall not neede), but by the faith of a true harted St John's man this is the truth of our discourse. Sir I doubt not but I haue many good freindes of my ould acquaintance within the compas of our walls, but as I said in my last letter my trust for my sonnes aduancement restes only vpon your fauour and goodnes. If your woorshipp shalbee pleased to admit of my sonne before Lam I shall take it for the greatest curtesey and grace that euer I receiued from any liuinge man. I was a scholler of the house, whereas Lam's father neuer was, I am a minister, so is not hee. I pray publiquely and priuatly for the prosperitie of my Colledge, so doth not hee. I ventured both life and limes for the honour of my house, which he neuer did, neither was able to do. I haue fve sonnes to prouide for, hee as I take it hath only one, and to maintaine himselfe and that one, he hath well neere 200 *li*.

landes per annum. These thinges beeing well weighed (as I urged to the Doctor and his brother) I see no reason, but that my sonne may very well be excepted before the other. Good Mr Doctor lett me entreate you to declare your respect to my honourable freind the Bishoppe of Gloucester, and your fauor to mee, in the aduancement of my sonne, for the which his Lordshippe (I am assured) will not be vnthankfull, nor my selfe vngratefull. And so with my humble dutye and service remembered to your woorshipp and all the venerable society in St John's, I leaue you and them to the blessed protection of the Almightye, alwaies restinge

Bredherst  
this 25th  
of October 1625

your woorships poore suppliant  
at all times to bee commaunded  
RICHARD TRAY.

*Adressed:* To the right woorshipfull Master Doctor Gwin, Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge, these bee deliuered with speede.

Robert Goffe, the writer of the following letter, was probably the person of that name who took his B.A. from St John's in 1588. A John Goffe matriculated from St John's 13 December 1617 and was B.A. 1620, M.A. 1624, but from the dates this can hardly be the person whose degree was objected to by the Proctor.

Right worshipfull my humble duty remembered *etc.* Your readiness in giueing my sonne his grace in the Colledge (as a testimony of loue) did much reioyce me, but hearing this last 28th of February how the case standeth with my sonne and how still your loue aboundeth towardes him in this his extremity by sparing no paynes for the procuring his grace in the towne, maketh me so farr endebted vnto you, that I cannott in a few lynes expresse how much I take my selfe bounden vnto you. I am much greeved that occasion should be offered of stirres (as I heare there is) about his degree. I neuer suspected my sonne his caring to be such, as that itt should deserue so violent proceedinge of the Proctor against him. It is true he hath often bene blamed for misgouerning his purse when it found a supply, but neuer saw occasion for misgouerning his person. Neither euer heard I the least matter of any discommendacion in the



Country, but liued in as good credit and reputacion as any young man about the place where I dwelt. If his cariage hath bene so outragious in Cambridge as that it shall iustly deserue (to my perpetuall greefe and his vtter vndoing) this final disgrace, I shall curse the time that euer he came thither. But if they be but *iuuenilia delicta* or (as I rather gesse) suggested by informacion of some envious person, I may curse the man, the meanes of so greate molestacion. I heard by a fealow of Pembroke Hall, being in our partes, the 28th of February, that spies haue bene sent out and snares laid to entrap him. Your worship knows how easy a matter it is to finde a staffe to beate a dogg, especially of such as will seeke a knott in a rush, but I hope by your worships good meanes (though hitherto he hath endured disgrace) it shall goe better with him. I do protest the losse of more then 100*li.* would not goe so neere me as the losse of his degree, vpon the obteyning whereof I was and am resolu'd to kepe him and employ him in such a course as that your worship, with others that haue bene his friendes shall reioice that euer they haue bene the occasion of his good. Impute it not I pray you to arrogancy thus to presume vpon your loue, it is my true and euer most hearty affection towards you that enforceth me, yet craueing pardon for my presumption I committ your worship to the protection of th' Almighty.

Blachingdon, March: 2, 1617.

Your worships to be commanded

ROBERT GOFFE.

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull Doctor Guin, Master of St Johns's Colledge in Cambridge geue these.

---

George Gipps, the writer of the following letter, matriculated from St John's 13 December 1606, taking his degrees, B.A. 1610, M.A. 1614. He was collated to the Prebend of Wellington in Lichfield Cathedral 9 December 1623, ceding this for the Prebend of Freeford in the same cathedral, to which he was collated 3 December 1624. He compounded for First Fruits as Rector of St Andrew in Hertford 27 May 1624, ceding this on being appointed Rector of Ayleston in

Leicestershire, for which he compounded 3 June 1633. He appears to have been deprived of his Rectory and Prebend during the Commonwealth. The son and heir of Sir George Manners was John Manners, who in 1641 became eighth Earl of Rutland.

Right worshipfull may it please you to understande that since my discontinuance from our Colledge I haue continued to teach the sonns of Sir George Manners, whose father Sir John Manners (noe lesse admired then beloved in his countrie of Derbiesheire, being sonn to the first Earl of Rutland) was in his youth student in our Colledge. His Ladye likewise is neece to the widdowe Countesse of Shrosberrye whoe founded our newe Court. Whoe beinge resolu'd to send their sonn and heyre to the vniuersitye, are by my motion (as duty binds mee) desirous to haue him of our Colledge, as was his grandfather, Sir John, though Sir George himselfe was of Trynitye. Wherefore if you shall daigne to beare his name and procure him a convenient lodginge (with what furniture may be) for any reasonable yeerlye rent; my selfe comming with him, shall vndergoe the charge of tutoring him. And Sir George (as this his letter, I praesume, doth signifye) will count himselfe behouldinge to you, and bee redde vpon any occasion to requite this kindness. And however the Ladye Manners is not willinge to trouble her Aunte the Countesse of Shrosberrye in this small matter, yet I praesume that shee hearinge of his well placinge in this our Colledge will accepte of it soe well from you as I leaue it to your worship better to conceaue then I can expresse. Pardon (Right worshipfull) my seeminge presumption, however much courtesye is professed them from other Colledges, yet our Colledge, beinge my Foster Mother I am bould to hope som dependance on you the worthye Head and Master thereof. And so our comminge waytinge your pleasures answer I humblye take my leaue. May: 28, a<sup>o</sup> 1617.

Yours to command in most  
humble submission

GEORGE GIPPS.

*Addressed:* To the Right Worshipfull Mr Doctor Gwinn Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge, giue these.

The two letters which follow refer to two lads of the name of Marshall. The first, who did not get a fellowship, appears to be William Marshall, B.A. 1610, M.A. 1614, B.D. 1622. The younger, Robert Marshall, was B.A. 1622, M.A. 1626, B.D. 1634, he was admitted a fellow of the College 19 March 1623-4.

John Frecheville, son of Sir Peter Frechville, appears to have come to Cambridge from Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he matriculated 22 June 1621. He was twice M.P. for Derby, and was created Baron Frescheville of Staveley 16 March 1664.

Sir about Januarye last I was boulded to move you in the behalf of one Marshall for a felowship in your Colledge, at the request of Sir Peter Fretchwell, Knight, a deare friend to your Colledg, and myself: and I receyved your awnswer to my letter for which I hartelye thank you. I confess it to be true that it doth discourage your studentes, to see strawngers preferred before them, and yet I know that vpon speciall ocasioned sutes it hath benne often donne, and very recommendablye. I canne assure you that my Lord is carefullye earnest herein, as will more playnly appeare when he vnderstandes of a felowship voyde, fytting for him and to make him the more fyt for such a place, he is to be presentlye of your howse, and therein my Lord and his other friendes are very desyrous that you either take him, or place him, to your best contentment. Sir Peter deserves any kyndenes that your Colledg may do him: my Lord will take it very thankfullye of you, and myself will deserve it, yf by any meanes I may. The good breeding of a sonne is a very great matter to a carefull parent, which moves Sir Peter to be most earnest with his best friendes herin: and though he may fynde other many good Tutors for his sonne, yet this Sir Marshall hath bene and is maynteyned by him and so well contentes him in every respect as it will much trouble him to have any other. I wryte playnely as I think. And so with my hartiest commendaciones and thankes, for your manye favours I take my leave at Worsopp, this xxvij<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1614.

Your most assured friend

ROB. BOUTH.

This Marshall forbare to take his degree last yeare, that he might this yeare, take it in your Colledge.

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull Mr Dr Gwyn Mr of St Johnes Colledg in Cambridg, deliver.

Renereud Sir

Giue me leaue I beseetch you to put you in mynde of an ancient suyte wherein a worthy friend of yours and myne and an euer willdeseruinge member of St John's (by name Mr Robert Booth deceased) did for my sake right earnestly and effectually sollicite you in the behalfe of one Mr Marshall late student in your Colledge, and by the sayd Mr Boothe's meanes placed pupill under the now worthy President Mr Lane. By the concurrence of whose favourable intention with yours towards the sayd Mr Marshall I receaued more then probable hopes to haue prevailed ere this tyme, if death had not cutt him off before any fellowship fell vacant wherof he might be capable in respect of his Country the County of Derby. Now whereas I vnderstand that by the late death of one Mr Smelt of St Johns there is a fellowes place fallen voyde, vnto which some derbeshire man of your society is properly eligible I am occasioned to renew my former discontinued suite for another subiecte, namely Sir Marshall of the same house and brother to the foresayd Mr Marshall. That you would be pleased to conferre the same favour vpon this Bachelor which you intended to his brother had he liued to the like opportunity. ffor the meritt of his learning I leaue it to be censured by better iudgments then myne owne, only I hope that vpon tryall he will not be found in the best partes of humanity farr inferior to any of his contemporaries. As touching his conversation I dare engage my credit that it hath bene and ys without exception because I haue knowne him from his childhood, and brought him vpp in a manner wholly at myne owne charges as being the sonne of an honest pore Tenant of myne here at Staueley Woodthorp: and for his meritt towardes my selfe in particular he hath deserued soe well by the fidelity of his carefull attendance vpon my sonne John ffrechuilie, in both Vniuersities for these 4 yeares last past, as whatsoeuer good furtherance for his preferment he shall obtaine at my entreaty I shall esteeme it done to myselfe,

and labor by all possible meanes to requite it in what I may: as the pore scholler for his part, and all his other frendes shall rest perpetually obliged for soe great a benefitt. Thus leauing him with his humble suyte to your favourable regard I acknowledge myselfe your thankfull debtor in my sonnes behalfe for his good chamber in your Colledge, and with my best respectes saluting you I take leaue and will remaine

At your command in all frendly offices

PETR. FRECHEVILLE.

ffrom my house Staueley in

Derb: this 6th of October 1623.

Sir, I must desire you to accept of two Redd-deare Pyes at the best Venayson that our Country will afford, which you shall receaue with this lettre.

*Addressed:* To the Right worshipfull his Reverend and much respected friend Mr Doctor Gwynn Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

Neither the Colledge, nor the University records seem to contain anything as to John Cage or his brother. Nor does the name of Cage appear as a member of Merton Colledge in Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*.

Good Mr Doctor Gwin, I haue a brother whoe nowe these two yeares well nighe hath been a student in the Vniuersity of Oxford, in Myrton Cholledge, and at this instant I am very desirous (for causes known vnto my selfe) that he should be of your Vniuersity of Cambridge, and of your Colledge, and the rather because I my selfe was of the same Colledge, and of your acquaintance there, and therefore hearin doe presume of your fauour and loue to my brother. Sir I would haue him in ffellowes commons, and my desire is that that tyme which he hath spent in Oxford might not be lost, but that the same stil might be continued for retayninge of the Seniority in Cambridge, as also that he might haue a good and convenient chamber, and that you would be pleased to make choyce of a tutor for him, there hath on Mr Beeston been commended vnto me, but I am a stranger vnto him, and therefore wholly and solelye I leaue the choyce of his tutor vnto yourself. Sir the fauour you shall shewe vnto my brother I shall accept as done vnto my owne

sonne and answerably therevnto will acknowledge my selfe beholdinge vnto you, and likewise wilbe ready to make requitall for this your loue and fauoure, in anythinge that shalbe in my power, and thus beinge very kindly commended vnto you I cease and rest your very louinge freinde

Stowe the 24th  
of January 1612.

JOHN CAGE.

*Addressed:* To the Right Worshipfull Mr doctor Gwin, Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge bee these letters delivered.

We conclude with three documents of a later date and different kind.

The first is a letter from Thomas Chalenor who had been appointed Headmaster of Shrewsbury School by the Colledge. He was ejected during Commonwealth times, but lost no time after the Restoration in claiming his place again. He was duly reinstated.

The second has no address or endorsement, but appears to refer to proceedings under the Conventicle Act, under which all meetings of more than five persons for any religious worship, but that of the Common Prayer, were punishable by fine, imprisonment, or transportation. Toft the 'town' mentioned is no doubt the village of that name near Cambridge.

The last appears to be some undergradnate exercise which seems to owe its preservation to the fact that some Bursar used the blank leaf to draw out a rough draft of an account for the year 1703-4. The loyalty of the poem is unimpeachable, but its survival to the present day is an accident.

Right worshipfull and much honoured Gentlemen

I humbly crave your leave to answer the informacions given in to you by the Maior of Shrewsbury, and some Aldermen siding with him, against my claime to the Head Schoolmaster's place in Salop. I doe not wonder to see a Chauncery Bill stuffed with untrue suggestions, which neverthesse will not

sway righteous Judges to passe sentence before the defendant speaks for himself. The men which ejected me had no authoritie or right to displace a Schoolmaster, or meddle with the Schoole, neither was the breach of any schoole ordinance layd to my charge, it was only my eminent Loialtie for the King (which his enemies called delinquency) which caused me to be thrown out of my house, plundered, sequestered, imprisoned, and troubled with a vexatious suite in Chauncery for 6 yeares space. I confesse the 6th Ordinance doth prohibite a Schoolmaster to take vpon him the charge and care of the ministry, whereby his service in the Schoole should be hindered. I acknowledge I preached some tymes, which was never interpreted or obiected as taking the charge of the ministry many of the Schoolmasters, since the foundeing the Schoole have bin preachers. What I did was so far from hindring the Schoole that I am able to prove it was in better condicion whilst I taught, not only then under Mr Piggot, but then in any time before. I have the bookes of yearly admissions since the year 1562, by which this truth will appear. If I had forfeited my place by preaching it is vpon incorrigiblenes after three Admonicions, which I never had, not one, as you may please to read in the 14th ordinance. Where as they further suggest my obligacion to continue at Newport, I confesse the dutie and respect owing to my worthy patron may prevaile far with me, yet I never made promise to him, but with reservacions and excepcons about my endeavour to repossesse myself of my place in Shrewsbury, confer'd vpon me by your worthy society at the earnest entreaty of the Townsmen. The reason why the Maior and these Aldermen sollicite against me, I may surmise to be a spice of their former hatred to the King and his true frendes. I can prove that they have exceedingly wronged the foundation by sending one another the publike moneys, and disposing thereof as they pleased contrary to the Schoole statutes, enlarging the salary of Mr Piggot, who was none of your electing, but a creature of Mackworth's, the King's mortal enemy, who also as Captain bore armes against his majesty, when he went to Worcester, who hath dilapidated the credit of the Schoole. I humbly pray you, worthy and reverend Sirs, do not go against the grant of your worthy predecessors nor interpose in a Case, which by a Mandamus out of the King's Bench is to be heard in Court the first day of the next Terme, but vouchsafe to owne

me as the creature of your College, who shall ever be ambitious to approve myself

Newport  
July 25-60

your most humble and  
thankfull servant  
THO: CHALONER.

*Addressed:* These for the right worshipfull and Reverend Doctor Tuckney, Master of St John's Colledge, and the worthy Seniors in that Society, in Cambridge.

These are to certifie that I, Stephen Perry, received a warrant for Toft graunted to me the 25th of June 1670 by Sir Thomas Slater. On the day following I went to Toft, and hearing that there was a meeting in John Waites his house there, Simon Priest being with me, takeing the cunstable with us we went thither, and found onely fower persons there, by and by while we were there, came in John Waites and the speaker, but perceiving that we were there, they went to William Eversden's house in the same towne. After that we had parted with the cunstable (having charg'd him to search the suspected places, which he did not) we went aside, and after that return'd again towards night. Hearing that there was a meeting in William Eversden's house, we sought for the cunstable and church wardens but could not find any one of them. We came to the house of the said William Eversden and knock't severall times, none answering; after that we had continued a long time knocking, he came to the door himselfe, whome we requiring to open his door (having seen through a casement a companie rising up) he refused, saying that we were a couple of rogues come to rob his house, and then returned into his house, in the mean while we saw the number of 15 persons conveyed out of a back-doore, afterward he came and opened his door and bid us come in, then we show'd him our authority, which while he read we charged assistance of 3 neighbours, but they refused (their names we being strangers to the towne did not know). The day following I alone went to Sir Thomas Slater who (I makeing my complaint to him, relating to him all the passage at Toft) tooke the warrant of me, and I requiring a conviction of the persons, telling him that Simon Priest, who lives within 2 or 3 doors from his house would be ready. Then Sir Thomas Slater said he was not at

leisure. The next day I went to him, then alsoe he made answer that he was busie, then the next, being the 29th, I went to him again, takeing Edward Walls and Richard Billops along with me to wisse, and then he bid us come in to the roome next to his office, and when he understood what we came about, he said he was not at leisure. Afterward I alone went to his house about 6 or 7 times, and his servants told me that he was gone to looke after his harvest. Afterward I and Simon Priest went together, and he bid us goe to Dr Ead's house and said he would come to us, as he did, and swore us there in Dr Ead's hall. When he had swore us, he bid us come to his house and he would give us a warrant of distresse for the conviction. Afterward I alone went to his house the next day and he (as his servants said) was not within, but left word with his servant to bid (if we should enquire for him) that we should come to him on Munday after the Friday that I was there. Then I went on Munday and spoke with him desiring a warrant of distresse and he said it was too late, the three months were expired. After this seeing the conviction did not proceed, the aforesaid William Eversden went to Mr Bryan Kitchinman, being an attourney (whose daughter Dorothy Kitchinman hath been taken in a meeting, always a neglecter of Divine Service) he himself an encourager of the ffanaticks to trouble us. Who graunted him a writ to arrest us. Hence Simon Priest and I were arrested and soe forc'd to stand tryall. Hence alsoe we are like to be undone by it unlesse we shall be back'd out from above. (Daniel Low, Edward Bullein, Thomas Brand, Edward Richardson)

Whom and whose I serve  
to the utmost of my endeavours

Cambridge.

STEPHEN PERRY.

*Upon the Happy Restauration of  
King Charles the Second.*

(1)

Tis done at last, the mighty work is done;  
The noble race is run.  
The wish't for Hero bravely comes,  
See how the gen'rous Troops advance,  
Their horses, mind 'em how they prance  
Hark, the Trumpets sprightly sound, the Thunder of the Drums.

(2)

With what a Grace they march along,  
Amid the wondring Throng!  
O welcome, happy, blest surprize!  
A Triumph without ere a fight  
The crowd, how eagerly they drink th' amazing sight,  
And scarce can satisfy, or scarce believe their eyes.

(3)

None, sure, can grudge the Honor of this day:  
Alass! 'twas purchas'd very dear:  
For, be the sun now ne're so clear  
Many a black storm did usher in this May.  
Be thou my witness, rugged Main.  
Thy swelling Billows loudly spoke their pain,  
They spoke their great Concern and Care,  
For that sacred troubled Breast,  
Which came 'mongst them to seek for Rest,  
Yet could not find it there.

