



THE EAGLE.

October Term 1907.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from Vol. xxviii., page 278).

WE commence this instalment with a letter from Robert Beaumont, Master of Trinity, to Sir William Cecil. In it, it will be observed that he recommends the appointment of Leonard Pilkington to the Mastership of St John's in succession to James Pilkington, who had been appointed the first protestant Bishop of Durham. Leonard Pilkington was a son of Richard Pilkington; he took the B.A. degree in 1543-4, and was admitted Fellow of the College 24 March 1544-5. He was appointed a College Preacher on the feast of St Michael 1552, being then in Deacon's orders. During the reign of Queen Mary he was ejected from his fellowship, and, retiring beyond the seas, married there. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth he returned, and, his wife being dead, was re-admitted a Senior Fellow of the College 27 December 1559. He made the usual subscription before receiving Priest's orders from the Bishop of Ely 24 November 1560.

He compounded for First Fruits as Rector of Middleton-in-Teasdale 4 March 1560-1, and as Rector of Whitburn 12 May 1563, both benefices being in the County of Durham. He was admitted Master of St John's 19 October 1561. It would appear from the Bishop's letter that the change from Middleton to the College must have been a pleasant one, but he did not hold the office long, nor was his rule very successful, and his brother probably gave him the Rectory of Whitburn as a *solatium*, collating him also to the seventh prebendal stall in Durham Cathedral 1 August 1567. He held both livings and his prebend until his death. His will is dated 16 November 1598 and was proved 8 September 1599, between which dates he must have died. He presented a few books to the College Library, in each of which is a written slip with the inscription: "Ex dono grauissimi viri Leonardi Pilkington sacrae theologiae Doctoris, qui olim huius Collegii Praefectus fuit."

The letters from James Pilkington to Cecil point to an unsettled diocese, and we may suppose him to have been sincere in his wish that he were back again as a Sizar of St John's.

My bownden dewtie with all humbleness premised. It may like your honor to understande that I have sent herewith, as ye required, a minister redie and glad to reade commune prayers unto your familie, but also to do any other thing which your honor knoweth maye stande with his vocation. He is a young Master of Arte, acquainted with fewe, but well reported of the godly. I have knowne him long and truste ye shall finde him faithfull and serviceable, he committeth himself wholly to your honor to serve with or without wages.

I beseeche your honor continue your mindefulnes towardes the Kinges College here, to the spedie comfort and reformation of that worshipful howse: I wish with all my heart Mr Daye to the Kinges College, Mr Leonard Pilkington to S. John's, Mr Newton to Jesus College and Mr Robinson or

Mr Hutton to Pembroke Hall, then should licentious youthe be kepte in awe, learninge floorishe and pure religion take better roote to the confusion of our epicurers and carelesse worldlinges. I doubt not but your honor will beare with myne earnestnes, specially in a thinge so necessarie to this crased nourcerie of so noble a Royalme.

If it maye please your honor to see the copies of the Kinges and Quenes College grauntes of their backsides, I have sent them herewith beseeching your honor so to move the Quenes Majestie towardes this her grace's College, that afore the Townes men enioye their privileges, our backe grene on this and thother side of the river may be excepted, or if them gotten with such reasonable conditions, as may be agreed on before they have their lettres patentes, for elles we shall never get it at their handes. I wolde be contented to have never a peny in all the worlde so that I might see in my tyme the College enioye so necessarie a commoditie for so great a nombre.

I lately moved your honor concerninge the election of our Almes men, *x* or *xj* commended by Quene Marie are registered, but without the knowledge of the Master or any of the Seniors, savinge only the Burser, which put them into the Register; the which notwithstandinge, we thinke we may chuse one for another, therefore I beseeche your honor peruse the Statute, sent by this bearer and tell him your advise. The lorde Jesus longe preserve your honour to the maintenance of his true religion and the necessarie staye of this Universite. From Cambridge the *xviiiij*th of September 1561.

Your moste bounden at commandement,
ROBERT BEAUMONT.

Addressed: To the right honorable Sir William Cecill, knight, principal Secretarie to the Quenes highnes and Chancelor of the Universite of Cambridge.

Endorsed: 24 September 1561, Mr Beaumont to my Master, Cambridge.