(4)

Speak for me Boscobel, auspicious shade,  
Speak, for thou knew'st all his fears,  
Conscious thou wast of all his cares,  
When thy thick Boughs his Royal Court he made.  
Blest be that Tree, and blest the Hand,  
Which planted there a blessing to the Land.  
For 'tis to that dark shade we owe  
Whate're has shone so brightly since;  
A Civic Crown did there prepare his Brow  
To wear a Diadem more worthy such a Prince.

WRIGHT, Senior.

R. F. S.

(To be continued).



## THE COMMEMORATION SERMON.

BY

THE REV J. M. WILSON, D.D.

CANON OF WORCESTER.

ECCLESIASTICUS xlv. 9. *Some there be which have no memorial.*

**O**UR service to-day is the "Commemoration of Benefactors": and a sermon on such an occasion may take many different forms. Usually, I suppose, and rightly, it is historical.

The preacher calls up before you some forgotten benefactor to the College of the long past centuries, and makes him live before you: and such historical sketches are of much more than mere antiquarian interest. They help, along with our ancient buildings, our dress, and such fragments as survive of the gracious and dignified customs of the past, to place our lives in due perspective, as links in the long chain, stages in the ceaseless evolution, as we might more truly call them, of that greater unity in which we merge ourselves, our college. They reveal to us our roots in the distant past: they remind us of what we owe to the past. They may serve to kindle our aspirations to repay that debt, in the only way we can.

But I possess no such special historical knowledge, living and working as all my life I have done, not in the learned leisure of a University, but in the work of great schools and great cities: and therefore I intend this morning to think with you, and speak to you, of our own little selves; and not of any of the great names of the past which we can call our own.

We will think of the drops that compose this stream of college life which goes on century after century, preserving its identity, though every drop in the stream changes.

I believe it was a saying of Thackeray that "history ought to be familiar rather than heroic": and I suppose the saying means that since history is studied in order that, by knowing how we have become what we are, we may also know how to become what we wish to be, we should specially study those homely regions of history in which the actors and actions affect us most, and in which we shall have our best opportunities of affecting others. In those regions most of the figures are individually obscure; they are familiar, not heroic; but in the aggregate they affect us profoundly. Most of us must be destined to be individually obscure; but our lives are not therefore historically unimportant. Perhaps we do not sufficiently recognise the obligations that lie upon the small and the unknown—upon the men of one talent, of whom our Lord spoke.

Let me give an illustration. We look up at stars on a clear moonless night, and could perhaps count some 2000 or 3000 stars at the most, and they send us light. Any one who has lived in the country knows the difference between the Egyptian darkness of a night clouded and moonless, and that of a night bright with stars.

But astronomers know that the light does not come in any large proportion from the few stars we see, but from the countless myriads we do not see; from the myriads and millions too faint to be seen individually by our eyes, revealed only by the light-gathering telescope and the patient camera.

So it is in the history of this College. Only the stars of the first few magnitudes in history are individualised and recorded in its star catalogues, as we may call them, our Dictionaries of National Biography or College Annals; but it is from the aggregate of the

countless obscure and nameless multitudes that most of the light comes.

It is just over 50 years since I came up as an undergraduate to this College, and sat in the ranks of freshmen in the old chapel. A generation before that time my father was Fellow of this College, and his friends went back another generation. Together my father's memories and mine covered the nineteenth century. All, or nearly all, of whom I heard from him as a boy have passed into oblivion: possibly the names of Wood and Hymers still survive: nearly all whom I knew as an undergraduate and Fellow are as unknown to you as I am; but none the less they have left something of themselves and their personality in this College. The College is the same, but it has incorporated their spiritual presence. The drops have all changed, the stream is the same. *Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.* There is a continuity of life, a mystic individuality, in such a College as this, that incorporates the cloud of witnesses, the spirit of the past, that draws the old to the young, and to some extent draws the young, I hope, to the old. It makes us all feel on such an occasion as this, that we belong to something greater than ourselves, to which our loyalty and our love are due; a College whose honour we will hold dear; one whose best teaching and tone and influence we will do what we can to understand, to seize, to enrich, and to perpetuate.

Now this is in a special degree the work of the rank and file of our body, of the obscure, of men like the generations I have spoken of, men who a century or half a century hence will be individually forgotten. To preserve the best traditions of this College is the common work of us all. Of those traditions as they were delivered to me as a boy 60 years ago, before I came up—as they were delivered to my father in the same way 90 years ago, and have not, I trust, wholly died out, the most prominent in my memory are (1)

the watchful care and considerate help, the true elder-brotherliness shown by Fellows and bachelors to undergraduates. This was a great power for good in the College in my father's time and mine. I will not refrain from mentioning the great personal kindness and stimulus, going infinitely beyond College obligations, that I and many others received from such men as Atlay and Rigg, from John and Joseph Mayor, from Roby and Gorst, who were all my seniors in the College, most of whom happily still are in full and active life. Such men were "benefactors" to the College. Let us this day thank God for them all, and emulate them. (2) The College feeling which lasted long after men had gone down, and inspired men to welcome and befriend a Johnian anywhere and everywhere, and to see in him a brother. Certainly I have witnessed many proofs, and I hope my generation has given some, that this tradition was strong in my time. And (3) the tradition of respect for industrious poverty. No man should be at a social disadvantage because he is poor, and has not been at a public school. It is manners, not money, that make men; and where there were modesty and good manners, industry and ability, plain living and high thinking, such men used to be welcome in the best society of the College. May they always be so!

And there was another tradition; not quite so easy to define. The sight of our Chapel at the early service to-day assures me that it has not grown weaker by time. I mean the tradition of reverence, of religious faith. We talked of course of everything in heaven and earth, as I hope you do to-day. We read our Coleridge and Mill, our Herbert Spencer and Comte, our Maurice and Carlyle, our Shelley and Tennyson, as you read the current and most stimulating thought of to-day. Everything was intellectually an open question; but somewhere at the back of our minds was the conviction that the truth, the permanent expression of reality, must be sought on the

old evangelical lines of faith and piety, and not in the neglect or negation of them. I recall the hours of talk, and still look back on them as the most formative and fruitful hours in the three golden undergraduate years; I have forgotten all my mathematics, and much of my scholarship, but I have not forgotten the real education of College life, the talk, the endless talk with contemporaries. It seems to me as I look back, that we felt instinctively that in the long historical process of growth and development of the human mind and conscience, which we were beginning to realise, the continuous preference of a religious interpretation of the world, and the continuous rejection of thoughts inconsistent with that interpretation, had resulted in the formation of a body of substantial truth which had a justification far deeper than can be expressed by any one thinker of any one age. *Securus judicat orbis*. The attacks, however seemingly unanswerable, were not *in pari materiâ*: they were only syllogisms of the intellect, attempting to deal with the slowly acquired results of the conscience and experience of ages. They were clever, but not convincing, not final.

I am sure that one of the noblest traditions of this College fifty years ago was its atmosphere of reverence. An article in an early number of *The Eagle* on our College Chapel, written by one of my friends and fellow editors, the outcome of talk, illustrates the general tone. Of course then, as now, upholders of faith were by some regarded as prejudiced. Prejudice, it was said, I remember, coloured our medium of vision, and obscured the truth. It is a remark that has often been made since. Illustrations are often misleading as arguments. It may be that prejudice is only another name for the faculty by which the continuity of growth of the race is preserved, the means by which the inheritance of each age is transmitted purified to the next; the faculty by which the intuitions of individual genius are incorporated into the pre-existing mass of human knowledge and feeling; the

sturdy stem of the tree which embodies the product of every leaf that has grown on its branches.

I have unconsciously glided into a defence of prejudice. Readers of Burke will remember his words:—"Many of our men of speculation instead of exploding general principles are employing their sagacity to discover the latent wisdom which prevails in them."

I think this sentiment of Burke was, and I hope it still is, the traditional bias of mind in our College. If prejudice is the name of the attitude of mind by which continuity is preserved, prejudice has a high value in the spiritual life of a college or nation. There is, as Renan said, a moral sap in the ancient faith, a *sève morale dans la vieille croyance*.

Your generation owes a debt to both the great and the small—if in the eyes of God there be great or small—of the past. And the only way to repay it is to repay it to the present and to the future; to pass it on is the way to shew gratitude for a benefit. The voice of a "Commemoration of Benefactors" should be to stimulate every one of us to be benefactors, and that not to this College only, but to our Church and country. Both cry aloud for help. Help forward everywhere those ends for which this College was founded, and for which our Lady Margaret is on her knees in our College Hall.

For good or ill this College will, during this and coming centuries, contribute its quota of power, light, and life to the Church and the Commonwealth; and our commemoration bids us see to it that here, up in College, our life is generous and pure, and self-restrained and thoughtful, lived in reverence and in faith, in the fear of God and in brotherly love, that so our contribution to the life of the nation may be worthy of that for which this afternoon I shall invite your prayers in the University pulpit:—"the ancient and religious foundation of St. John's College." We have reaped, and are reaping, how abundantly! of the harvest of the past. Let us also sow, and sow good seed, and sow abundantly,



that others may reap. I have reminded you of the obscure and unknown benefactors whom we commemorate this day; and I call on you also to be benefactors in your turn, even if you also should be obscure and unknown to the generations that shall come. Lift up your eyes and look on the fields, and enter on the work God sets before you, here and in the great world: do not let the seed sown by others be unharvested, or any fields lie fallow and unsown. Be content to be obscure if only you are not mean; unknown if not ignoble. Then you too will be benefactors, faithful in your generation to the traditions and aim of this ancient foundation, and faithful to our Master in heaven.



## MAXEN'S DREAM.

*A Legend of the Conquest of Britain.*

1

It fell that Maxen Caesar on a day  
 Rode to the hunt, and round about him sped  
 A gallant company in fair array:  
 And many a helm'd and many a crown'd head  
 Glitter'd among the thick-leaved boughs of May:  
 Their flaunting banners to the breeze were spread,  
 Their cries and joyful echo fill'd the vale  
 And to the seas and mountains told the tale.

2

Now when the sun had reach'd the middle sky  
 A languor came on Maxen and he slept,  
 Where a broad river roll'd its billows by,  
 And bees a slumbrous murmur round him kept,  
 Where ancient oaks held their great branches high  
 And all the bolder light did intercept:  
 But bees and river, oaks and light did fade  
 From Maxen as he slumber'd in the glade.

3

Near him stood many a page and many a guard,  
 Withholding from strange eyes the purple vest  
 And those embroider'd eagles which declared  
 Unto his world the Lord of East and West:  
 Some hung their shields upon the boughs and scared  
 The bright-eyed squirrel from its ivied nest,  
 Some doff'd the plum'd helmet from their brows,  
 But spoke no word lest Caesar should arouse.

4

Then in his sleep a vision on him came:

He dream'd that on a wingéd steed he rode  
By a river, and the river was that same

By which he slept, and far before him glow'd  
The mountains bathéd in the morning flame,

But all was dark below and nothing show'd  
Save those great rosy peaks in heaven, and he  
Let loose the rein towards them eagerly.

5

Onward he went; the cool and stagnant air  
Gave way before him; valley, hill and stream,  
Hamlet and town and city, all that there

He met, dissolved behind him, yet did seem  
To own a shadowy presence; for they were

The fragments and the phantoms of a dream,  
When time stands still, or rather that we see  
In dreams through time into eternity.

6

He came upon the mountains and he pass'd,

For now their crests in richer sunlight shone:

The magic lay to westward: o'er a vast

And wealthy land the steed was pressing on;  
And as he rode a dreaming gaze he cast

On tilth and field and rivers many a one,  
Till at the last the Ocean near him lay

And a great city in the morning grey.

7

A castle there was buiided on the shore

With many-colour'd towers and flashing stone;

A harbour stretch'd beneath whose water bore

A fleet unnumber'd; yet one ship alone

All her white-straining canvas round her wore,

And from her deck a bridge was lightly thrown

Unto the quay, and so with sails uncurl'd

She seem'd the ferry to another world.

8

Down by the towers and to the waterside

He came and up on to the ship he rode:  
The bridge was parted, forward now they glide,

Sway the huge seas in undulations broad,  
And 'fore the prow the spraying waves divide,

And many a light eddy mark'd their road,  
Until another land before them rose,

Wrapt in white mist and lit by dawning-glows.

9

O'er this new land did Maxen pass—a land

Of valleys throng'd by downward-rushing rills,  
Wild cliff and echoing plain and haunted strand

Where mermaids twine their necklet of sea-shells  
And sing sweet murmurs on the sea-worn sand,

Of lakes that sleep for ever mid the hills,  
And dark oak-forests carpeted with leaves

Where every autumn a new texture weaves.

10

So Maxen came o'er many a rugged steep

And many a desolate mountain clothed in mist,  
And saw before him a new water leap

And break in foam, and on that shore he wist  
An ancient castle that long watch did keep

Over a bourg whose walls the wavelets kiss'd;  
And barring the horizon lay an isle

Where altars flamed and voices spoke the while.

11

He enter'd in the town, the keep, the hall:

All there was quiet and now it seem'd midday;  
Shield, sword and banner hung upon the wall,

There at the chessboard two strong youths did play  
And near them sat an ancient man and tall,

And from a golden rod he filed away  
Shaping new chessmen, and beside him there

A maiden watch'd him from an ivory chair.

12

Her beauty charm'd the hall, her eyes were bright  
 With softest lustre and her fairest face  
 Had put off mortal blemish: turning light  
 She glanced, she met the Emperor's tranced gaze,  
 And rose she blush'd at first and then the white  
 Return'd and did the ebbing red erase;  
 And as she blush'd and as she paled, surprise  
 And love with all his wonder fill'd her eyes.

13

And Maxen's eyes upon her eyes were chain'd:  
 She look'd, she rose, and though no word was said,  
 Yet all seem'd known; again her cheeks were stain'd,  
 His arms about her neck he threw and led  
 Her to the double throne—for so 'twas feign'd  
 Now in the dream; but ere 'twas perfected,  
 Sword, shield and banner clashing rang around  
 And the sweet vision vanish'd with the sound.

14

A sad man was the Emperor as he woke,  
 Untouch'd, unloved, beneath the ilex shade,  
 And saw the clanging shields whose jarring broke  
 The web of sleep so gloriously made,  
 As sudden-changing music at one stroke  
 Hides the eternal passion it betray'd.  
 He mounted, turn'd his horse's head for home,  
 And with his wondering vassals pass'd to Rome,

15

And all men marvell'd, governors and kings,  
 To see the bitter sorrow of their lord,  
 That like a fever'd sickness cut the strings  
 Of life and could but life-in-death afford;  
 For him the Hours moved not their heavy wings,  
 For him made Day and Night the same award;  
 Only in straying dreams he joy'd to live,  
 To taste again that vision fugitive.

16

Then to him spake a youth who served him well,  
 Page of his chamber, but a king in Rome:  
 "O Lord of mine, what wizard cast a spell  
 "Upon you in the hunt and made you come  
 "Disconsolate, rapt in dreams, and miserable  
 "Into this City and imperial Dome?  
 "Tell but your need: a thousand waiting stand  
 "With life and limb to work your least command."

17

To whom the Emperor: "Little profits me  
 "To be the first of earthly princes now,  
 "For Love and Pain who kindred spirits be  
 "Spare not the diadem-encircled brow.  
 "But hear—O that it were reality!—  
 "My visionary tale—" Then follow'd how  
 He journey'd, look'd upon the maiden's eyes,  
 And woke beneath the bare Italian skies.

18

Then answer'd him the youth: "Lord, oft in dreams  
 "A truth appears to waking eyes unseen,  
 "Though cloy'd with vagrant rumours, idle themes:  
 "What will be mingles there with what has been;  
 "We join the greater world and wider streams  
 "Of life enfold us and a light serene.  
 "O let us seek the vision waking, find,  
 "If that we may, those wonders of the mind.

19

"But take my counsel: from the ilex-dell  
 "Let some start forth and me among them go,  
 "And follow in your track o'er alp and fell  
 "And that broad wealthy land that lay below,  
 "And reach the shore and cross the ocean-swell.—  
 "Who knows what profit, what success may grow  
 "From our emprise?" The Emperor heard and smiled,  
 And from the palace soon the envoys filed.

20

They spurr'd apace, they reach'd the ilex-wood,  
 They pass'd beneath the Alps' eternal snows,  
 Over Provence and Aquitane they rode,  
 And to Bordeaux they came: the castle rose  
 With many-colour'd towers; and soon they stood  
 Watching the curv'd land its grasp unclose.  
 So they before the wind sail'd speedily  
 While round about them moved the restless sea.

21

In Dyved did they land and once again  
 Follow'd their Master's dream-ventured quest:  
 Upon their brows the herald-sleeves were plain,  
 In many a chieftain's hall they took their rest,  
 Until they saw the towers of Abersain  
 Jewel the plain of Arvon to the West  
 And then the narrow seas and then the shore  
 Of Mona where the smoke rose evermore.

22

Then each one turn'd to other and he said,  
 "Lo, here the land our Master saw, the town  
 "Where that dream-maiden dwells so fancy-wed!"  
 Into the bourg they rid and vaulted down,  
 Then hasten'd to the hall, and there they read  
 The vision, for to greet the guests unknown  
 The chessplayers rose, the ancient sire was there,  
 The maiden watch'd him from her ivory chair.

23

And he their leader raised his hand and cried,  
 "Hail, Empress of the Romans, hail, beloved  
 "Best of all maidens in the world so wide!  
 "We bring the Emperor's greeting, we have roved  
 "O'er many a land and o'er the sea's broad tide  
 "To find that wondrous beauty, which so moved  
 "The heart of Caesar that no joy is known  
 "To him unless thou deign'st to share his throne."

24

But Helen from her seat spoke haughtily:  
 "Ha, sirs, what message is it that ye bring?  
 "Nay, he that woos me, let him come to me!  
 "Unsought I wed nor emperor nor king,  
 "No, not a god. But let him cross the sea!  
 "He is no lover with so faint a wing.  
 "And if my dream be true—" Quick silence came,  
 But brow and cheek and bosom were aflame.

25

Her answer'd the glad envoy bowing low:  
 "O lady, swift the foot and strong the steed  
 "Of those who on so dear an errand go.  
 "Tonight we linger here, tomorrow speed  
 "Till Maxen Caesar may your answer know.  
 "His words we gave you, but himself in deed  
 "O'er land and water, hill and dale will come  
 "To lead so fair a conquest back to Rome.

26

He ended; and they welcome had that night,  
 And on the morn retraced hotfoot their way,  
 Wishing the wings of swallows for their flight,  
 Stinting each halt and sick at each delay.  
 They sail'd, they galopp'd on in weary plight,  
 And as their horses fail'd new mounts took they  
 And faster rode, until before them shine  
 Hills temple-crown'd and Caesar's Palatine.

27

Their tale was heard, and soon the summons went  
 From every gate, and soon the march was made  
 On the great roads that spann'd a continent:  
 The Emperor's self the eager files array'd,  
 And ever in the van he pitch'd his tent,  
 And rode untired from dawn to even-shade.  
 Thus over Gaul he came, and on the coast  
 Of Britain landed with a mighty host.

28

Long task it were to sing of all his toils,  
 Of marches, battles, sieges, charge and rout,  
 Of stealth that fear'd the moonlight, sudden foils,  
 And forest ambush, fierce assault and shout,  
 Of camps and cities sack'd and victor-spoils,  
 Of all the tides of Fortune in and out,  
 When the grim legions stood at bay and when  
 They follow'd in the chase o'er heath and fen.

29

So like a flood they raged from sea to sea,  
 Till all the isle of Britain own'd him lord  
 And king and chieftain held of him in fee  
 Or bit the dust beneath his conquering sword:  
 Or some who bent no tributary knee  
 Into the western isles in exile pour'd:  
 Then o'er the wild waste hills his way was ta'en  
 To Arvon and the hold of Abersain.

30

From Snowdon he beheld them, and he spurr'd  
 Unto the castle with his wondering train:  
 To him 'twas half familiar, as a bird  
 Returning in the springtime finds again  
 Familiar woods by wonted breezes stir'd  
 As if in no new lands her path had lain.  
 His followers stay'd without, and he alone  
 Trod tense with hope the ringing threshold-stone.

31

And those young warriors stood and that old sire,  
 Eudav, arose and near him rose the maid,  
 And as in dreams he saw his dream'd desire,  
 And as the Moon o'er brimming seas display'd  
 Hides in the trembling waves her silver fire,  
 Yielding she sank into his arms and laid  
 Her light hand on his breast; and thus was done  
 His wooing, thus was Helen Lluythoc won.



## EPITOME OF A CAMBRIDGE BREAKFAST.

ORDERED at 8

It comes in at 8.10,  
 And the guests of the fête  
 Are awakening then.

By a quarter past 8  
 It is colder and drier,  
 While the guests of the fête  
 Put on their attire.

By 8.30 the toast  
 Is as hard as a bone,  
 But no sign of the host,  
 And the guests are but one.

By 9 the whole number  
 At length have arrived,  
 And mine host of sweet slumber  
 Is quickly deprived.

At 9.10 the party  
 All sit down to brekker,  
 And keep at 9.30  
 A nine o'clock lekker.

A. Y. C.



## CHRONICON DE LANERCOST.

**C**HRONICON DE LANERCOST is the title given by tradition to a manuscript in the Cottonian Collection, which was printed for the Bannatyne Club in 1839. It contains what we may call an olla podrida of English and Scottish history from A.D. 1201 to 1346, prominence being given in either case to the Border districts; and the whole is flavoured, so to speak, with incidental anecdotes, episodes from contemporary continental history, and occasional pieces of monkish Latin verse,—those rhyming hexameters which sound so strange and quaint to those of us who have been taught to climb Parnassus by a severer route. The book has a peculiar charm of its own, and apart from its historical value it throws much light upon medieval ways of life and modes of thought: sometimes we can almost imagine that we are listening to the shrewd, credulous, enthusiastic, and intensely patriotic scribe who compiled the work; we can almost hear the modulations of his voice as he relates some miraculous occurrence, which must be true because it redounds to the credit of his favourite saint, or stirs our pulses by describing a battle in the most sonorous language at his command.

Probably, however, we are listening to several voices: the work is evidently a compilation, but here and there the compiler has forgotten to remove a personal reference left by one of his predecessors, of whom the earliest must have been living about A.D. 1200, while another appears to have flourished during the latter half of the thirteenth century; a different

hand is traceable during Edward the Second's reign, and the writer of the closing pages differs from the rest both in style and spirit. But whatever be the number of writers, none has left so much as his name, and even the true title of the Chronicle is uncertain. Lanercost is a place in north-east Cumberland, where a priory of Augustinian Canons was founded in 1169: the church and some of the conventual buildings still remain, and form one of the fairest medieval relics that the North of England possesses,—a fabric of warm red sandstone, set by a little river in a green and smiling dale; but the connection of the Chronicle with Lanercost is only traditional, and we cannot say definitely that either the compiler, or any of the writers from whom he borrowed, was a Canon of the House. Much, if not all, of the work must have been produced by a friar of the Minorite order: a particular enthusiasm for St Francis pervades the first part of the Chronicle, and there is some reference to the order in the second part, which seems to have been largely written by one who was more of an historian and less of a gossip than his predecessors. The Minorite friars had a house at Berwick and several establishments in Scotland, but in all probability the place where the bulk of the Chronicle was compiled was their friary at Carlisle: that city was the capital of the West Marches and politically the most important town in the northern counties; and the guest-houses of its monasteries must have been among the busiest news agencies in the kingdom.

However, let us glance through the volume which contains this notable work. It is written in medieval Latin and (at any rate in the earlier part) excites our envy by occasional lapses in grammar: we too in the days of our youth have sometimes put an accusative after a preposition which has a traditional right to be followed by the ablative case, but our early manuscripts are not among the treasures of the British Museum. Medieval Latin is a curious and in some respects a

fascinating study, and on the whole it was a very handy language, capable of indefinite expansion by the simple process of latinizing English terms: it may lack the finer lights and shades which the classical scholar loves, but it served our ancestors well; it conveyed their lands and made their wills and contracts, conferred upon them titles of honour or charters of privilege, and even admitted them to sanctuary when they had slain their private foes. It was even a capable instrument in the hands of the medieval humorist: at least one of our authors seems to have been fond of verbal antitheses and epigrammatic expressions, and even to have felt no shame in making a downright pun. In describing a naval victory won by the English in 1217, he records the losses of the vanquished, and adds that their funeral rites were performed by the fishes (*quorum obsequia pisces persecuti sunt*). Elsewhere he describes a French knight as "*Faukes re et nomine*,"—Fox by nature and Fox by name; and in speaking of the defeat of the Norwegians at Largs in 1266, he says contemptuously that they were better fishers than fighters (*plus artis habentes piscandi quam pugnandi*).

The record begins with 'impious Johannes' and the murder of Arthur, concerning which the Chronicler tells a curious story.

"Just as Saul plotted against David and tried to pin him to the wall with a spear, so John, while he was at supper, bade the lad stand beside him in a narrow space between the table and the hearth, hoping to stab him secretly with a pen-knife and throw his body into the fire; but the spirit of innocence that was in the boy gave him a premonition of the plot, and he escaped with a scorching."

However, John was only temporarily defeated. One evening he set out for a walk, taking Arthur as his esquire, and with them went William de Vepount, Lord of Westmoreland, and a certain miller: the party took a boat and put out to sea, and as soon as they were out

of sight of land, the young prince was thrown overboard.

The earlier part of the Chronicle is replete with marvels, and especially with accounts of miracles which resulted in the conversion or destruction of a sinner. Perhaps the quaintest of all is the story of the Butterfly Bishop, which occurs under the year 1216.

"Peter de Roches, Bishop of Winchester, was a vain and worldly prelate, as has too often been the case with our Bishops. One day, according to his usual custom, he summoned his huntsmen and entered the forest belonging to his see to hunt, when he ought to have got his enjoyment by comforting the souls committed to his charge. However, as they beat the forest for game, the party became separated: presently the Bishop entered an open glade, and saw before him a new and handsome building where no building had existed before. Peter was struck with its elegance, wondered who could have built such a place, and rode forward to inspect it; and as he drew near, attendants dressed in splendid liveries came out to meet him, and urgently invited him to come to dinner with the King, who was expecting him. Peter hesitated, and tried to excuse himself on the ground that he was not dressed in a proper episcopal dining-costume (*se habitum pro episcopali discubitu aptum non habere*), but the attendants produced suitable apparel: Peter was arrayed in it and conducted, bowing courteously, into the presence of the unknown King in the great hall: there he was seated at his host's right hand and a magnificent feast was served.

"However, his wits were not so dulled as to prevent him asking the King who he was and whence he had come, and the King answered that he was Arthur, once lord of the whole realm of Britain. Peter was delighted, and proceeded to ask the King whether he was saved: and on receiving a favourable answer he was ready with another question.

"Who, sire," he said, "will believe me, if I say that today I have seen and spoken with King Arthur?"

"Shut your right hand," said the King, and the Bishop obeyed. "Now open it," Arthur continued, and as he did so, a butterfly flew from his palm.

"All through your life," said the King, "you shall have this memorial of me. At whatever season of the year you wish to see an insect of this kind, do as you did just now and you shall have one."

"This proof of the story became a matter of such notoriety that people would often ask for a butterfly by way of a blessing, and Peter got the name of the Butterfly Bishop. What lesson the soul of Arthur wished to inculcate by the marvel, let him consider who is better able to guess than I am (*perpendat qui melius conijcere potest.*)"

The following story occurs under the year 1244, and points a less obscure moral.

"In Norfolk there lived a simple countryman who had several sons, and amongst them was a boy named William, to whom, as a mark of special affection, his father gave a pig, in order that he might go out into the world and seek his fortune. The lad left his native land and travelled to France, with the proceeds of the sale of the pig in his purse, and there he prospered well, married a widow of good family, and rose to a position of wealth and honour. But lest prosperity should corrupt him, he constructed a private chamber, which even his wife was not allowed to enter; to this he would occasionally retire, and he always returned from it with tears in his eyes. Naturally the practice excited the curiosity of his friends, who pestered him till he consented to show them this secret reminder of his former poverty. The chamber contained a picture of a pig, with a boy holding it by a string; and above the pair were these words in English:—

"Wille Gris, Wille Gris,

Thinche twat you was, and qwat you es!"

Under the year 1289 mention is made of the capture of Tripoli in Syria by the Saracens, and the writer adds

the story of the pious fraud by which the nun Luceta saved herself from an infidel's harem; she pretended that she knew a charm (*verba carminis virtuosi*) which conferred invulnerability, persuaded her captor to prove it on her own neck, and so died with the Ave Maria on her lips. A few pages later we get an account of Bovo de Clare, *solemnis nomine sed non conversatione*, who held the living of Simondburn, then worth seventy marks, and would not even keep the church clean, but squandered his money on a magnificent carriage which he presented to the Queen Dowager of France: this vehicle, which was of ivory, with fittings of silver to the smallest nail, and harness of gold and silk, cost three pounds sterling—*sed scandalo mille milium*.

It is only natural that a large part of the Chronicle should treat of the relations between England and Scotland during the stormy period which followed Edward the First's claim to feudal supremacy over the northern kingdom, and whether the writer was an Augustinian of Lanercost or a Minorite of Carlisle, he must have seen and suffered many of the evils that he records; for the former place was more than once plundered, and the latter more than once besieged. The first part of the Chronicle closes with a lament for the death of "that renowned and excellent King, brave and warlike throughout his life and in all things strenuous and distinguished, the lord Edward, son of King Henry, who for wisdom and daring leaves not his like among Christian princes"; and the second part opens ominously with an apt allusion to the story of Rehoboam. The pitiful history of the second Edward's reign is chronicled at considerable length, possibly by the pen of a single writer, who expressly states that he got his account of Bannockburn from a trustworthy informant who saw the battle. In tone he differs both from the scribe who wrote the account of Wallace's incursions and from the writer who heaps so much abuse on David in 1346: nowhere does he indulge in violent language



against Robert Bruce or the Scottish invaders of his time, and the fact that he appends to his account of Bannockburn verses of a strongly anti-English character is enough to convict him of being a pro-Scot. Perhaps the true explanation is that he was merely cautious: he lived in difficult times, and to have been captured by the Scots with a violently anti-Scottish chronicle in his possession might have led to unpleasant results.

However, this second part, whoever wrote it, contains many interesting and exciting stories. The two great fortress-towns of the English Marches were Carlisle and Berwick, and during this period each sustained a siege not unworthy of mention. In December 1312 the Scots attempted to surprise Berwick by a night attack: they had prepared rope ladders (our chronicler appears never to have seen such things before, and he describes them minutely) fitted with iron hooks, which they hoisted on very long spears and tried to attach to the parapet of the wall; but when no more than two ladders were in place, a dog began to bark and roused the garrison, thus saving Berwick as the Capitol was saved by the famous geese. The town was betrayed to the Scots in 1318.

In July 1315 Carlisle sustained a ten days' siege, of which our chronicler gives so detailed an account as to make it probable that he was then in the city. Robert Bruce directed the siege in person, and the attack was pressed with extraordinary vigour, but the defenders were no less energetic and sent forth such a shower of missiles that the Scots were forced to ask one another whether they bred stones in Carlisle. On the fifth day the enemy erected a balista and battered the Caldew Gate, but only succeeded in killing one man: the garrison had seven or eight similar machines, besides others called Springalds, which shot long javelins, and they seem to have used them with good effect. The Scots next constructed a 'berefrai', or moveable wooden tower, high enough to overlook the wall, but the carpenters of Carlisle raised a wooden superstructure at

the menaced point, and eventually the 'berefrai' stuck fast in the mud. Escalade was tried and failed, and an attempt to undermine the wall fared no better: on the ninth day of the siege a general assault was delivered and repulsed; on the tenth, while the main body attacked on the east, James Douglas, with a small number of picked men, attempted to scale the walls on the west side, where the fortifications were higher and less strongly guarded, but he was driven off with some loss, and on the following day the siege was raised.

We read much in these pages of the unpopularity of Edward II, and we find one curious and pathetic instance of its effect on a disordered brain. About Midsummer 1318 a certain mean and obscure man came to Oxford, entered the King's manor there, and laid claim to the throne of England, saying that he was the true son and heir of the late King, and that the then reigning Edward was not of the blood royal; and this he offered to prove by single combat. The event caused a great stir in the University, and some foolish persons supported the pretender, mainly because the King was so far inferior in character to his father: from his youth up he had, according to popular report, privately devoted himself to rowing and driving, to digging pits and roofing houses, to blacksmith's work, and to other frivolous pursuits, unworthy of a king's son.

The King, who was at Northampton, sent for the man, and in mockery addressed him as his brother, but the pretender indignantly denied the relationship and repeated his challenge; whereupon he was committed to prison, and a few days later he was brought to trial before the King's Seneschal. He confessed that his name was John of Poudersham, and after receiving sentence of drawing, hanging, and burning, he proved his insanity by telling an extraordinary story of a spirit which had appeared to him, first in dreams and afterwards visibly, and had promised in return for his homage to make him King of England; he was to go

to Oxford with a dog, a cock, and a cat, and the spirit had undertaken to win him the favour of the people because the King was so unpopular. "So the evil spirit deceived me," is the last wail of the poor lunatic, "and lo! I die a shameful death."

Not less pathetic is the story of Andrew de Harcla, with whom our chronicler must have been personally acquainted. Harcla was Sheriff of Carlisle and a knight of energy and reputation: at a time when the King was in grave peril, he had raised the forces of Cumberland and Westmoreland, marched to Boroughbridge, near Ripon, and there defeated and captured the Earl of Lancaster, the leader of the King's enemies; and for this service he had been created Earl of Carlisle.

But the promotion was an empty honour so long as the Scottish incursions continued, and the King could neither rule nor defend his kingdom: "he was cowardly and unfortunate in war," says our chronicler, "and as he had fled in Scotland, so he was the first to fly in England." Worse still,—the root of the whole matter was the claim to feudal supremacy over Scotland, and the King was passively allowing half his kingdom to be ruined for the sake of a shadowy and unprofitable right. In his despair Harcla paid a private visit to Bruce, and arranged terms of peace on his own responsibility, in spite of the fact that the Scottish king and nation were under an Interdict; it was agreed that the parties should support one another against all who refused to accept the treaty, that Scotland should be recognised as an independent Kingdom, and that if Edward assented within a year, Bruce was to found a monastery in Scotland for the spiritual benefit of those who had fallen in the war, pay Edward 40,000 silver marks in the next ten years, and marry his heir male to an English princess.

Harcla returned to Carlisle, summoned an informal parliament of Cumberland, and persuaded or compelled its members to accept the treaty. The report of these

proceedings was received with joy by the lower classes of the North of England, but the King, of course, was furious; Harcla was declared a traitor, and Anthony de Lucy was commissioned to effect his arrest by stratagem. De Lucy travelled to Carlisle with three knights, four esquires, and a few servants, the whole party being secretly armed, and entered the castle at a time when most of Harcla's supporters were absent: they found the Earl quietly dictating letters in the great hall, drew forth their weapons, and bade their victim yield or defend himself. Harcla was unarmed, and he could only choose the former alternative: a shout of "Treason!" was raised by his attendants, and the porter attempted to shut the inner gate and trap the arresters, but they cut him down, and the bewildered garrison surrendered without further resistance.

Harcla was shrived by four different confessors,—possibly our chronicler was one of them,—and all acquitted him of intentional treason, but the law took no heed of their opinion. Six days after his arrest he was tried, or rather sentenced without trial, "first to be deprived of his earldom by the taking away of the sword which the king had given him, and degraded from knighthood by the striking off of his gilt spurs, then to be drawn through the city to the gallows at Harraby and there hanged, and afterwards to be beheaded, disembowelled, and quartered."

"And so," says the Chronicle, "with an unmoved countenance and a fearless mind he went his way to suffer all these passions. As he was being drawn through the city, he kept his hands clasped in prayer and his eyes fixed on the heavens; beneath the gallows he bore himself calmly and bravely, and made an earnest speech in explanation of the motives which induced him to make the treaty with the Scots; and so he underwent the judgments passed upon him."

Poor man! In less than six years the King who degraded and slew him was himself deposed and slain.

and the third Edward had made peace with Scotland on terms less favourable than Harcla had arranged: the feudal claims were abandoned, and David Bruce, aged four, married Edward's sister, Joan of the Tower, aged seven; but no mention is made of the 40,000 marks.

However, before that event happened, we catch a glimpse of the boy king (he was then fifteen) making his first campaign against a Scottish force under James Douglas, which had ensconced itself in Stanhope Park, the Bishop of Durham's great hunting preserve. With much labour Edward contrived to place a part of his army between the Scots and Scotland, but during the night before his intended attack they slipped out of the trap, and the young King shed tears of vexation.

This episode marks the close of the long period of disaster and suffering which had all but ruined the North of England. Robert Bruce died in 1329, and was succeeded by his son David; but presently Edward Baliol appeared on the scene, and his offer to hold the kingdom of Edward as his feudal lord brought on another protracted war, concerning which the Chronicle has more to say than we can recount. David passed through many vicissitudes, and when the war between England and France enabled him to expel his rival, he recovered his kingdom only to lose his liberty. Early in October, 1346, he invaded England by one of his father's favourite routes, despoiled Lanercost and Hexham, and presently encamped in the Prior of Durham's park of Beaurepair, now Bearpark, whence his followers harried the surrounding country. It is here that we discover that the pen has changed hands, and we cannot but admire the chronicler's intimate knowledge of the Old Testament and the Apocrypha: he likens the Scottish King to Ahab, Antiochus, Nebuchadnezzar, Ahitophel, and Jabin; of the English leaders, the Archbishop of York is Mattathias and Sir Henry Percy Judas Maccabaeus.

However, the English army was gathering at

Auckland under Sir Henry Percy, Sir Ralph Neville, and the Archbishop of York, and on the 17th of October David was defeated and taken prisoner on the Red Hills beside Durham, in the battle which usually bears the name of Neville's Cross. Nor was the Archbishop the only ecclesiastic who took his place in the fighting line.

"There was another bishop," says our chronicler, "of the Minorite order, who by way of benediction exhorted the English to fight manfully and not to spare the Scots; and when he encountered the enemy, he imposed penance and gave them absolution with a club."