Gratia et Pax. Paulus cum bestiis pugnavit Ephesi, ego hic imperium habeo in belluas, vtinam cum Paulo vincam. The more I trie the more grefes I finde. Godd be mercifull

to us, here is a double jurisdiction and whither is more trouble son I wel know not, onelie I wrastel sub spem coram spem as Abraham did. Mr Fletewood surelie hais done gudd here for the time, iff I might have such a helper I wolde not dowte by God's help to conquer mani things. Iff it please your honor to understand the state of the cuntrie he can certifie you at fulle in writting, possible it were I shudd touche those things which your honor wold not most gladli understand. But in mi iudgement this I see, that here nedes rather authoritie and power to be given, than taken awai. Thei understand the taking awai of the bishop's living, wherebi his power is the lesse, and so lesse is he regardet. Therle of Westmerland lies not here, the Lord Ewri is of no grete power, the bishop is not able as he is wonte, who is there than to be afraid off? I am afraid to think what may folow iff it be not foresene. The worshipful of the shire is few and of smal power; the people rude and heddi, and bi these occasions more bold. I can not finde 10 hable Justices of Peace of wisdom and autorite off nather religion, the weake state of this cuntre therfor bi this, your wisdom mai better consider.

Iff Mr Menel and other, refusing the othe of their allegeance, mai be on the counsel in authoritie still, and have their doings for gudd, it will encorage other to the like or wurs. I am not much skilled in politie myselve and am not able to kepe about me mani such as be, nauther in peace nor warre, therfor gudd service must nedes faile thogh my will were never so gudd. I beseche your honor lett me have the favour in finding these offices off wardes that mai be, for it shulde gett me more freinds in the cuntrie. I understand that certain whiche felle afore mi predecessor's death, bi law mai be turned to me bi your gudd gentil help and fauor.

There is a bridge, called Crofte bridge, betwix this cuntrie and Richmondshire, so decaied that it is not like to stande all winter. Grete summes of monei were gethered long agoe for the repairing off it. A litell was bestawed but the great part remanes in mennes handes and the bridge not regardet. Iff it fall there is no passage possible, what nede so ever be. Bi commission it were sonne tried, what was bestawed and

what remanes. I beseche you think on it. I cannot tell whether menne mervail more to see a poore, or preaching, bishop here; and the outward pompe and power taken awaie make other much bolder.

I trust your honor hais disburdened me off S. Joannis afor this, Godd grant them a gudd one. Mi brother Leonard's benefice here lies so nere to theves, having not a hedgg betwix him and Tinedale that none dare lie there almost, and in winter speciallie. It is pite to here the evill report off mis-using the provision of victuals at Berwic for the souldiers if ye enquire of other that will trooli speke as they doe here (for I wolde not utter that I here) ye will think all is not well. I beseche your honour either stai thexchang of Holden, or els that it mai be with lest losse possible. I am willed once again to send up the processe that came from your Court of Wardes unserved because the direction semet to empeche some liberties, as they think, here, being directed to the Shireff and not to me, thei trust your honor will not be offendet, because the Shireff hais no attorney there and three of the parties are come up to answer themselves and the ladie Hilton and Bullen her husband be and have bene prisoners long in London and there mai be found at your pleasure. I have hadd private conferens with therle of Westmerland for his mariage, he has declared his autors and counsellors, I have said something to the contrari, butt I had rather other menne shuld be iudges openlie lest he shuld think me an evill neighbour, and where yet we agre wel peraventure afterward he might change.

Ther, for this time, I bidde you farewell and daili in mi praiers commend your estate to God's holi tuition, that ye mai serve the reame to God's glorie. Iff I mai doe you pleasure ye mai worthili command; 13 October.

Your assured in the lord
JA: DURESME.

Addressed: To the honorable Sir William Cicil, Secretari to the Quenes Maiestie.

Endorsed: 13 October 1561. B. of Durham. Concerning matters in the North.