We are tempted to imagine that this nameless bishop was no other than the chronicler himself, and certainly his description of the battle tallies with the confused impression of uproar and carnage which must have been produced on an inexperienced warrior by a medieval action.

"Then trumpets sounded, shields clashed, arrows flew, spears pierced, stricken men shrieked, squadrons shouted, heads were shattered, many alas! were thrown to earth, and so about the hour of vespers the conflict ceased, the Scots fled, our men slew them, and (praise and honour to the Most High!) the English had the victory."

R. H. F.



## IRISH WISDOM:

*i.e. Wisdom from the Eyrie*

- AUGUR: One who bored the Ancients with Prophecy.
- ALCOHOL: A liquid good for preserving almost anything but secrets.
- BACKBITER: A Mosquito.
- CHAMPAGNE: The stuff that makes the world go round.
- CORSET: From Fr. Corps=shape, and sec=rough—Rough on Shape.
- DACHSHUND: A low-down dog.
- EAGLE: The crest of a Christian College, presumably chosen on account of its being a bird of pray...(what! what! Ed.)
- FEINT: A pugilist's bluff.
- FAINT: A woman's bluff.
- GALLON: From Fr. Galonner: to make tight. (Note: One is sufficient.)
- HUG: A roundabout way of showing affection.
- KISS: An indescribable something that is of no value to anyone, but is much prized by the right two (interruption caused by death of one of the Eaglets)
- !.....!.....!.....!.....!.....!.....!

- LAUNDRY: A place where clothes are mangled.
- MENAGERIE: From Fr. Melange=a mixture: And Ger. riechen=to smell—Hence a mixture of smells.
- NONCONDUCTOR: The driver of the "Yellow Peril."
- OAR: A popular device for catching crabs.
- POLICEMAN: A never present help in time of trouble.
- QUORUM: A clumsy individual all Ayes and Noes seldom at hand when needed.
- RELIGION: A cloak used by some people in this world who will be warm enough without one in the next.
- SINNER: A stupid person who gets found out.
- TONGUE: An unruly member frequently put out, yet an artist who is a hard worker at the palate and is a great wag among women.
- UNION: A house divided against itself.
- VIRTUE: A quality often associated with intelligence but rarely with beauty (Chorus of "Shame" from the Eaglets).
- WOMAN: An aspiring creature whose political sphere is often flattened at the polls.
- YEAR: A period originally including 365 days, now 325 as the other 40 are Lent (Another Eaglet expires).
- ZEALOT: One who loves morality so well that he will commit crime to maintain it.
- [That's all. EDD.]



Among New Zealanders and North American Indians the sun is a great beast, which the hunters trapped and thrashed with cudgels. His blood is used in some New Zealand incantations, and, according to an Egyptian myth, was kneaded into clay at the making of man.

It is interesting to meet here in this primitive form, the modern fact that the sun is indispensable to life, and is accountable for man's physical existence.

The moon is supposed to be inhabited by a man who was banished there for gathering sticks on the Sabbath. The fable is founded on some verses in the book of Numbers xv. 32-36, but there is no mention of the moon. In Germany, however, the story is more complete. A man carrying sticks on Sunday is met by a stranger who questions him on his impious deed. He replies: "Sunday on earth or Monday in heaven, it is all the same to me." "Then bear your burden for ever," retorted the stranger, "As you value not Sunday on earth, yours shall be a perpetual Moon-day in heaven, and there you shall stand for eternity a warning to all Sabbath breakers!" The tale is old, for the full moon is known by Germans as a "faggot."

Scandinavian mythology has it that Mani, the moon, stole two children, Hjuki and Bil, who were carrying water in a bucket suspended on a pole between them; in this position they were placed in the moon where they could be seen from earth. It is easy to see in these two names the Jack and Jill of the nursery rhyme, with this further significance that as the moon waned Jack disappeared and was later followed by Jill.

Such beliefs in the origin of the sun and moon as we have observed are not yet altogether things of the past; and even to this day children are told that thunder is literally the voice of God.

If instead of inventing an origin it is possible to adopt a story the process of which would not make an unbecoming solution of the problem, man has no hesitation in adopting it. Again, uneducated people

find it hard to hold an idea apart from some particular reality that they are acquainted with; they must attach it to something that it may be intelligible to them. If this were not the case we should have in a man's mind two things incompatible with primitive human characteristics: a problem without a solution, and an idea unattached to a reality.

A story of some cruel or arrogant deed, probably of pure invention, comes to be exclusively connected with the name of some well known man who would be likely to do such a thing or be of such a kind.

To many people it is an historical fact that in 1307 the Swiss tyrant Gessler hung his hat on a pole for all to bow to; that because he disobeyed this command, William Tell had to put his skill to the most cruel test. We read that if the boy had suffered instead of the apple, Tell would have taken the tyrant's life with a second shot to atone for the death of his son.

The root of this story appears in almost all mythologies, and the stories are so alike as to make it unnecessary to repeat any of them here; we have our English version in the ballad of William of Cloudsley. To find it in so many different places is sufficient to prove that the story is a myth adapted to a likely person and generally believed to have actually happened at the date mentioned.

The story of Antichrist, which finds its origin in scripture as the personification of impiety and wickedness, is fulfilled at different stages in history; in rulers and other prominent men, of which Nero and Diocletian are only examples; whose wild savagery people could account for in no other way. There are a sufficient number of instances to prove that, following on the advice of scripture, men were on the look out for the Antichrist which should surely come, and were ready to believe that it was even then already in the world. They would narrow down to their own age the truths of all ages.

Few of the stories of events which we believe to have happened can claim any originality in that respect. Some people have a greater admiration for Shakespeare because they think that he invented the plots of those plays of his which were not historical; whereas it is known that he drew many of them from Boccaccio and Straparola. But even the Italians did not invent them. King Lear did not originate with Geoffrey of Monmouth, but comes from an early Indian fable.

We are told as a fact that William the Conqueror on landing in Britain slipped, and kissed the earth, saying he had come to greet and claim his own. The same story is told of Napoleon in Egypt and of Iunius Brutus on returning from the oracle, which shows that rather than being an amazing coincidence it is just embellishment of the historian or biographer to indicate an idea which would otherwise be difficult to convey.

The fatality of numbers has already played a great part in human conception of the superhuman. To anyone but a mathematician, some of the results are so surprising that it is no wonder superstitions hang round them.

Seven is a sacred number: there are seven days in the week, the earth sleeps through seven months, and this latter alone is accountable for a whole crowd of superstitions, amongst which the seven sleepers of Ephesus is well known, and others give fanciful versions of the same idea.

Each number appears to have a characteristic virtue as in the system of Pythagoras.

Ever since the time when the supper attended by Christ and his disciples was followed by such disastrous events, people of reputable sanity attribute to the number thirteen the power of inflicting the last penalty on one or more of such a fated number sitting down to eat together. Two or three instances are enough to prove the validity of this to anyone whose mind is bent on the question whether through fear or expect-

tation. It is an undisputed fact that if we imagine a thing a few times we quickly believe it: more quickly, if we feel strongly about it. As in the case of walking under a ladder or looking at the new moon through glass, the times that disaster follows the party of thirteen are more noticed than the times that it does not.

In Scotland alone these customs could be multiplied a hundredfold. So long as the course of nature is regular, nothing disastrous may be expected, but bad luck is called into being by anything that interrupts the even tenor of its way. Anything "uncanny" is looked upon with misgivings as the precursor of troubles. Many a Highlander would as soon allow a crowing hen to live after committing such an offence, as wish ill luck to a newly married couple at the head of a procession which he meets, by refusing to avail himself of the opportunity they are expected to give him of drinking their health.

All nations at some stage in their existence have held a superstitious belief in dreams, which in most cases are supposed to prophesy some impending event. If they are nothing more than coincident with the events they are said to have prophesied, as such they are extremely remarkable, but definite conclusions with regard to them are almost impossible, partly on account of the complex nature of the dream and partly because of the difficulty in foretelling the nature of the trouble ahead. We may venture to say however that no one in our time has been saved from disaster because he previously dreamed of its approach.

The foregoing superstitions have been handed down to us as things to be believed, but since our knowledge of some of them is greater than the knowledge of those who believed them, we can analyse their character and discover on what weakness of the human mind they depended. Instances may be collected to support either side of the question; and at the present time men who

profess to have the peculiar gift of interpretation easily capture the uneducated popular mind by a few lucky guesses, a little vagueness, and the indispensable assistance given them by the remarkable credulity of people in anything mysterious.

We inherit from preceding ages both superstition and belief, more belief than superstition; for what they surely believed, exists now in a large measure only in fable; and what they held in a vague superstitious manner has very often proved to be the unchangeable truth, veiled by ignorant interpretation, progressing in revelation according to the additional knowledge brought to bear on it by each successive age. An element of truth underlies every superstition, and it is difficult always to discover how much of their own mythology the ancients really believed, but the fact of their stories being handed down to us as their beliefs is enough at any rate to prove that they saw an element of truth which they could preserve in no other way.

Considerable belief was placed, in different forms, in the inter-relation between men and stars, and particular constellations are definitely accounted for. According to the Greek myth the seven stars of the Pleiad were once seven maidens, daughters of the Giant Atlas. Six of them had Gods for lovers, but the seventh had only an earthly wooer. When they were all changed into stars, the seventh hid her light for shame.

Since it appears from comparative mythology that the framework of many stories among different primitive people is the same, and as in some cases the actual story appears in two nations quite distinct from one another, so we may expect to find among the primitive men of modern times the roots of many of our own beliefs which have come down to us from our own primitive state. The aborigines of Australia account for the lost Pleiad also by a fanciful tale.

The Red Indian and Australian will account for nearly every bird or beast in existence by some myth

which tells that the animal was once a man or woman, and was changed by divine interference. The heavenly bodies are traced to just the same sort of origin; and from this fact we get the explanation of their extraordinary names.

Astrology, which still maintains a degree of popularity, is based on the opinion that the star under which a man is born determines his character and fate; and the character of the star is mainly deducted from the nature of the animal it originally was. In this connection it is interesting to remember that on two occasions Wordsworth uses the figure of a star to refer to a man's life. In his Ode on the Intimations of Immortality:

'The Soul that rises with us our life's star;  
again, in the Ode to Milton,

'Thy Soul was like a star and dwelt apart;'

The whole idea of the Ode on Immortality is a survival of one of the earliest beliefs, although it probably never attained the clearness of thought with which Wordsworth declares it.

Perhaps the strangest story of stars having been men and women is in the "Pax" of Aristophanes, where Trygaens, who has just returned from a journey to heaven, points out the star into which a man who had lately died had been transformed. This idea is found among Eskimos and Persians; nor must we overlook the belief of modern German folklore which says 'when a child dies, God makes a new star.'

It may be a long way from the rude notions of savages to our present knowledge, but the fact that the heavenly bodies are intelligences, and are capable of following the commands of their creator, is not so antiquated as to be without the support of modern times.

Numerous psalms contain verses calling on the sun, moon, and stars to praise their maker and to show forth



his brightness; and if we do not subscribe to this belief literally, at any rate we realise the idea embodied in it, and whether it is truth or not it is a survival of primitive speculation.

In the modern theory of hypnotism or fascination there are many points which seem to be the direct outcome of early belief in the supernatural powers. There is somewhere truth in the idea that the faculties of some people are capable of being endowed by the power of the greater personality of another. We believe that the divine element in us is capable of being attracted by the whole divinity of a soul which is to us almighty, and we claim to have communication with this by our minds being attuned to the whole mind, without any interrupting discord.

It is not intended here to dispute the truth in this belief, but it undoubtedly exists as the idea of many a myth, from which however it has become detached.

Of these stories perhaps the most familiar is the Piper of Hamelin. A stranger leads away by his piping all the rats that infest the town of Hamelin; but enraged at the ingratitude of the inhabitants who refuse to reward him, he lures away all their children by the same strange power in his pipes. It is almost startling to find in some mythologies, that notably of Germany, the human soul is supposed to bear some analogy to a mouse and the soul could leave the body in this form. It is said that the soul of a man who went to sleep thirsty, came out of his mouth like a small red mouse. While the mouse went off to look for water the man's friends tried in vain to wake him and finally carried him to another place. When the mouse returned and could not find its place it became excited and vanished, and the same moment the man died.

The saying that 'Rats desert a falling house' probably refers to the soul leaving the crumbling ruin of the body.

In the Hartz Mountains once passed a strange

musician with a bagpipe. Each time that he played, a girl died; and when he had in this manner caused the death of fifty girls he vanished with their souls.

In Goethe's poem of the Erlking the same idea prevails; the little child sleeping in his father's arms as he rides late at night, hears the Erlking chanting, and offering the glories of Elfland if he will but follow. The father soothes the child, telling him it is only the wind in the trees, but the song has lured the little soul away, and when the father unfolds his coat the little child is dead.

The fable of the sirens singing so that all who hear must rush to their arms and perish is only another form, but perhaps nearer to the root of the primitive belief. The ancients believed that the wind held the souls of the dead, which cried as they followed Odin in his wanderings, till the last day. In Greek the words: wind, spirit, soul, are all very much alike. It is as a survival of this myth that we open the windows that a dying man may breathe his last.

Among many of the English peasantry the belief exists that the souls of those about to die are called away by the piping of angels, in whose music they hear of a land—

Where flowers put forth a fairer hue  
And everything is strange and new

as the lame lad did in the Piper of Hamelin.

A hymn of Dr Faber sung by many people now shows "the music of the gospel that leads us home"—

Angels of Light

Singing to welcome the pilgrims of the night.

Someone else in a hymn says—

Angels say,

"Sister spirit, come away!"

Mystery hangs round death more than round any other fact in our lives, just because we have so little certain knowledge of the soul and what comes of it. Some construct theories for others to destroy; but no

one has the whole truth as a standard for determining the proportion of truth in each of these theories. That the soul is part of the mysterious force called life is clear from the fact that the body lives only so long as the soul resides in it. The soul appeared to be summoned, too, by some force which it cannot resist.

So much the ancients saw, but if they could get no further than the wind that carries the soul of men away in its flight, modern belief carries on the old idea, till angels accompany uncorrupted souls to their eternal resting place in heaven.

There are some practices in vogue now which are survivals of ancient pagan belief, and are still continued but with an entirely different significance. Indeed many are unaware of their heathen origin. Some of the celebrations of Christian rites, though retaining little or nothing of their original character, none the less owe their existence to a corresponding ancient and pagan custom. Our Christmas is the survival of a regular heathen festival, yet many would believe it only to have begun when Christ was born.

One of the most extraordinary coincidences in customs, if coincidence it be, is the fact that the cross, by which we are immediately reminded of the death of Christ, was used as a sanctifying power at death long before the Christian era.

Gaulish coins have been found like small wheels with four spokes in the form of a cross; that this is a cross is proved beyond doubt by its being designed in the mosaics of houses, and, later, on coins. Some are shaped with the arms rounded. Among the Druids the cross was symbolic, in its long stalk of the way of life, and in the three short ones of Heaven Purgatory, and Hell.

The shamrock of Ireland derives its sacredness from its affecting the form of a cross.

In Scandinavia, the symbol of Thor, their god of thunder, was a hammer, and this hammer was a cross.

Even if there is nothing else in it, it is worth noticing that it was with this hammer that Thor crushed the head of the great Mitgard Serpent, restored dead animals to life, and consecrated the funeral pyre of Baldur.

In the plains of northern Italy there are traces at great depth of a civilization existing over a thousand years previous to Christian times. Extensive tombs have been unearthed containing many cinerary urns, the ends of which are elaborately engraved with crosses.

The nature of the symbol of the cross differs according to the different tribes that used it; but everywhere it is the symbol of the good that combats evil, and almost in every case is the symbol of the god of rain and health and regeneration through water, and is called the Tree of Life.

The effect of conscience on man has often resulted in his doing himself some harm. His wrong-doing haunts him so that he dies. Among uneducated people the idea takes the form of the spirit of a wronged man haunting the man who wronged him, or the place in which the injustice was done. In any case the idea of punishment for sin leading to death is familiar enough.

In the year 970 a district of Germany suffered from famine, and Bishop Hatto promised to quiet all the poor famished people if they would assemble in his barn on a certain day. When the place was full he set fire to it: remarking as he heard the cries of the people "Hear how the rats squeak!" Next day an army of rats was seen approaching his house, and in spite of all his efforts to defend himself he fell a prey to their insatiable hunger and perished.

In some stories it is another bishop, and he was devoured by mice. The classic furies pursued a man who had done wrong, and he could not shake them off.

When we remember that in German folklore the souls of men are mice, we see in the Hatto legend that

the souls of those whom he had so cruelly wronged pursued him like a relentless fate, and were satisfied with nothing short of his complete undoing.

The modern belief among educated people is that a man's sin reacts on himself, and that if he has transgressed the laws of nature he will suffer the inevitable consequences; and the idea is prevalent, especially among uneducated people, that a man's sin will "find him out" till he repents and makes reparation, or if he does not repent will bring about his downfall.

In the words "Paradise," "Isles of the Blest," and other titles, there is revealed the idea that there was some place on earth which fulfilled this expectation. The nature of the Paradise that was prepared for the reception of souls differs according to individual belief, but that there is a time and a sphere where their highest ideals will be realised is believed by most people. Before it was understood that the kingdom of God was not in material existence, speculation was active in assigning to particular places on the earth this significance; and it is interesting to notice here that the fairest lands are always those about which least is known; mystery has a power of fascination, and people are not sure that they want to be disillusioned.

Britain was once thought to be the Fortunate Isles to which the souls of the dead were brought across the water, and whence none returned. In Ireland the belief held that there was a Soul Island across the sea beneath the setting sun.

The idea that troubled waters had to be crossed was very widespread, and although we use it now for the most part in figure, yet it was once a real belief.

In Christianity the figure is the Valley of the Shadow, yet such lines as:—

Shall we meet and cast the anchor  
By the fair celestial shore?

show that the old Druidic tenet still exists in form if not in actual reality.

A verse from a poem on the "Last Voyage" indicates the same survival:—

On! on! through the storm and the billow,  
By life's chequered troubles oppressed,  
The rude deck my home and my pillow,  
I sail to the land of the Blest!

Another relic of early belief seems to be the investing of souls with a body fitted for its new conditions. That the primitive Kelts did not believe in the resurrection of the body is proved by the belief that when a man died his soul was transported at once across the water, while his body was known to lie where he had been buried; and yet it is not long since that money was put in a man's coffin with him for the ferryman, "just in case there might be something in it."

On examining ancient superstitions, we feel at any rate that our belief is not all of our own making. Truth remains the same, though what is true to one age seems false to the next. It is because each age, in proportion to the knowledge it calls into play, puts on the truth a different interpretation from the preceding age.

To put a truth into dogma is to bury it; so that the next generation can unearth it only by beginning all over again, and the ideas in mythology are veiled over by this parochial view of truth.

There are some people who refuse the truth that is laid bare by modern knowledge of a few plain facts, even though these be unimpressed by theory; so that we are driven to the conclusion that it is not really the truth that they seek, but a so-called religion, not the religion of "studying human affairs in the light of their ultimate issues," but one in which they foster that delight in the mysterious, one of the oldest characteristics of the human race.

J. F.



## FLIRTATION.

A girl is but a cockle shell  
On the water,  
A boy is but the wanton wind  
Come to sport her;—  
Lightly fans her with his breeze,  
Love surrounds her:  
Then he puffs an eastern gust  
And (oh! for shame) he drowns her.

Or, should th' affection longer prove,  
The boy not thwart her;  
Still on his bosom bear her well  
As does the water,  
And steer her safely in and out  
Each threatening danger,  
Some day he 'll leave her high and dry  
To woo (alas!) a stranger.

W. K. H.

## Obituary.

WALTER FRANK RAPHAEL WELDON, M.A.

The morning paper of Monday, April 16th, contained the startling announcement that W. F. R. Weldon, Linacre Professor at the University of Oxford, had died on the preceding Friday of acute pneumonia.

Very few of his friends can have been aware that he was not in his usual health, and we learn that it was only on Tuesday of the same week that he had left the house of Professor Karl Pearson, where he was staying with his wife, to keep an appointment in London. He felt unwell at the time, and in London the illness gained rapidly upon him, with the lamentable result above indicated.

Weldon was born in 1860. His father, Mr Walter Weldon, F.R.S., followed the profession of Journalism, and also made important discoveries in Chemistry. Before he entered at St John's College, in 1878, Weldon had studied at King's College, London, where he attended the lectures of A. H. Garrod, Fellow of St John's, the distinguished Prosector of the Zoological Society. As an undergraduate he is remembered for the eager interest which he took in all sorts of topics, and for his highly unconventional outlook in them all.

At that time the newer developments of Zoology were making rapid strides, and the Cambridge School, under the leadership of F. M. Balfour, occupied a foremost place in the advance. 1880 and 1881 were the dates of publication of the two volumes of Balfour's *Comparative Embryology*, a book which first gathered into a whole the results of the modern work on that subject, to which he had himself contributed a large share. In 1882, the year of his untimely death, Balfour was made Professor of Animal Morphology. Besides the men working for their degree Balfour's class included students from America, Australia and Japan, who had been attracted to Cambridge by his teaching.

These were the stimulating conditions among which Weldon's undergraduate life was cast, and he devoted himself with all industry to laying hold of the new learning. After taking his degree, in 1882, Weldon stayed up and worked at a number of morphological problems, and was one of the most brilliant of the men who carried on the work of the school when it had been deprived of Balfour's inspiring guidance. He was the first to hold of the University Lectureship in the Advanced Morphology of Invertebrates. An eloquent and enthusiastic teacher, with great skill as a draughtsman, and, wholly wrapped up for the time being in his subject, he compelled the attention and interest of his audience.

In 1884 he was elected to a Fellowship of his College, and in 1890 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society. In the following year he went to London, being appointed to the Jodrel Professorship at University College; and in 1899 he succeeded Professor Ray Lankester as Linacre Professor in the University of Oxford:

His attention had already been directed to the statistical investigation of variation and heredity. With the view of testing the action of natural selection Weldon had set himself, with characteristic energy, to the laborious task of determining by exact measurement the frequency with which departures from the mean occur in selected species, in samples from different localities, in the young and adult state and in parents and offspring. Some idea of the labour involved may be gathered from the fact that one series of these observations embodies the result of two exact measurements of the carapace of each of 8069 crabs. In all this he had the skilled and devoted assistance of his wife.

In 1901, in association with Professor Karl Pearson and in consultation with Mr Francis Galton, Weldon issued the first number of *Biometrika* 'a journal for the statistical study of Biological Problems,' in which his principal interests were henceforth to centre.

He was, however, far from being engrossed in these studies to the exclusion of other duties. He took an active part in the remodelling of the University of London, on Committees of the Royal Society, on the Council of the Marine Biological Association, and in the annual meetings of the British Association. He was president of the Zoological Section of the latter at the meeting held at Bristol in 1898.

He was genuinely interested in literature and art, and took a keen interest in foreign travel. He and Mrs Weldon delighted to get away in summer vacations to remote corners of Italy, where the picturesque life of the people as well as the beauty of their surroundings were sources of unflinching pleasure.

This is not the occasion, even if time were ripe, to enter into any account of the controversies to which his ardent advocacy of his views on biological problems gave rise. What must possess the minds of those who knew him, in the presence of their loss, is admiration for the life so strenuously lived, and sorrow for the genial and gifted friend so suddenly snatched away.

J. J. L.



## OUR CHRONICLE.

*May Term 1906.*

The Right Honourable Lord Justice Sir John Fletcher Moulton (B.A. 1868), has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the College.

Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael (B.A. 1881) has been appointed a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery in succession to the late Dr. Richard Garnett, C.B.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Captain H. E. S. Cordeaux (B.A. 1892) C.B., C.M.G., Indian Army, to be His Majesty's Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Somaliland Protectorate.

Mr E. J. Soares M.P. (B.A. 1884) has been appointed assistant private secretary to the Home Secretary.

Mr W. Carless (B.A. 1874) has been appointed Clerk of the Peace for the borough of Hastings.

On April 26 Mr Edward James Rapson (B.A. 1884), formerly Fellow of the College, Professor of Sanscrit in University College, London, was elected Professor of Sanscrit in the University in the place of the late Professor Bendall.

The new Professor was born on May 12, 1861, and is the son of the Rev E. Rapson, Vicar of West Bradley, Somerset. He was educated at Hereford Cathedral School. He proceeded to St John's, and was elected a classical foundation scholar in 1883. He obtained a first class in the Classical Tripos, Part II (Section E) in 1883, and in the Indian Languages Tripos (Sanskrit and Comparative Philology) in 1885. He was elected a Fellow of St John's in 1887. His Sanscrit studies began in 1881 under the late Professor Bendall and the late Professor Cowell. In 1884 he was awarded the Brotherton Sanscrit Prize, and in 1886 gained the Le Bas Prize for an essay on "The Struggle between England and France for Supremacy in India." In 1887 he was for eight months in charge of the library of the Indian Institute, Oxford, as assistant to the late Boden Professor of Sanscrit, Sir Monier Monier-Williams. He was subsequently appointed curator in charge of the collection of Oriental coins in the British Museum, a post he now holds. He is Hon. Secretary of the Royal Numismatic Society and an editor of the *Numismatic Chronicle*. He is on the council of the Royal Asiatic Society. He published a monograph on Indian coins, also numerous

contributions on Indian philology, Oriental history, and archæology. He is one of the examiners this year for the Oriental Languages Tripos at Cambridge.

The College has recently been presented with a portrait of Dr Zachary Brooke (B.A. 1737), formerly Fellow of the College and Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity in the University. The portrait was painted about 1754 by Thomas Hudson, the chief English portrait painter of his day (born 1701, died 1779), whose popularity was put an end to by his own pupil Sir Joshua Reynolds. The donor of the picture is Mr Z. Brooke, a descendant of the professor. It has been placed in the Library

Mr W. Bateson F.R.S. (B.A. 1883), Fellow of the College, has been appointed Deputy for the Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy for the ensuing academical year.

The Cambridge Philosophical Society Hopkins Prize for the period 1897-1900 to Mr. S. S. Hough (B.A. 1892), F.R.S., formerly Fellow of the College, for his papers on the Dynamical Theory of the Tides, published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed Major P. A. MacMahon F.R.S. (Sc.D. 1904) to be Deputy Warden of the Standards, to succeed the late Superintendent of Weights and Measures, Mr H. J. Chaney I.S.O., deceased.

The King, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, has been pleased to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into and report on certain questions relating to the health and safety of miners and the administration of the Mines Acts. Mr H. H. Cunynghame (B.A. 1874) C.B., of the Home Office, is a member of the Commission.

The McGill University, Montreal, has resolved to confer the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws on Dr Donald MacAlister, Fellow and Linacre Lecturer of the College.

Dr D. MacAlister, Linacre Lecturer of the College and President of the General Medical Council, has been appointed to represent the College at the Second International Congress on School Hygiene to be held in London in August 1907. Dr MacAlister is to be one of the Vice-Presidents of the Congress. Dr James Kerr (B.A. 1884) is Honorary Secretary.

On April 8th last the magnificent clinical institute which, during the last eleven years has been in course of erection outside the Porto Pia of Rome, was formally opened. The occasion was taken to pay special honour to Professor Guido Baccelli. Delegates from all the Italian Universities and from most European countries were present in the Capitol to join in conveying to him the congratulations of the scientific world. The King of Italy received the foreign delegates, and in the name of the nation offered them a Roman welcome. To Professor

Baccelli many gifts were made. Speeches were made setting forth his services as Minister of Education, as Conservator of Roman Antiquities, as Professor of Pathology and of Clinical Medicine; and, lastly, as the founder and finisher of the great Policlinico. After Professor Bouchard had spoken for France, and announced that the President of the French Republic had conferred on the hero of the day the insignia of Grand Officer of

the General Medical Council and Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, was called on to speak for Great Britain. He delivered an oration in Italian and Latin, which was loudly applauded. He recalled the fact that Italy alone of European countries had entered into relations of complete medical reciprocity with the United Kingdom. Referring to the fact that Thomas Linacre and many others of the early founders and promoters of medical education in England had owed their medical degrees to Italian Universities, he added that the honour done by Italy to Lister, whose statue occupies the central position above the façade of the new Policlinico, seemed to shew that the ancient debt incurred by England was in process of being repaid. The reference to Lister was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and His Majesty at the close of the speech shook hands with the orator and thanked him for his contribution to the proceedings.

Dr T. G. Bonney (B.A. 1856) and Prof W. J. Sollas (B.A. 1874) have been appointed examiners in the Honours School of Geology in the University of Oxford.

Mr W. E. Mullins (B.A. 1859), Alderman of the London County Council, has been elected a Life Governor of University College, London.

The University of London has conferred the degree of D.Lit. on the Rev Professor Alfred Caldecott (B.A. 1880), formerly Fellow of the College, for a thesis entitled "The Being of God in the light of Philosophy," and other papers.

Dr W. Jethro Brown (B.A. 1890), Professor of Law at University College, Aberystwyth, has been appointed Professor of Law in the University of Adelaide.

Mr J. W. H. Atkins (B.A. 1901), has been appointed Professor of English Language and Literature at the University College of Wales, Aberystwith.

Mr J. Jacobs (B.A. 1877) has been appointed Professor of English Literature and Rhetoric in the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. He has also received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr A. W. Levy (B.A. 1897) has been appointed Headmaster of Manning's School, Savanna-la-mar, Jamaica.

Mr K. C. Browning (B.A. 1897) has been appointed Professor of Chemistry and Physics at the Medical and Technical College, Colombo, Ceylon.

Mr J. L. Coe (B.A. 1898), Assistant Master at Cranbrook Grammar School, has been appointed an Assistant Master at Highgate School.

Dr P. C. Sands (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Dean of the City of London School, as President of the City of London School.

Mr G. S. West (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrator in Botany; and Mr T. T. Groom (B.A. 1889) Senior Lecturer in Geology and Geography in the University of Birmingham.

The Adam Smith (University) Prize for 1906 has been awarded to Mr E. A. Benians (B.A. 1902) for his essay entitled: "The progress of settlement in Canada in the nineteenth Century."

Mr E. Gold (B.A. 1903) has been selected for appointment in the instruments branch of the Meteorological Office.

Dr Z. N. Brooke (B.A. 1905) has been awarded one of the Winchester Reading Prizes for 1906.

The Rev J. H. C. How (B.A. 1903), Junior Missioner at the Wellington College Mission at Walworth, has been appointed to lecture in Hebrew in succession to the late Dr Watson.

The following were elected Choral Students of the College on April 20th:

H. C. H. Love (Dean Close School, Cheltenham), Tenor.  
A. F. Hall (Dulwich College), Bass.  
F. Northrop, (St Martin's School, Scarborough), Bass.

R. S. Cripps, Exhibitioner of the College, has been awarded an open Stewart of Rannoch Scholarship in Hebrew.

The Examiners for the Bell (University) Scholarships, 1906, report that Mr R. P. Dodd, Foundation Scholar of the College, distinguished himself in the examination.

Second Lieutenant G. H. Teall (matriculated 1900), Royal Garrison Regiment, is granted the local rank of Lieutenant whilst employed with the West African Regiment. Fellow of the College.

Mr G. R. S. Mead (B.A. 1884) delivered a course of four lectures during the month of May on "The Dream of Rāvan a Mystery." The course was given in the Lecture Room of the Theosophical Society in Albemarle Street, London.

Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael (B.A. 1881) has been acting as Purse-Bearer to the Household of Lord Colebrook, Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.



The following members of the College were called to the Bar on May 9: A. S. M. van Hees at the Inner Temple, and J. Nissim (B.A. 1904) at the Middle Temple.

In March last the Council of King's College, London, appointed Dr John Phillips (B.A. 1877) to be Professor of Obstetric Medicine and Diseases of Women.

Mr P. W. G. Sargent (B.A. 1894) has been appointed Assistant Surgeon to the National Hospital, Queen's Square, London.

Mr Otto May (B.A. 1900) has been awarded one of the Liston gold medals in the University of London.

Mr V. C. Honeybourne (B.A. 1902) has obtained a Commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

At the ordinary quarterly Comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, held on Thursday, April 26th, Dr F. W. Burton-Fanning (M.B. 1891) was elected to the Fellowship of the College; and on the same day Mr F. S. Jones (matriculated 1897), of Liverpool, had a licence to practice physic granted to him. Mr F. S. Jones also received the diploma of membership of the Royal College of Surgeons of England on May 10th.

Mr E. A. English (matriculated 1890), Deputy Commissioner, Burma, has been posted to the charge of the Toungoo district.

Mr P. B. Haigh I.C.S. (B.A. 1900) has been appointed Assistant Collector, Sirsi division, Kanara, Madras.

Mr T. F. R. MacDonnell (B.A. 1898) was on April 14th appointed to officiate as Assistant Government Advocate, Burma.

Mr R. B. Patel (B.A. 1902), barrister-at-law, has been appointed to act as Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay.

Ds H. D. Wakely (B.A. 1904), who was successful in the Home Civil Service Examination 1905 (twenty-second in the list), has been placed in the Secretary's Office of the General Post Office.

The name of Ds G. Leathem, formerly Scholar (B.A. 1906), should be added to the list of those who passed the Final Examination for the Indian Civil Service.

The following appointments have been made to benefices in the gift of the College:

To the Rectory of Marston Morteyne, Bedfordshire, vacant by the death of the Rev A. F. Torry, the College has presented the Rev H. J. Sharpe (B.A. 1861), Vicar of Marham in Norfolk.

To the Rectory of Frating with Thorington, in Essex, vacant by the resignation of the Rev Alfred Caldecott D.D., the College has presented the Rev C. W. Bourne (B.A. 1868), Headmaster of King's College School, London.

To the Vicarage of Marham, vacant by the removal of Mr Sharpe to Marston Morteyne, the College has presented the Rev D. Lamplugh (B.A. 1875), Rector of Rokeby, near Barnard Castle.

The Rev L. B. Radford (B.A. 1890), Rector of Holt, Norfolk, has been appointed a Surrogate in the diocese of Norwich.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

Name.	Degree.	From	To be
Ainger, W. H.	(1888)	V. Prudhoe-on-Tyne	V. All Saints, Gosforth
Butler, H. T. W.	(1897)	C. St Thomas, Douglas, I. of Man	V. Greasborough, Rotherham
Dewar, D.	(1884)	V. South Wigston, Leicester	V. St Luke's, Leicester
Given-Wilson, F. G.	(1892)	C. St John's, Redhill	V. Dedham, Colchester
Cleminson, A. G.	(1888)	R. Akeley, Bucking- ham	V. St Paul's, Hallwell, Bolton-le-Moors
I.ester, J. II.	(1868)	R. Lexden, Colches- ter	V. of Odilham and N. Warborough

At the Lent Ordination, on the 11th March last, Mr J. Lister (B.A. 1904) was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Durham and licensed to St John's, Gateshead Fell.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *The Eye for spiritual things*, and other Sermons, by the Rev Prof H. M. Gwatkin (T. and T. Clark); *Time and Clocks*, by H. H. Cunynghame C.B. (Constable); *A Geometrical Political Economy*, by H. H. Cunynghame C.B. (Clarendon Press); *Neo-Austinian Jurisprudence, being an edition of Austin's Jurisprudence*, of *Jurisprudence*, by Dr W. Jethro Brown, Professor of Comparative Law in the University College of Wales (Murray); *Protective Duties and what the foreigner would pay, a universal law of incidence exemplified in wheat*, by Edward Soames Saxton, sometime scholar of St John's College, Cambridge (University Press); *Christian Thought on present-day questions*, by the late William Allen Whitworth, with a preface by the Bishop of London (Macmillan); *Origin of the Anglo-Saxon Race, A Study of the settlement of England and the tribal origin of the old English People*, by the late Thomas William Shore, edited by L. E. Shore M.D. and another (Elliot Stock); *Euripides' Alcestis*, translated by H. Kynaston D.D., Canon Residentiary of Durham, Professor of Greek and Classical Literature in Durham University (Clarendon Press); *The principles* Fleming F.R.S., Professor of Electrical Engineering in University College of the University of London (Longmans); *The Rise*

and *Fall of Reading Abbey*, by Jameson B. Hurry M.D. (Elliot Stock); *Practical Mathematics*, by J. E. Boyd (Dent); *Side-lights on the Bible from the Mound of Gezer*, by R. A. S. Macalister (Hodder and Stoughton); *Technical Electricity*, by H. T. Davidge and another (Clive); *Elementary Science*, by I. T. Satterly (Clive); *Old Testament History*, Part 1, by T. Nicklin (Black).

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number: Mr W. A. Cox to be an examiner for the Special Examinations in Theology; Professor Langley, Mr J. J. Lister, and Mr F. F. Blackman, to be members of the Board of Managers of the Frederick James Quick fund; Mr A. C. Seward to be a member of the Museums and Lecture Rooms Syndicate.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by: Dr J. M. Wilson, Canon of Worcester, May 6, Commemoration, and Mr St J. B. Wynne-Willson, Headmaster of Haileybury, May 20.

The list of Select Preachers before the University to the end of the Easter Term 1907 contains the name of only one member of the College, the Rev George Body (B.A. 1863), Canon of Durham, who is to preach on November 11th.

The Annual Dinner to members of the College who have taken the M.A. Degree and have retained their names on the College Boards is to be held this year on Thursday, June 21.

Members of the College who graduated in the following groups of years are invited on the present occasion

1855 and earlier: 1873-75; 1888-1891; 1899-1904.

It may be convenient for candidates for Fellowships at the election for 1906 to know that the following dates have been fixed: Candidates to inform the Master of the subjects of their dissertations not later than May 23rd; dissertations to be sent to the Master not later than August 23rd; the examination will be held in the Combination Room on Monday, October 20th. The election will take place on Monday, November 5th.

#### ADAMS' MEMORIAL PRIZE.

For the present year the essay is to be on one of the following subjects:

1. The application of Lagrange's methods to the vibrations of continuous systems about a position of equilibrium.
2. Thermodynamics of a perfect gas.
3. The theory of the circle at infinity, with applications; and its relation to ordinary Euclidian geometry.

4. Applications of the theory of partial differential of the first order, geometrical and other.

The following authorities may be consulted on the essay subjects:

1. Rayleigh, *Sound*, vol. i; Green's *Papers*, p. 245, etc.
2. Clausius, *Heat*, translated by W. R. Browne; Planck, *Thermodynamics*.
3. Salmon, *Geometry of Three Dimensions* (1882), Chapters VII. to IX., etc.
4. Salmon, *Geometry of Three Dimensions* (1882), Chapter XIII; early chapters of treatises on Hydrodynamics.