Gratia et Pax. Most honorable, I received letters from Mr Sacvile wherein he willes to know mi estate in Howden, and the clere valor thereof, making mention of the sute of Sir Francis Jopson. I have answered to the effect that I dyd afore to your Honor. I will not sai much in it, bicause I will not seme to seke mine owne profet oneli, butt for the state of the cuntri, that it mai be well governed, I shall sai ferther as I beganne in mi last letters unto your Honor, and leave it ferther to your wisdom to consider. For the nature of the people, I wolde not have thoght there hadd bene so froward a generation in this reame. I doe not see that thei will be ruled without a grete power and of him whom thei feare. Thei see how small the Bishop's power is, and therefor thei contemne it. I am growen into such displeasure with them, part for religion and part for ministring the othe of the Quenes Superiorite, that I know not wither thei like me wurs, or I them. So gret dissembling, so poisonfull tonges and malicious mindes I have not sene. Sergeant Memel (and others whose names be returned to my Lord Keper), that refused to swere allegiance to the Quenes Highnes, remaning on the Counsel at Yorke, and such grete autorites, makes mani to think evil of mi doings, bicause I will not suffer him to rule here as he hais done. I have not herd wurs reports of a manne than of him, that toke lesse paines for so grete profets, and yet thei that be like him and his freinds, be sore offendet that he mai not bere out them and thei him, as thei be wonte. I am moch destitute of gudd officers, and specialli a lawyer, and can get none, bicause the fees are small. I am not able to encrease them, and the commodities that shudd otherwise help to recompense their paines, are gone and delt among them. I miselfe am unskilful, and therefor must thinges be out of order. The temporal jurisdiction is mi chefe trouble; the Chaunceller's fee (that served both in ecclesiasticall and temporall causes) is but 40 marcs. All thofficers fees of the Chaunceri be but £14. The Shireffes fee £20. Yet all Chauncellors were promoted to £400 at the lest. Sergent Memel with his £14 purchased £400 lande. The Shireffe now having no lande, hais so many fermes of the Bishop that he is the welthiest in the cuntre and rules all. Mi ecclesiasticall Chaunceler is

a poore scholer. For the temporal Chaunceller I have entreated Mr Deane for a time. Mi attornie in the Chauncerie Mr Laiton, one of Graies Inne, if your Honor remember him. The Shirefe having all he lokes for, I think will not long continue in it, and all commodities being gone I know none that will of frendship doe ani thing in ani of these, the troubles being so grete, the complaints so mani, the rude importunite of the peple so incredible, mi experiens so unahle to determine them, that the grefes and cares of them, where I had a litell witte at my coming, now have left me almost none. I speke these for this purpose, that the cuntre, rather than I, shuld be considered. If the people were well ruled, I wold I were a Siser in S. Johannis. The Quene does not take awai so faste, but everi one here goes about to encroche on me and make a hand for themselves, thinking all will awai, and I see no remedi but I must auther trie the lawe with divers of the mightest, or else lose a grete portion of mi right. Howsoever it will prove in the ende, and sureli the law here is endet as a name is freindet. I beseche your Honor consider the nakednes of this cuntre of gudd governors, and put to your helping hande in time. Mi dutie compels me to sai thus muche. I beseche your Honor lett me have your favourable helpe for such Wardes as be due unto me. If I might have the holle number of them, I wolde have a schole master for them in my howse, and. teche them some thing to know Godd. I am the boulder to trouble your Honor with mani words bicause the mater is weightie, commen, and not private. The Lord for his merci sake preserve you long in honor to the lucki finishing of that ye have godli begunne, 14 November 1561.

Yours

JA. δύναμεν.

The last dai of my visitation a young preist being called with his church wardens to take his othe, as the rest, to present such fautes as were amisse according to the Quenes injunctions, refused to swere, bicause he said those injunctions hang on a farther autorite, which he could not alow. This he spake openlie afore all the peple, rejoising much at his owne doings. After in communication afore a grete number,

he said that he thought that nauther temporall manne nor woman could have power in spirituall maters, but oneli the Pope of Rome. This boldnes the peple growe into, because thei see that such as refuse to acknowledge their due allegians, escape not oneli punishment, butt are hadd in autorite and estimation. I can not tell whither the cuntre will indite him or no that parte. In doing my dutie I forgeate my dutie to trouble your Honor so long, but surelie these thinges in mi opinion wold not be lightli overpassed. Yet ones again I take mi leave, and commend your Honor to the Almightie, who ever blesse your doings

Yours assured in the Lord to command

JA. δὲνελεμεν.

Addressed: To the Right Honorable Sir William Cicil, these, Secretari to the Quenes Majestie.

Gratia et Pax. With much adoe I have broght this warrant for mie restitution thus farre, itt restes now thatt as your honor haies well begune itt, so your gudnes wold luckilie finish itt. Thei have mie bond to pai so much yereli to the Quenes Majestie and wold nott sett their hands to itt afore; the grete mater nowe restes for the Quenes highnes to assigne itt that itt mai passe the greate seale. I am now licensed to walke and dare goe abroade in to gardins and whan your honor comes to the towne again I trust to see you and further to talke with you. In the meane time as your honor sees occasion ye mai use this warrant and the soner that itt is dispatched the soner I shall be able to satisfie your request. Thus commending you and your doings to him thatt rules all, I cease

Your honours most bounden

JA: DURESME.