The Essays, marked "Adams Memorial Prize," should be sent to the Senior Bursar before the end of September.

#### COLLEGE ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

The following are the subjects for the College Essay Prizes:

<i>For Students now in their</i>	<i>Subject.</i>
<i>First Year</i>	Boswell's Life of Johnson.
<i>Second Year</i>	Clarissa Harlowe.
<i>Third Year</i>	The Present Discontents.

The Essays are to be sent in to the Master on or before Saturday, October 13th.

#### JOHNIANA.

There are probably few places where so many volumes of 'Minutes' are kept as in Cambridge and its Colleges. The fate of these records is very obscure, as few of the Clubs now in existence seem to possess a complete set. The Lady Margaret Boat Club has a long series of volumes; the Minute Books of the Lady Somerset Boat Club were a few years ago handed over to the College by Professor W. H. H. Hudson.

The following fragments of the Minutes of the Choral Society have recently come to light.

#### ST JOHN'S CHORAL SOCIETY.

*Michaelmas Term 1861.*

Friday, October 19th. The weekly practice commenced under the direction of Mr Garrett; the music practised was Mendelssohn's Part Songs, *op.* 50. It was arranged that in future there should be an elementary class meeting every Friday evening at 6.30 and an advanced class meeting on the same evenings at 7.30.

The members selected for the advanced class were:

Mr C. J. E. Smith	Mr Smallpeice
Mr Rounthwaite	Mr Scholefield
Mr Kennedy	Mr Rees
Mr M. M. Barnes	Mr Richardson
Mr Burrows	Mr Austen
Mr J. C. Brown	

Friday, October 25th. Elementary Class practised at 6.30 p.m. Advanced Class at 7.30. Music practised: Mendelssohn's Part Songs, *Op.* 50; Luther's Chorale 'Oh let us praise the Lord' and Chants.

Attendance small in both cases.

Friday, November 1st. Elementary Class practised at 6.30 p.m. Advanced Class at 7.30. Music practised Mendelssohn's Part Songs, Op. 50.

Attendance in both classes very satisfactory.

Friday, November 8th. Elementary class practised at 6.30 p.m.; attendance small.

Saturday, November 9th. Advanced Class practised at 7 p.m. The Secretary altered the time of practice for this class from Friday at 7.30 to Saturday at 7.0, as the previous time had been found inconvenient being so late. The music practised was Mendelssohn's Part Songs, Op. 50, and one or two short anthems.

It was subsequently found to be more convenient to make Friday at 6.30 p.m. the time for the Advanced Class and Saturday at 7 for the elementary.

Friday, November 15th. Advanced Class; there was no practice this evening in consequence of many of the members being absent.

Saturday, November 16th. Elementary Class, practised at 7.0 p.m.—the practice consisted of chanting.

Friday, November 22nd. Advanced Class—practice consisted principally of chanting.

Saturday, November 23rd. Elementary Class—attendance small.

Friday, November 29th. Advanced Class. There was no practice this evening in consequence of many of the members not arriving until late.

Saturday, November 30th. Elementary Class at 7 p.m. practised chanting.

Wednesday, December 4th. A General Meeting of the members was held in the Secretary's rooms, Mr Richardson in the chair.

The Secretary made a statement of the financial position of the Society, from which it appeared that, after all expenses were paid, a balance of about two pounds would be left.

Mr Kennedy then resigned the office of Secretary. It was proposed by Mr Barnes, seconded by Mr Yeld, and carried *nem. con.* that Mr Kennedy be re-elected Secretary for the ensuing Term.

A discussion then took place as to whether it would be advisable to draw up a few rules for the guidance of the society, but nothing definite was decided. A suggestion was also made that the society should give a musical performance at the end of each Term. It was decided that it would be desirable to strengthen the Chapel Choir by two altos, two tenors, and two basses, selected from this Society, who should practise with the Choir and sit in seats reserved for them in Chapel; and that the Secretary should communicate with Mr Garrett on the subject. The meeting then dissolved.

Confirmed, April 4th 1862.

A. T. Kennedy,

Friday, March 14th. Advanced Class. Music practised :

Love and Wine .. ..	Mendelssohn
Turkish drinking Song .. ..	Mendelssohn
Ave Verum .. ..	Mozart
In thee Oh Lord, Anthem .. ..	Weldon
I will arise, Anthem .. ..	Creighton
Softly fall the shades .. ..	J. L. Hatton
The Shepherd's farewell .. ..	Henry Smart

Saturday, March 15th. Elementary Class. There was no practice this evening in consequence of the small attendance of members.

Friday, March 21st. Advanced Class. Music practised :

On the water—part song .. ..	Mendelssohn
Good night—part song .. ..	Schumann
I will arise—anthem .. ..	Dr Creighton
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis .. ..	Rogers in D

Saturday, March 22nd. In consequence of the small attendance at the last two or three practices of the Elementary Class, the Secretary thought it advisable to discontinue the Elementary Class for the remainder of the present Term. Mr Baynes and Mr Sellwood were promoted to the Advanced Class.

Friday, March 28th. Advanced Class. Music practised :

Summer Song .. ..	Mendelssohn
Good-night—part song .. ..	Schumann
God is gone up—Anthem .. ..	Dr Croft
In thee Oh Lord—Anthem .. ..	Weldon
Ave Verum .. ..	Mozart
Chants	

Attendance scarcely so good as usual. This was the last practice this Term. Three of the choristers have attended at each practice of the Advanced Class.

Friday, April 4th, 1862. A General Meeting of the members was held in the Secretary's rooms. The Secretary in the Chair. The minutes of the last General Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary submitted a statement of the finances of the Society, from which it appeared that, after all expenses paid, there would be a balance of about two shillings.

Mr Kennedy then resigned the office of Secretary. Mr Burrows was proposed by Mr Kennedy, seconded by Mr Baynes and unanimously elected Secretary for the Easter Term.

Mr Kennedy moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr Baynes and carried *nem. con.*: "That members wishing to withdraw from the Society do give notice of their intention to the Secretary, before the division of the Term."

The Secretary explained that on communicating with Mr Garrett on the subject of assisting the Chapel Choir, as proposed at the last meeting it had been found impracticable to do so for the present. Also that the funds of the Society were not sufficient to admit of a musical performance being given this Term.

On the motion of Mr Baynes a vote of thanks was passed to Mr Kennedy for having fulfilled the duties of Secretary. The meeting was then dissolved.

#### EASTER TERM 1862.

Owing to the unusual brevity of this Term, and also because it was found that most of the members of the Society would be prevented attending the practices by the existence of other engagements—it was thought expedient, both by Mr Garrett and the Secretary, to discontinue the practices till the next Michaelmas Term. The practices were accordingly discontinued *protemp.* The Subscription, also, by general agreement, was not collected during this Term.

C. H. B.

#### MICHAELMAS TERM 1862.

Friday, October 17th. The practices of the Society were to-day resumed from the Lent Term. The attendance was large; five new members were present.

Splendete te Deus: Mottet in C .. .. Mozart  
was sung on this occasion.

C. H. B.

Friday, 24th of October. The attendance was again large. One new member was present. The music practised was:

When flow'ry meadows .. ..	Palestrina (1590)
Splendete te Deus .. ..	Mozart

C. H. B.

Friday, October 31st. The attendance was not quite so large as at the two previous meetings, and owing to a Concert in the Town Hall, which was to be held the same evening, the practice was of somewhat shorter duration than usual. Music practised was:

Splendete te Deus .. .. . *Mozart*  
 When flow'ry meadows .. .. . *Palestrina*  
 Amidst the myrtles .. .. . *Battishut*

C. H. B.

Friday, November 7th. There was no practice this evening. C. H. B.

Friday, November 14th. The attendance was pretty fair. Music practised was:

The first spring day }  
 The Primrose } .. *Mendelssohn*, Op. 48  
 Celebration of Spring }

and the three pieces practised at the last meeting. C. H. B.

Friday, November 22nd. The attendance was good. The music practised was the same as last time.

C. H. B.

The following lines appeared in *The Ipswich Journal* for 14 August 1790:

*Elegy to the memory of the Revd Mr Brome.*

Where sedgy Cam slow winds his classic stream  
 In laurel'd bowers, was trained his early youth:  
 'Twas there his tutor'd eye first caught the beam  
 Of useful science and of sacred truth.  
 By science furnished for life's cultured field  
 Of sacred truth his hands the ensign bore;—  
 But science to the stroke of death must yield,  
 And sacred truth her herald hears no more.  
 Alas my brother! little once I deem'd  
 That mine should be the task to deck thy urn:  
 The lamp of life within myself scarce gleamed  
 And now with grief and gratitude I burn.  
 Yet not for thee, I feel thy blissful soul  
 Smiles at our grief, and hails its own release:  
 Above those orbs, which o'er poor mortals roll,  
 Thy spirit soars—and all with thee is peace.  
 Not so with those, who wretched here below  
 Irreparable loss incessant weep.  
 Commubial, filial, friendly sorrows flow  
 And starting anguish breaks beloved sleep.  
 Nature thus tries nor reason less approves  
 Religious self not blames the grief they feel  
 For 'Jesus wept'—yet whom Religion loves  
 Their wounds, with balm divine, she joys to heal  
 'Yee mourners weep no more': the charmer cries  
 'Tis death's the power of blessing to enlarge  
 The sweet regards of life ascend the skies:  
 'The parent angel still attends his charge.'  
 Tis yours, whom yet kind Heav'n permits to live,  
 The steps of social excellence to trace.  
 His virtues made your own, ere long shall give  
 Reunion in these realms where grief can have no place.

Richard Brome was of St John's B.A. 1758. He was Rector of Newton Flotman, Norfolk, and of Knettishall, Suffolk. He died 31 July 1790, aged 62.

The Parish Register of Methley, Yorkshire, has recently been printed by the Thoresby Society.

It contains some entries with regard to members of the College.

Among the Burials for the year 1695-6 is the following:

Febr. ye 5th, Joshua Hobson, clerk, late Fellow of St John's Coll. in Camb:

Joshua Hobson, of Dodworth, Yorkshire, son of John Hobson carrier, was admitted to St John's 11 March 1674-5 from Wakefield School. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 22 March 1680-1 and his Fellowship was filled up again 16 March 1691-2. He was licensed to the curacy of St Clement's in Cambridge 1 October 1687.

William Smithson born at 'Mettley,' Yorkshire, son of Richard Smithson, deceased, was admitted to St John's 16 April 1687 from Sedbergh School. The Register of Methley has the following:

1666. William, the sonn of Richard Smithson, generosus, baptized 24 October.

THE BOAT HOUSE.

We have the pleasure to announce that the debt on the Lady Margaret Boat House has been paid off. The final instalment came early in March when a few old rowing men in London united in sending a cheque for the sum then required, stipulating that their contribution should be the last on the list and entered as coming from 'The Coping Stone Syndicate.'

We append the final list of subscriptions:

	£	s.	d.
Amount acknowledged in December number of <i>The Eagle</i> ,			
Vol. xxvii, p. 161 .....	383	17	0
S. B. Dhavle .....		10	0
T. E. Forster .....	10	0	0
J. H. Towle .....	2	2	0
The Treasurer .....		17	3
The Coping Stone Syndicate .....	30	0	0
	£427	6	3

For purposes of record it may be of interest to set down the steps by which this result has been arrived at.

A meeting was held in College on 15 February 1898 at which the following resolution was passed:

That an appeal be made to Members of the College to raise a Fund for the purpose of acquiring a site and building a Boat House thereon.

The scheme was mentioned at the Johnian Dinner held in London on 20 April 1898, and the first subscriptions were received on April 22. A preliminary appeal was made during the summer of 1898, and subscriptions and promises to the amount of over £800 were received. A first list of subscribers was sent out early in the Michaelmas Term to all members on the Boards and to such others as could be traced (*Eagle*, Vol. xx, p. 471).

The site was generously provided by the Master. By the spring of 1900 matters looked sufficiently promising to justify the commencement of building. The architect selected was Mr Thomas Dinham Atkinson, and the builders were Messrs Rattee and Kett. The Club entered into its new home in the Easter Term of 1901.

As is not unusual when building operations are put in hand the ultimate cost exceeded the estimate. The original estimated cost of the Boat House was £1993, but when building operations were commenced, it was found that the surface of the site, which appeared hard and gravelly, covered a layer of peaty or boggy soil. In consequence of this considerable extra expense had to be incurred in sinking pillars down to a more solid foundation, the intermediate spaces being arched over. In the end the total cost of building amounted to £2268. Consequently there was a deficit which had to be cleared off, an operation which has taken five years.

The site was originally conveyed to three trustees for the Club (Mr J. Collin, Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, and Mr R. F. Scott). To avoid the necessity of appointing new trustees in future the legal estate in the Boat House and site has been conveyed to the College; in accepting the conveyance the Council of the College has agreed to hold the property for the use and benefit of its undergraduate members.

We append a summary of the total receipts and expenditure.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
£	s d.	£	s d.
Subscriptions and Sundries .....	2509 0 7	Purchase of Site .....	500 0 0
Concerts (five) .....	148 18 0	Vendor's law costs ....	14 14 0
Interest on deposits and investments .....	57 14 7	Messrs Rattee and Kett ..	2268 16 1
Sale of Stock (Lowe Double Sculls) .....	244 16 8	Architect's commission ..	110 0 0
		Printing and postages ..	21 10 0
		Interest on overdrafts ..	45 9 9
	<u>£2960 9 10</u>		<u>£2960 9 10</u>

It should also be added that the College Land Agents, Messrs Carter Jonas and Sons, made no charge for negotiating the purchase of the site; and the College Solicitors, Messrs Francis, Francis and Collin, carried through the legal part of the negotiations without charge.

The acquisition of the Boat House has not only proved a great benefit to rowing members of the College, but it has also considerably diminished the annual charges for the Boat Club on the funds of the Amalgamated Athletic Club.

## CRICKET CLUB.

Captain—A. L. Goringe. Hon. Secretary—P. N. F. Young.

Hon. Secretary 2nd XI.—L. R. Ferguson.

Result of the Season:—Played, 22. Won, 3. Lost, 5. Drawn, 14.

This season has been remarkable for a comparatively large number of finished games: due chiefly to the number of wet wickets. We have had a strong batting side, but have suffered from not having a bowler who could take full advantage of a bowler's wicket.

We congratulate Goringe and Johnston on playing in the Seniors' Match, but hoped that the former would have gone farther.

## Batting Averages.

Batsmen.	Innings.	Times not out.	Runs.	Highest Score.	Aver.
P. C. Sands .....	13	6	357	63*	51
A. L. Goringe .....	20	4	723	122	45.1
F. Johnston .....	11	0	493	127	44.6
E. E. Thompson .....	17	2	529	97	35.2
J. M. Swift .....	20	5	507	75*	33.8
H. W. McCowan .....	11	3	207	44*	25.8
J. G. Scoular .....	4	0	96	49	24
G. M. C. Taylor .....	19	1	335	54	17
V. W. J. Hobbs .....	18	2	256	49*	16
R. Brice-Smith .....	14	4	152	33*	15.2
S. Brayshaw .....	8	0	88	25	11
P. N. F. Young .....	15	2	135	33	10.3

\* Signifies not out.

## Bowling Averages.

Bowlers.	Overs.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Aver.
E. E. Thompson .....	34	120	5	6	20
R. Brice-Smith .....	100	418	10	20	20.9
S. Brayshaw .....	85	345	12	15	23
P. C. Sands .....	171	559	30	24	23.2
J. M. Swift .....	272	930	49	37	25.1
A. L. Goringe .....	124	601	4	23	26.1
J. G. Scoular .....	54	212	6	5	42.4

## Matches.

- v. *St Catharine's*. Won. St John's 261 for 7 (J. M. Swift 75 not out, F. Johnston 50, V. W. J. Hobbs 41). St Catharine's 149 (Brice-Smith 3 wickets for 9, and Brayshaw 3 for 27). Swift batted well for his 75.
- v. *Sidney*. Won by 4 wickets. Sidney 167. St John's 185 for 6 (Goringe a brilliant 89). Sands bowled very well with 5 for 39.
- v. *Peterhouse*. Lost. Peterhouse 101. St John's 97. A most exciting match as we only wanted 5 to win. G. M. C. Taylor took a brilliant catch at point, and H. A. Beresford secured 5 wickets for 21. We were without Goringe and Johnston.
- v. *Queens'*. Drawn. St John's 252 for 6 (P. C. Sands not out 63, and J. M. Swift not out 51). Queens' 65 for 6. Rain robbed us of a possible victory.

- v. *Caius*. Drawn. Caius 296. St John's 186 for 5 (Johnston 74). C. E. Brisley (154) batted brilliantly for Caius.
- v. *Christ's*. Drawn. Christ's 211. St John's 165 for 6. Had it not been for mistakes in the field we should probably have won.
- v. *Trinity Hall*. Lost. Hall 143. St John's 108 (Hobbs 31). We made runs too slowly at first, and then in trying to knock them off quickly lost wickets, and a bad light completed our misfortunes. Sands bowled splendidly, but with no fortune.
- v. *Emmanuel*. Drawn. Emmanuel 303 for 5. St John's 136 for 4 (E. E. Thompson not out 60).
- v. *King's*. Drawn. King's 323 for 6. St John's 338 (Johnston 127, Sands 61). A two days' match which there was no chance of finishing.
- v. *Jesus*. Drawn. Jesus 209 and 215 for 8. St John's 267 (Swift 73, Hobbs 49 not out) and 86 for 1. Mistakes in the field again lost us much ground.
- v. *Trinity*. Lost. Trinity 290 for 7. St John's 133. We had to bat in a bad light, but were completely beaten.
- v. *Sidney*. Drawn. Sidney 186. St John's 94 for 3. We might have won but for rain.
- v. *Caius*. Drawn. St John's 247 (Gorringe 122). Caius 194 for 6. We had rather the worst of the game. Gorringe batted magnificently.
- v. *Christ's*. Drawn. Christ's 249 for 7. St John's 132 for 4 (Swift not out 42, McCowan not out 40). Bad catching once more let us down.
- v. *West Wrattling*. Lost. A time match. St John's 122 (Gorringe 43). West Wrattling 150.
- v. *Queens'*. Drawn. St John's 216 (Thompson 97). Queens' 198 for 9. A most exciting finish. With 10 more minutes' play we should have won or lost.
- v. *Trinity Hall*. Drawn. St John's 200 for 8. Hall 130 for 6.
- v. *Selwyn*. Drawn. St John's 202 for 7. Selwyn 127 for 3.
- v. *King's*. Drawn. St John's 244 for 5 (Gorringe 71, Sands 52). King's 161 for 6. We had rather the better of the game.
- v. *Emmanuel*. Won by 6 wickets. Emmanuel 218. Gorringe bowled with great success, his 7 wickets only cost 29 runs. Fielding good. St John's 219 for 4 (Johnston 102).
- v. *Pembroke*. Drawn. Pembroke 220 for 8. Swift bowled well, but had no fortune. St John's 176 for 6 (Taylor 54).
- v. *Trinity*. Lost. St John's 130 for 7. Trinity 133 for 2. Very wet wicket, and as it turned out we declared a few minutes too soon. Lytton's hitting was splendid (78 not out), though he ought to have been caught twice. There was only 4 minutes to spare at the end.
- v. *Selwyn*. Drawn. St John's 233 for 9 (Thompson 89). Selwyn 139 for 4.

#### Characters of the XI:

*A. L. Gorringe* (Capt.)—An excellent Captain; keen and cheering under the most adverse circumstances: has managed the bowling with great judgment. An excellent and stylish bat with good strokes (especially an off drive and a hook) all round the wicket, but rather inclined to put them up towards third man, and has much contempt for long on. His lobbs have been very serviceable: if failing to dislodge the batsmen they never fail to annoy him and amuse the field. Rather prides himself on his catching.

*P. C. Sands*—Has very kindly assisted the XI. in this his fifth season. An original bat with clever strokes behind the wicket: makes a lot of runs

and has been caught in the long field. Bowls with considerable effect for a short time; swings a little, might vary his pace more—has great confidence in point. An extremely smart field.

*F. Johnston*—A grand specimen of work first—play after. A fine free batsman and a really fine player: drives splendidly. Has had a little luck. A brilliant field. Bowled once.

*J. G. Scoular*—Hits hard and has made two useful scores. Bowls fast; fields brilliantly. Very keen!—on Golf.

*P. N. F. Young* (Hon. Sec.)—A stylish bat with a good forward stroke, hooks well but too loosely, has several times made a welcome resistance to the attack though has never really got going. He has kept wicket splendidly in every match except one and effected some brilliant stumps. His ambition is to bowl!

*E. E. Thompson*—Has vastly improved this season: makes his runs well with a variety of strokes: caught a lot of catches and a useful bowler *in extremis*.

*S. Brayshaw*—Mechanical stinks man. Fancies his hitting, but has had few innings and less fortune. Not so consistent with the ball as last year, but has got some wickets with his head. A very good slip.

*G. M. C. Taylor*—A forcing bat: has had very little fortune and with more defence will be really good. A sound field anywhere; more particularly at point: has caught some grand catches—sometimes with both hands.

*R. Brice-Smith*—A pretty player with nice off drive and useful leg stroke, was unfortunate during early part of the season. A better bowler than he appears to be. Does his ground fielding neatly, but must try and be a little quicker.

*V. W. J. Hobbs*—A slasher. Chief strokes:—racquet shot on off, blind pull on inside and mishits. Has made two or three good scores quickly when badly needed—would find it safer on the whole to keep his eyes open. An extraordinary keen field, has caught some good catches.

*H. W. M. Cowan*—A very sound fast wicket batsman with several strokes. Not tried till late in the season. Should make some big scores next year. A safe catch, but must try and smarten up in the field.

*J. M. Swift*—A steady bat, drives well but lacks resource. Has bowled a great deal and keeps a good length, but should experiment sometimes and mix them up more. Is a safe field and tries hard. "His zeal sometimes outruns his discretion." Oh, yaas.

#### 2nd XI. Characters:—

*L. R. Fergusson* (Captain and Secretary)—Energetic in both his official capacities and stern and relentless in the former. Apparently a good batsman but must play with the face of his bat to balls on the leg stump. A greatly improved wicket keeper and is clever with his pads, but would be more successful with his hands. Bowls himself and changes the bowling to his own satisfaction. Has kept for the First XI.

*R. E. Newbery*—A distinctly original bat. Has good strokes on the leg side. Should sometimes play an off ball to the off side. A bad bowler with exceptions. Fields well. Has missed some catches.

*J. L. P. Cort*—Essentially a bowler. Bowls a lot of good balls, but must keep a better length. Has a good stroke to leg, but is unfortunate in his partners. A steady field.

*C. F. A. Keeble*—Has a good eye, made some good scores; should take up Racquets. A brilliant field, but should not take too much for granted. Is a vocalist, but has not bowled. Would have been at his best in the Photo, but was not there.

*H. A. Beresford*—Has played chiefly for the 1st XI. A useful bowler. A good bat when set, would be a really good field with more energy. Has been unfortunately incapacitated during the latter half of the season. Has kept wicket.

*R. G. Gill*—A successful bat. Has made runs when needed. A very damaging bowler. Has position, but no magnitude.

*C. L. Druce*—Has played several times for the 1st XI. Has good strokes on the off side. Fielding greatly improved since the beginning of the season.

*G. M. Robinson*—Hits hard and of en. Needs fortune. Unlucky as a bowler, should not try to bowl too fast. A smart slip.

*D. M. Stewart*—Has won a match. Calm and collected in all departments of the game.

*A. D. Allen*—A sound bat, but not pretty. A successful bowler with too many bad balls. Rather slow in the field.

*F. W. Hicks*—An unfortunate bat. Looks like a bowler from the boundary. Has taken several wickets and done some good things in the field, but not only good things.

*A. Thorn Waite*—Has played several times for the 1st XI. A dashing field. There are no balls like good balls, and vice versa. Oh Chuckit!

#### CRICKET CLUB.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR, OCTOBER 1904-5.

##### General Account.

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Grant from G.A.C. ....	110	0 0	Balance against fund....	6	11 7
Rent of Ground to Football Clubs .....	17	0 0	Ground man: Wages ..	40	0 0
Rent of Ground to Eagles			"    "    Expenses..	64	0 3
L.T.C. (on account) ..	8	0 0	Poll Tax .....	5	5 0
Grant from G.A.C. for			Various accounts .....	24	0 2
Long Vacation .....	16	0 0	Rolling & cutting ground	13	10 0
Balance against fund ....	19	7 8	Teas .....	6	15 0
			Balls and Bats .....	10	5 8
	£170	7 8		£170	7 8

##### Long Vacation Account.

(The items which appear here are also included in the above account.)

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Grant from G.A.C. ....	16	0 0	Ground man: Wages ..	10	0 0
Deficit .....	13	1 9	"    "    Expenses..	15	11 9
			Teas .....	1	15 0
			Match Balls .....	1	18 4
			Eaden Lilley (Sponges, etc.) .....	0	6 8
	£29	1 9		£29	1 9

R. P. GREGORY, *Hon. Sec.*

Audited and found correct, N. E. SHORE.

May 10, 1906.

#### LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

*President*—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr R. F. Scott. *1st Captain*—P. J. Lewis. *2nd Captain*—F. A. R. Higgins. *Hon. Sec.*—T. M. Sibly. *Junior Treasurer*—R. Meldrum. *1st Lent Captain*—M. Henderson. *2nd Lent Captain*—J. B. Ronaklson. *3rd Lent Captain*—N. Lincoln. *Additional Captain*—H. A. Laidlaw.

First and foremost we beg to offer our heartiest congratulations and good wishes to our President and Mrs Bushe-Fox, whose wedding took place at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, on Saturday, March 17th. Among the guests representatives of L.M.B.C. were well in evidence, and if rice and good wishes go for anything, they took a most important part in the proceedings. It was thought that this would be a suitable occasion for members of the Club to show their appreciation of Mr Bushe-Fox's long connection with the Club, and of the keen and unsparing way in which he has given his services to promoting its welfare. It was therefore resolved to make him a presentation in the name of the Club. Many old members welcomed the opportunity of uniting in this, and as a result the presentation was made to Mr Bushe-Fox at a General Meeting on Tuesday, June 12th, taking the form of a silver tea and coffee service of four pieces, engraved with the College arms.

The 'Varsity Boat Race was rowed this year on April 7th, resulting in a magnificent victory for Cambridge, who won as they liked. The Club was represented by A. G. L. Hunt, who was sent for to cox the boat while the crew were at Bourne End. We beg to offer him our heartiest congratulations on obtaining his Blue, and only wish we could have seen his familiar figure in the stern of the May boat this term.

The Magdalene Pairs and the Lowe Double Sculls, which were rowed this term, both resulted in the victory of R. V. Powell and E. W. Powell. The former event was won from H. M. Goldsmith and J. H. F. Benham after a magnificent race by five yards, a very strong head wind blowing all over the course.

In the latter event the losers were B. C. Johnstone and D. C. R. Stuart, who failed largely through bad steering. They went very wide at Grassy, and in the Plough Reach the Powells held a good lead. Johnstone and Stuart spurred hard, however, up the Long Reach, and only lost by twenty yards. Time, 7 min. 27 secs.

The record of the May term's rowing is, we regret to say, by no means a pleasing one. The first boat is now lower than it has been for many years, while the second boat has descended one place. The reasons for this are not hard to find, but we believe that the causes were largely beyond the power of the Club to remedy. In the first place, owing to Mr Bushe-Fox's unfortunate indisposition, the first boat suffered much from lack of regular coaching, having no less than nine coaches at different

times; secondly, there was a certain amount of illness in the crew, and no less than five were taking Trips.; thirdly, the crew was very light as usual, and was completely outclassed by the four heavy crews below them, owing to the fact that with the great rise in the standard of rowing the heavy men have learned to use their legs and their weight. How high the standard of rowing is this year is evident from the fact that in practice both our first and second boats were better than last year's, although then both ascended one place. At the same time it must be admitted that the first boat did not row as well in the races as in practice, and a light crew should not have been rushed so easily at the start.

The weather on the whole has been favourable, though there has been an unusual amount of wind. For the first fortnight Lewis coached the first boat, Lincoln stroking, with Higgins at six, Henderson four, and Laidlaw two. When Mr Bushe-Fox took on the crew Lewis went in at stroke, but a few days after moved to two, Lincoln again filling the stroke thwart. Till now the Brocas boat had been used, and the crew gave considerable promise. A change was now made to the lighter ship, but this turned out to be quite unfit to row in, having become very soft. The ten days' practice in this boat appeared to spoil the crew completely; it was therefore decided to purchase an old Varsity boat. This was done at a small cost. The boat is a good one and very comfortable, but she was much too large for our light crew. However, this was the best that could be done in the emergency.

Just about this time Fraser was very unwell for a day or two, and then Lewis had to retire owing to a severe attack of rheumatism, which kept him out of the boat for a week. After his return the order was finally constituted as follows:—

	st.	lbs.
Bow J. B. Ronaldson .....	10	7½
2 P. J. Lewis .....	10	5½
3 T. M. Silby .....	11	2
4 F. A. R. Higgins .....	11	6
5 R. Meldrum .....	13	0
6 M. Henderson .....	11	7
7 J. Fraser .....	11	5
Stroke N. Lincoln .....	10	10
Cox L. G. Crauford .....	8	2½

Coach—L. H. K. Bushe Fox. Captain—P. J. Lewis.

About a fortnight before the races Mr Bushe-Fox had the misfortune to strain himself while riding, and was unable to coach for some time. During this time we had several different coaches, and finally M. Donaldson was good enough to take us for nearly a week: we are much indebted to him for the great pains he took with the crew.

To Mr Bushe-Fox the Club is very deeply indebted, for he has devoted to the crew practically all the spare time he now has.

The second boat underwent comparatively few changes during practice, except such as were of a temporary nature. In the earlier stages it was stroked at different times by Dawson, Jones, and Lincoln; and, finally, Dawson returned to the place. When the first boat was finally made up Laidlaw came in at six, and shortly afterwards Boddington was moved from three to seven, changing places with Alexander. A noteworthy feature is that seven of the crew were freshmen, who had never rowed on slides before: they were an exceptionally light combination, but showed great keenness, and turned out a crew above the average of the last few years. J. Fraser coached for the greater part of the term, Lewis taking them on for the last ten days. The order was as follows:—

	st.	lbs.
Bow L. R. D. Anderson .....	10	1
2 R. M. Jones .....	10	2½
3 P. G. Alexander .....	10	4½
4 J. E. C. Ross .....	10	13
5 G. A. R. Thursfield .....	11	12
6 H. A. Laidlaw .....	11	0
7 V. C. Boddington .....	11	0
Stroke A. M. Dawson .....	10	10
Cox N. Worrall .....	8	8

Captain—F. A. R. Higgins.

There were great hopes last term of putting on a third boat in the Mays, but these were soon dashed to the ground this term owing to the number of men who signed off for work and various reasons. It is a great pity that we cannot raise enough men in the May term to fill three boats, but it is to be hoped that this will be accomplished next year, as all the members of this year's crews will be up.

#### The Races.

##### First Night.

The First Boat were caught by Jesus just round Grassy Corner.

The Second Boat gained a little on Selwyn, but went to pieces, and were bumped by Hall II. in the Gut. This is easily to be accounted for by the fact that Seven was suffering from a bad attack of Asthma, and Five's nose was bleeding throughout the race.

##### Second Night.

First Trinity rushed up on the first boat, and made their bump at Post Corner.

The Second Boat rowed much better, and left Sidney several lengths behind. They failed, however, to make any impression on Selwyn.

##### Third Night.

Christ's gained rapidly on the first boat, but steered badly on Post Corner and Grassy. They made their bump at the Red Grind.



The Second Boat did not row quite so well as the previous night. However, they gained on Corpus at the start, and though pressed in the Long Reach finished clear by half a length.

#### Fourth Night.

First Trinity II. bumped the first boat in the Gut.

Corpus rowed in their tub ship, in which they were more at home. At Grassy they were within three-quarters of a length of the second boat, and just round Ditton made rather a wild shot. They were just overlapping all up the Long Reach, but Worrall skilfully induced their cox to follow him all over the river. Meanwhile our men kept their heads, and rowing very pluckily, succeeded in drawing away at the Railway Bridge.

#### Second Boat Characters.

- Bow.* Is fairly neat and a consistently hard worker. Has not yet learnt to control his slide; washes out and hurries the finish rather badly through not driving the body back with the slide. Is inclined to overreach on the front stop and be late.
- Two.* Uses his legs well and with effect, but should cover up his blade at once. Has not much control of himself coming forward; consequently is often heavy with the hands and late.
- Three.* Tries very hard, but somewhat unscientifically. Would do better if he used his legs more and his arms less; strength of arms may be effective on fixed seats, but fails on slides. Will find it easier to get hold of the water with his legs if he combines his swing and slide forward.
- Four.* A consistently hard worker, though lacking in style. Uses his legs well, but spoils the effect by leaving his body forward and finishing his slide half-way through the stroke. Must try hard to keep his back straight, as this is the only way to get rid of stiffness.
- Five.* Was very variable, but improved towards the races. Is slow in all his movements, and cannot control himself coming forward. Hence his inability to get hold of the water with any certainty. Must try to swing more.
- Six.* Improved considerably during the latter half of the term. A neat oar doing plenty of work when he got used to slides, but should try and get a firmer finish. Is very inclined to overreach and be slow over the stretcher: must try and steady his sliding a little more.
- Seven.* Improved a good deal and gets a much firmer hold of the water with his legs than last term. Still finishes his slide much too soon: this makes his finish short and weak. Must try and get an easier swing.
- Stroke.* A good racing stroke with plenty of dash. Keeps his crew going well, but should study them a little more. Hardly gives them time to finish the stroke: his shortness in the water is due partly to not getting in where he reaches to, and partly to the two faults common to practically the whole crew—lack of swing, and failure to make full use of the slide and finish the stroke with the legs.
- Cox.* Steered much better in the races than last year, and did a brilliant piece of work on the last night in keeping away from Corpus. Is very erratic in the straight. Should try and take his duties a little more seriously.

#### THE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

*President*—Mr R. F. Scott. *Hon. Treas.*—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox.  
*Captain*—H. S. Crole-Rees. *Hon. Sec.*—A. E. Evans.

The season has been very disappointing. The results of all the matches are not yet to hand for publication, so far as can be seen, however, they are far from satisfactory.

This unhappy position of the Club is to a large extent due to the inevitable reaction from the successes of the Tennis six for the past 8 years, and in some degree to bad luck, for in several matches we just lost by the odd game.

At the commencement of the season only one old colour remained in residence, but fortunately both R. P. Gregory and A. Chapple were kind enough to assist us whenever they were free. Colours were therefore awarded to the following 5 men: A. E. Evans, who carried out the duties of Hon. Sec. with every success, G. J. Williams, R. T. Dawson, S. M. Van Hees, and A. G. P. Fayerman. For the Fresher's Tournament there was an exceedingly good entry, but the play was not of a particularly high standard. In the Final V. W. J. Hobbs beat F. A. James by two sets to love. The Past v. Present Match, which it is hoped will be continued in future years, was a very successful innovation. The Past was represented by Rev A. R. Ingram, Rev W. L. Benthall, G. C. Green, H. Oakley, W. Edwards, and D. Kingdon.

For the Newberry Cup eight men entered, and several hard matches were played, but in the Finals G. J. Williams won fairly easily from A. G. Fayerman by 2 sets to 1.

The second VI. were more successful in their matches, and on some occasions beat their opponents decisively, winning in the end 6 out of 10 matches. For the second the following turned out:—A. C. Belgrave, H. Hakim, C. Benians, K. L. B. Hamilton, G. B. Reece, G. C. Sharp, F. A. James, C. Castle, J. Darwin, R. S. Khong.

Several improvements have been made in the arrangement of the ground, and it is hoped that the three match courts will be relaid this winter, and some new fenders obtained.

We congratulate H. S. Crole-Rees upon playing in the Varsity trials for the second time, and upon being elected to serve on the Varsity Committee.

Our thanks are due to the Amalgamation for its support during the season, and also to Mr Bushe-Fox for so kindly undertaking the duties of Honorary Treasurer to the Club.

#### Characters.

*H. S. Crole-Rees* (Captain). A pretty player with a clever service. Has not played up to his reputation this season. Sacrifices effectiveness for effect.

- A. E. Evans* (Hon. Sec.). Has improved, and is fairly safe from the back of the court. Has an effective service, but is afraid of the net, and very weak overhead.
- G. J. Williams*. A sound singles player with a good serve and useful cut. In doubles should combine more with his partner, and play at the net. Must learn to smash.
- R. T. Dawson*. A pretty overhead player with a safe fore-arm drive. Must try to take the ball on the top of the bounce and place more. Has not come up to the promise of last year.
- S. M. Van Hees*. A keen player, but with little knowledge of the doubles game, and very uncertain. Is fairly safe at the net, but should learn to kill.
- A. G. P. Fayerman*. Has come on a good deal this term, and has a useful second seive, but is very poor at the net whenever he manages to get there.

## EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a meeting of the Club held on May 11 the following were elected members: S. Brayshay, G. M. C. Taylor, and J. R. Hill.

The following were elected members on June 4: A. E. Evans, R. Brice-Smith, N. Lincoln, and A. S. M. van Hees.

## CHESS CLUB.

*President*—Mr W. H. Gunston. *Vice-President*—A. Geake. *Hon. Sec.*—D. M. Stewart. *Hon. Treas.*—E. H. P. Jolly. *Committee*—J. R. Airey, E. E. Thompson (*ex-officio*), W. K. Hay, E. C. Lucas.

Since the last report the Rules of the Club have undergone revision, and the result has been issued in book form.

The Club entered for the University Board, but was unfortunately defeated in the first round by Pembroke.

The weekly meetings have been discontinued during the present term, on account of Triposes and other necessary evils.

At a general meeting held on June 5th the following were elected officers for the ensuing term:—*Vice-President*—D. M. Stewart; *Secretary*—W. K. Kay; *Committee*—C. G. Sharp and E. C. Lucas.

It is earnestly hoped that new members may be forthcoming to fill up the places of the old, as a large proportion of the Club will not be in residence next year.

## THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—J. H. Bentley. *Secretary*—T. Cooper. *Treasurer*—J. H. W. Tumber. *Committee*—G. H. Castle, G. A. R. Thursfield.