Addressed: To the right honorable Sir William Cecill chefe Secretarie to the Quenes Majestie.

Endorsed: 23 May 1566. Bishop of Duresme to my Master for the assignment of the bill for the lands deteyned.

The following document, without signature or date, is clearly a memorial sent to Cecil by some Vice-Chan-

cellor; this may very well have been Robert Beaumont, Vice-Chancellor in 1564 and again for part of 1566.

An account of the University Chests will be found in Mr J. W. Clark's *Endowments of the University of Cambridge*. There were at least seven such chests, the object being to allow poor students to contract temporary loans without interest, the donor giving a sum of money and a box to keep it in. A Master of Arts could borrow 60s., a Bachelor 20s., and a Scholar one mark; the borrower depositing as pledge a book or object of value, but this caution should always have been of greater value than the amount of the loan. If the pledge was not redeemed the University sold it, recouped itself, and returned the balance to the debtor; in fact the Chests formed a kind of academical pawn shop.

We gather from the Memorandum that the rise in prices was rendering official stipends (fixed by Statute) inadequate. It is instructive to note that, although this fact was well known, the Commissioners of Queen Elizabeth paid no attention to it, and proceeded about this time to frame fresh Statutes, fixing stipends and prescribing duties in the most rigid manner.

A note of diverse disorders needful to be reformed.

In the beginning of Michelmas terme, when all lectures sholde have begonne, three of the lecturers chosen in June before, for Rhetoricke, Philosophie and Mathematikes, viz. Mr Hammonde, Mr Bille, Mr Swale utterly refused to reade, and neyther by any perswasion, intreaty or threateneinge wolde be broght to take upon them their chardges, no nor to substitute any for them. It was muche that they weare content to suffer the Universitie to appoynt sustitutes in their place. The stipend of each of these lectures is fower poundes a yeare, for which they that be of any standinge and almost of sufficiency disdayne to take paynes seeing they can have as much for teaching of an ordinary Pupille, as some of them have tolde us, and perhaps for being his Tutor and not teaching him at all.

2. In the beginning of November, when I entrede into

myne office, I understood of the greate disorder in keapinge of the Universities Chestes, in which are certaine sommes of monye geven of olde tyme to that ende that small portions might be lent to poore studentes uppon sufficient cautiones. The accomptes of these chestes sholde have bene finished by statute before I came into office, but for these many yeares through the disorder of many keepers, which make a common bancke of these Chestes to their private profittes, they have bene deferred for halfe the yeare, and sometymes more; Yea, sometymes perhappes no accompt taken at all. I my selfe have been chosen Auditor of some of them, diverse yeares, but never heard any accompt, neyther was I called to any, as longe as I continewed in the Towne. Being desirous therefore to reforme this greate abuse, I determined to heare all the accomptes of those Chestes my selfe, but although I used as great severitie as I colde, by threatening imprisonment of the Keapers, yett colde I not dispatch scarce in twoe monethes that which might well have bene done in twoe dayes. In hearinge the accomptes I founde that the monye for the most parte (as apered by the cautiones) was lent out to gentelmen of the cuntrye, or occupyers of the towne. Yea, certeyne sommes not having the names of any schollers entred in the booke for them, as is commonly used to collor the matter. I founde also that mony borrowed by the Universitye, and repayed to one of these Chestes, is nowe nowhere extant and, that which is directly contrary to the Chest Keaper's othe, instede of a caution of silver or golde, I found

I found
cautiones

sommes as weare borrowed uppon them. And in my conscience, there was not one cautione so much better in valewe then the money lent out uppon it, as it ought to be by the Statute. And yett was there amongst the Chestes fower or five hundreth poundes lent out, which sommes of money it is thought by wise men might be better employed uppon a purchase to increase the Lecturers stipendes, which accordinge to these tymes are verye small. Or at leastwise might be borrowed by the Universitye as it was in King Edward's tyme to the same intent, and repayed by some small portions yearlye untill the whole weare answered.

3. Where it was thought convenient by all heades of Colledges for the better examinatione of such as sholde procede Bachilers that the number of examiners sholde be increased, seeing the nombre of Bachilers is almost tennē tymes as many as used to proceade when twoe examyners were thought sufficient, this matter propounded to the bodye of the Universitye, it was utterly reiection, so we colde have but twoe examiners for more then twoe hundreth Bachilers to examine them in fower dayes.