The following papers have been read this term:

May 11—"Scientific Charity," by The Very Rev C. W. Stubbs D.D., Dean of Ely.

May 18—"Mystical Exegesis and Modern Criticism," by Mr H. L. Pass

May 31—"The Ascension," by the Rev S. A. Donaldson, Master of Magdalene.

## CRICKET AND FOOTBALL GROUND.

At a meeting of the Committee of the General Athletic Club held on May 14th last, it was unanimously decided that an effort should be made to level and drain the Cricket Ground in order that room might be made for one Hockey and two Football pitches, and so save the annual expense of the Hockey and Lacrosse Clubs in hiring the University Grounds.

It is estimated that the cost of this improvement will not exceed £300. Subscriptions are invited from past and present members of the College, and may be paid to the Treasurer of the Amalgamation, Mr R. P. Gregory.

(Signed) P. J. LEWIS, Captain L.M.B.C.  
 A. L. GOKRINGE, Captain of Cricket.  
 J. J. BEST, Captain of Association Football.  
 C. B. MIDDLETON, Ex-Captain of Rugby Association.  
 H. S. CROLE-REEKS, Captain of Tennis.  
 E. W. GREEN, Captain of Hockey.  
 C. F. KEEBLE, Captain of Lacrosse.  
 J. R. HILL, President of Athletic Club.  
 P. N. F. YOUNG, Hon. Sec. of Cricket Club.  
 F. JOHNSON, Hon. Sec. of Association Football Club.  
 A. THORNE WAITE, Hon. Sec. of Rugby Football C.  
 A. E. EVANS, Hon. Sec. of Tennis Club.  
 H. A. BERESFORD, Hon. Sec. of Hockey Club.  
 H. C. HONEYBOURNE, Hon. Sec. Lacrosse Club.

## C. U. R. V., G Co.

*Captain*—R. D. Brownson. *Col.-Sergt.*—C. F. A. Keeble. *Sergt.*—H. I. Robinson.

This term is been a somewhat uneventful one for the Corps: the usual morning drills have been held and have been attended in the usual few numbers.

The Corps will go into Camp on Salisbury Plain from Monday, June 18th, till Tuesday, June 26th.

On Monday, June 11th, the Annual Gymkhana will be held on the range.

With regard to the Class Firing the individual Shooting has been fair, one member of the Company putting on one of the highest scores of the year.

Several members have not completed sufficient drills to make themselves efficient.

## NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

*President*—H. C. Honeybourne. *Hon. Treas.*—Dr. Marr. *Hon. Sec.*—T. O. Bosworth.

The following papers have been read this term:—May 7th, "Desert Deposits in the Trias of Charnwood," by T. O. Bosworth; May 21st, "The visit of the British Association to Africa," by Mr Gregory; May 28th, "Notes on the West Indies," by Mr Brindley. These papers were illustrated by lantern slides. The meetings were all well attended.

A very representative group assembled for the Club photograph, which was especially successful on account of the presence of most of the honorary members.

At the last meeting F. R. Parnell was elected a member of the Club, and for the coming term P. C. V. Jones was elected Hon. Secretary, T. O. Bosworth was elected President.

#### ORGAN RECITAL.

An Organ Recital was given in the College Chapel on Sunday, June 10th, at 8.45 p.m., by Mr. C. B. Rootham, the College Organist. The following is the programme :

1. (a) TOCCATA in F major ..... *J. S. Bach*  
(b) CHORAL PRELUDES { An wasser flüssen Babylon }  
                                  { Valet will ich dir geben .. }
2. { ANDANTE in F..... *S. Wesley*  
      CANON in B minor..... *Schumann*
3. SONATA (No. 4) in D Minor..... *Gulmiant*  
      Allegro assai. Andante. Menuetto. Finale.
4. PRELUDE to "PARSIFAL" ..... *Wagner*
5. FANTASIA on the name BACH ..... *Lisz*

#### THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr J. E. Sandys. Treasurer—Rev A. J. Stevens, M.A.  
Librarian—C. B. Rootham, M.A. Committee—A. Chapple, J. Fraser,  
R. Turner, A. Y. Campbell, G. S. Hardy, C. F. A. Keeble, V. C. Boddington,  
J. K. Deane, E. H. Muncey. Hon. Sec.—A. G. P. Fayerman.  
Conductor—C. B. Rootham, M.A., Mus. Bac.

THE CHORUS.—*Trebles*—The Chapel Choristers. *Altos*—Messrs. Dunn and Thompson. *Tenors*—F. Adams, V. C. Boddington, J. K. Deane, M. Henderson, C. D. D. Hogan, R. V. J. S. Hogan, R. F. Jones, R. M. Jones, C. F. A. Keeble, E. H. Muncey, C. C. Plowright. *Basses*—G. G. Barnes, Z. N. Brooke, A. Y. Campbell, D. W. Coates, J. L. P. Cort, J. H. E. Crees, R. T. Dawson, L. R. Ferguson, G. S. Hardy, V. W. J. Hobbs, H. C. Honeybourne, G. M. M. Robinson, H. I. Robinson, G. M. C. Taylor, A. Thorne Waite, R. Turner, J. E. Walker, G. V. Yonge, A. R. Yorke.

The full programme of the Concert was as follows :

#### PART I.

1. PIANOFORTE DUET. Festzug from Hochzeitsmusik ..... *Jensen*  
      G. S. HARDY and A. C. CHURCHWARD.
2. SONG..... "Devotion" ..... *Schumann*  
      R. TURNER.
3. VIOLIN SOLO..... "Sonatine" ..... *Dvorák*  
      A. G. P. FAYERMAN.
4. MADRIGALS.... (a) "I follow, lo! the footing." ..... *Morley*  
                          (b) "Like two proud armies." ..... *Weelkes*  
                          (c) "Who shall win my lady fair?" ..... *Pearsall*  
                          THE CHORUS.

5. PIANOFORTE SOLOS.. (a) "Allegro moderato" ..... *Grieg*  
                              (b) "Andante molto" .....  
                              (c) "Minuet" .....  
                                  G. C. CRAGGS.

6. VOCAL QUARTET.... "The Splendour Falls" ..... *C. B. Rootham*  
      E. H. MUNCEY, C. F. A. KEEBLE, G. S. HARDY, R. TURNER.

Interval of 20 minutes.

#### PART II.

7. TWO SONGS..... (a) "Hesper" ..... *Hamish MacCunn*  
                          (b) "Wishes" .....  
                                  V. C. BODDINGTON.
8. PIANOFORTE SOLO... Rhapsody in B minor ..... *Brahms*  
                                  G. C. CRAGGS.
9. PART SONGS.... (a) "Vineta" ..... *Brahms*  
                          (b) "If I had but two little wings" ..... *Parry*  
                          (c) "Corydon, arise!" ..... *C. V. Stanford*  
                                  THE CHORUS.
10. VIOLIN SOLO..... "Souvenir" ..... *Drdla*  
                                  A. G. P. FAYERMAN.
11. VOCAL QUARTET.. "When that I was and a tiny little boy" .. *Wareing*  
      E. H. MUNCEY, C. F. A. KEEBLE, G. S. HARDY, R. TURNER.
12. CHORUS..... "Lady Margaret Boat Song" ..... *Garrett*  
      SOLOISTS: First May Boat.  
      CHORUS.

#### THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Msster. Vice-Presidents—The President, Mr Mason, Mr Graves, Dr Sandys, Mr Cox. Committee—Mr Dyson, Mr Gregory, Mr Hart (Senior Secretary), Mr Rootham, Dr Tanner, Mr Ward (Senior Treasurer), G. H. Castle, W. Clissold, R. T. Cole, H. S. Crole Rees (Junior Secretary), W. W. S. Fleet, J. Fraser, F. A. R. Higgins, H. C. Honeybourne, G. M. C. Taylor, J. H. W. Trumper, P. N. F. Young (Junior Treasurer).

These are few events for the Chronicler to record in the history of the Mission at this end during the Easter Term of 1906. Mr Elsee and Mr Clarke have both visited us and the Vicar is expected. But the General Meeting of June 6 showed that a good deal of history is being made.

In the first place a letter from the Vicar was read, from which the following extract is taken:—"Mr Elsee will be leaving here next September after over four years' work. I need scarcely say that I am grateful to him for having stayed on with me and put me into the run of things and that his work has been appreciated." An official letter does not give such opportunity for the expression of the writer's sentiments. All who are interested in the Mission appreciate Mr Elsee's services, his devotion to the work and his enthusiasm for Walworth. He has been the link between Mr Robertson and Mr Ingram; and it should not be forgotten that for some months he was without a colleague at the Hostel. What he did for the days of Walworth only those who have been with him in the Clubs and in

Camp can realize. In this direction and in the work of Relief—an unhappily necessary addition to the ordinary duties of the clergy—he has been conspicuously useful. The General Meeting expressed formally their appreciation of these and all his services in a vote of thanks and regret at his departure.

Mr Ingram's letter goes on to say "There comes then the question of filling his place—and it seems to me, that for some months past one has been pointed out as his probable successor—I refer to Mr H. S. Crole-Rees and I should be glad to offer him a title here." Of this recommendation the General Meeting approved warmly. With every confidence they welcome the coming and speed the parting fast knowing well that wherever either may be they will be still staunch helpers of the Mission."

Next the question of the memorial to Dr Watson came up for consideration. It is proposed to raise a fund for the endowment of a curate to be known as the Watson curate or Missioner. So necessary money would be set free for other purposes. A strong Committee is being formed who will issue an appeal in the course of the summer. A sum of £100 and another of £50 have already been promised, thanks to the activity of the Vicar and the generosity of the Johnians. The General Meeting endorsed the proposal unanimously with the sole proviso that if funds permitted some visible memorial also should be set up in the Church of the Lady Margaret in order that Dr Watson's memory might be kept before the parishioners in a striking way. Stained glass might rob the place of some of its already scant supply of light, but it was felt that perhaps a reredos might be compassed.

The following were elected to fill the vacant places on the College Mission Committee:—

E. R. D. Anderson, R. Brice-Smith, F. W. Hicks (*Junior Secretary*), V. W. J. Hobbs (*Junior Treasurer*), F. A. James, J. W. G. Stokes.

An invitation was sent formally to the Vicar for the Mission-Party on August Bank Holiday.

In conclusion the Secretaries have much pleasure in announcing that one of the ideals of the founders of the Mission is to be realized. Mr R. T. Cole is to live at the Hostel for a few months as a resident layworker. And the Ladies' Committee lives again.

## THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during  
Quarter ending Lady Day 1906.

### *Donations.*

DONORS.

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| <p>*Wilson (Rev. J. M.). Notes for One Year's Sunday School Lessons. Series IV. S.P.C.K. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 11.15.35..</p>                             |                      |
| <p>Kornemann (E.). Die neue Livius-Epitome aus Oxyrhynchus. 4to. Leipzig, 1904 .....</p>   |                      |
| <p>The Foreign Church Chronicle and Review. Vols. I.-XIX, XXI-XXIII. 8vo. Lond. 1877-99. 9.22.60-82 .....</p>  |                      |
| <p>Walch (C. W. F.). Neueste Religions-Geschichte. 9 Bde. 8vo. Lemgo, 1771-83. S.12.1-9 .....</p>  |                      |
| <p>A Declaration on Biblical Criticism by 1725 Clergy of the Anglican Communion. Edited by H. Handley. 8vo. Lond. 1906. 9.10.19 .....</p>            | } Professor Mayor.   |
| <p>Marshall (Rev. Edward). An Account of the Township of Ifley. 8vo. Oxford, 1870. 10.33.35 .....</p>  |                      |
| <p>Nibby (A.). Viaggio antiquario né Contorni di Roma. 2 Tom. 8vo. Roma, 1819. 10.31.21,22 .....</p>   |                      |
| <p>Nardini (F.). Roma Antica. Ediz. 4ta. Romana riscontrata di Ant. Nibby. 4 Tom. 8vo. Roma, 1818-20. 10.31.23-26</p>                                |                      |
| <p>*Page (E. Judson). "In the Name of the Trinity." A Suggestion for a revised use of the Athanasian Creed. 8vo. Camb. 1904.</p>                     |                      |
| <p>Loudon (W. J.) and McLennan (J. C.). A Laboratory Course in Experimental Physics. 8vo. New York, 1895. 3.44.13 .....</p>                          |                      |
| <p>Mann (G.). Chemistry of the Proteids. 8vo. Lond. 1906. 3.44.15 .....</p>  |                      |
| <p>Wiedersheim (R.). Elements of the Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates. Adapted from the German by W. N. Parker. 8vo. Lond. 1886. 3.44.14 .....</p> | } Dr. D. MacAlister. |
| <p>Foster (M.). A Text Book of Physiology. 5th Edition. Parts I.-IV. 8vo. Lond. 1888-91. 3.44.9-12 .....</p>   |                      |
| <p>Verworn (Max). General Physiology. Trans. and edited by F. S. Lee. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 3.44.8 .....</p>  |                      |
| <p>Muir (T.). The Theory of Determinants in the historical Order of Development. 2nd Ed</p>  |                      |

- Hardy (G. H.). *The Integration of Functions of a single Variable.* (Camb. Tracts in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, No. 2). 8vo. Camb. 1905 .....
- \*Love (A. E. H.). *A Treatise on the Mathematical Theory of Elasticity.* 2nd Edition. roy. 8vo. Camb. 1906. 3.41 .....
- The "Daily Mail" Year Book for 1906. Edited by P. L. Parker. 8vo. Lond. 1906. *Reference Table* .....
- \*Taylor (Rev. Chas.). *The Oxyrhynchus Sayings of Jesus found in 1903, with the sayings called "Logia" found in 1897. A Lecture.* 8vo. Oxford, 1905 .....
- Schreiber (T.). *Atlas of Classical Antiquities.* Edited by Prof. W. C. F. Anderson, with a Preface by Prof. P. Gardner. obl. 4to. Lond. 1895. 7.39 .....
- James (M. R.). *A descriptive Catalogue of the Western MSS. in the Library of Clare College, Cambridge.* roy. 8vo. Camb. 1905. 14.4.33 .....
- *A descriptive Catalogue of the Western MSS. in the Library of Queens' College, Cambridge.* roy. 8vo. Camb. 1905. 14.4.32 .....
- Hollander (J. H.). *The Financial History of Baltimore.* 8vo. Baltimore, 1899 .....
- Hattori (Y.). *The Foreign Commerce of Japan since the Restoration 1869-1900.* 8vo. Baltimore, 1904. 1.42.4 .....
- Benton (E. J.). *The Wabash Trade Route in the Development of the Old Northwest.* 8vo. Baltimore, 1903. 1.42.5 .....
- Bond (B. W.). *State Government in Maryland 1777-1781.* 8vo. Baltimore, 1905 .....
- Hollis (J. P.). *The early Period of Reconstruction in South Carolina.* 8vo. Baltimore, 1905. 1.42.3 .....
- Eckenrode (H. J.). *The Political History of Virginia during the Reconstruction.* 8vo. Baltimore, 1904. 1.42.2 .....
- Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the Year ending June 30, 1904. 8vo. Washington, 1905. 3.46 .....
- Thomas Godden,\* the Author of a book presented by the Rev. J. Brownhill last quarter, was a Johnian, and the asterisk was erroneously omitted.*

## Additions.

- Acts, Public General, passed in the 5th Year of the Reign of King Edward VII. 8vo. Lond. 1905. SL.13.65.
- Bookbinding, Report of the Committee on Leather for. Edited by the Right Hon. Viscount Cobham and Sir H. T. Wood. 4to. Lond. 1905.
- Bracton's Note Book. A Collection of Cases decided in the King's Courts during the Reign of Henry III. Edited by F. W. Maitland. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1887. K.13.10-12.

- Bryce (J.). *Studies in History and Jurisprudence.* 2 vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1901. K.13.8, 9.
- Burkitt (F. C.). *Evangelion Da-Mepharreshe. The Curetonian Version of the Four Gospels, with the Readings of the Sinai Palimpsest and the early Syriac Patristic Evidence.* 2 vols. 4to. Camb. 1904. 9.3.51, 52.
- Cambridge Year Book and Directory. 8vo. Lond. 1906. *Reference Table.*
- Cuq (É.). *Les Institutions Juridiques des Romains.* 2 Tom. 8vo. Paris, 1902-4.
- Dacey (A. V.). *Lectures on the Relation between Law and Public Opinion in England during the 19th Century.* 8vo. Lond. 1905. K.13.13.
- Dictionary (New English) on historical Principles. Edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray. (Reign—Reserve). 4to. Oxford, 1905.
- Early English Text Society. *Respublica, A.D. 1553: a Play on the social Condition of England at the Accession of Queen Mary.* Edited by L. A. Magnus. 8vo. Lond. 1905. (Extra Series XCIV.)
- Kempe (Dorothy). *The Legend of the Holy Grail.* 8vo. Lond. 1905. (Extra Series XCV.)
- Gierke (O.). *Political Theories of the Middle Age.* Trans. with an Introduction by F. W. Maitland. 8vo. Camb. 1900. 5.34.61.
- Girard (P. F.). *Manuel elementaire de Droit Romain.* 3me Édition. 8vo. Paris, 1901.
- Historical MSS. Commission. *The MSS. of the Duke of Rutland, preserved at Belvoir Castle.* Vol. IV. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 6.8.
- Holdsworth (W. S.). *A History of English Law.* Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1903. K.13.14.
- Jewish Encyclopedia, The. Vol. XII. *Talmud-Zweifel.* 4to. New York, 1906. 12.2.52.
- Maine (Sir H. S.). *Ancient Law. With Introduction and Notes by Sir F. Pollock.* 8vo. Lond. 1906. K.13.16.
- Maitland (F. W.). *Roman Canon Law in the Church of England.* Six Essays. 8vo. Lond. 1898. 5.34.60.
- *Domesday Book and Beyond. Three Essays in the early History of England.* 8vo. Camb. 1897. 5.34.62.
- *English Law and the Renaissance.* (The Rede Lecture for 1901). 8vo. Camb. 1901. K.10.45.
- Music, *The Oxford History of.* 6 vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1901-6. 10.14.25-30.
- Palæontographical Society. Vol. LIX. 4to. Lond. 1905. 13.2.11.
- Rolls Series. *Calendar of State Papers and MSS. relating to English Affairs, existing in the Archives of Venice, &c.* Vol. XII. 1610-1613. Edited by H. F. Brown. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 15.1.
- *Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office.* Edward III. Vol. VIII. A.D. 1348-1350. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 15.10.
- *A descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds in the Public Record Office.* Vol. V. 8vo. Lond. 1906. 15.10.
- Royal Historical Society. *Transactions.* New Series. Vol. XIX. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 5.17.
- Scottish Record Publications. *The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.* Edited and abridged by P. H. Brown. Second Series. Vol. VI. A.D. 1635-1637. 8vo. Edin. 1905. 5.2.20.
- \*Strong (S. A.). *Critical Studies and Fragments.* With a memoir by Lord Balcarras, M.P. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 10.12.47.
- Walpole (H.). *Letters.* Chronologically arranged and edited with Notes and Indices by Mrs. Paget Toynbee. Vols. XV. and XVI. 8vo. Oxford, 1905. 11.26.64, 65.
- Wharton's  
1902. 7.3.
- Whitaker's Almanack for 1906. 8vo. *Reference Table.*