4. These twoe examiners, in their bill of reiection, gave up the names of almost the one halfe of the examimates, and afterwards for mony, allowed them all save one.

5. Where as of olde tyme, suche as weare forward in learninge made greate sute that they might be disputers in the Commencements of Bachilers and Masters, nowe that office is generally disdayned of all menne, so that the Proctors neyther for frendshippe, nor for monye, colde procure any to dispute, so that they were fayne to crave ayde of me; And I enforced to laye that chardge uppon the Lecturers of Logike, Rhetorike and Philosophy, enioyning the Proctores to geve them tenne shillinges apece for their paynes.

6. Whereas all the Bachilers (except upon necessary cause of sickness, or like urgent occasion) ought to stande in the scholes all the Lent to be opposed untill the latter Acte, the Proctors use to dispense with them for mony, so that not the one halfe of them that proceade doe stande as they are bounde by Statutes.

an obligation of inke and parch

7. Where the Proctores colde by no monye procure some playne one disputer in Philosophy for the Commencement of Masters, I was inforced to call before me and the heades of Colledges so many Masters of Arte of the wh... (paper torn)... University as were thought able menne for those places and to suspend tenne or twelve of them from their degrees and to committ them to the Bedelles to be carryed to prison, before any one wolde relent to take that chardge uppon them.

8. Beside all these, the excesse of apparell, the excesse of banquetting and rioting
Commons, the neglect of preachinge of ordinary sermones

and diverse other abuses, for which eyther there is no punishment, or els to smalle mulct, by the Statutes of the Universitye and of particuler Colledges.

Endorsed: Disorders to be reformed in the University of Cambridge.

(The document has no signature, address, or date).

To my loving freindes D. Beaumont Vicechaunclor and to the rest of the heades of Colleges in Cambridge.

After my very hartie comendacions [where for as much as in the common opinion of the best] as the lightnes and disorder of your youthe as well in apparell as other behaviour is not onely a great hinderance to learninge and a token of great negligence in ther overseers bothe publicke and private but also a staye [at this daye] of manie mennes charities who yf these thinges weere more moderately used and reformed wold deale muche more liberally with the poorest sort there [as in many plaices sondry doe affirme and pronounce], these may be to require youe, and onely in everye one of your severall houses, but [you] also [that rest] publickly in assistinge the Vicechaunceller to see all suche lightness and disordered behaviour repressed [presently, and good order hereafter contynued] that learninge beinge joyned with godlines, modestie and the glad embracings of good orders, ye may reape [such fruites] and profitably serve to these endes whereunto those godly foundations were first erected, your diligence and conformities herein shall move me to be [in my doynge] more carefull for your matters abroad although in minde I can be no more. And thus I byd you hartely well to fayre this xijth of November 1566.

Endorsed: 12 November 1566. Copy of my master's letter to the Vichancellor and reste of the heades in Cambridge for reformation of disorders in apparrell.

Note. The words in square brackets are corrections in Cecil's own handwriting.

The following letter from Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Cecil, shews that the Warden

of the Collegiate Church of Manchester was willing to surrender the possessions of that body to the Queen, and that, if the scheme had been carried out, the endowments might have come to St John's.

Sir, I understand by the Warden of Manchester Colledge, who being very wearie to continue that Colledge with such incumbrance as he hath had therby, and hath no hope to be releaved hereafter of his trowble except he betraieith that Colledge with giving over a lease of the best landes yt hath, and he being nowe desirous to relinquishe yt to her Majesties disposicion to be converted to sum Colledge in Cambrige, who might hereafter send owte sum preachers to inhabite that quarter and also by the rest of the revenue maintaine sum students. If it please your honor to move her highnes to this alteration, I think you shoulde doe a good dede, and wheare yowe weare brought upp for the first beginninge of your studies in St John's Colledge, I thinke yowe shoulde showe yourselfe a good benefactor to torne this Lande thereto, with what condicion of order as might seme best to your wisdom. And thus wishinge yowe asmuch grace to Godwarde as to myself, I committ you to his protection. From my house at Cauntorberie this forth of Maye

Your loving frende in God

MATTHUE CANTUAR.

Addressed: To the right honorable Sir William Cecil, knight, principal Secretarie to the Queenes Majestie.

Endorsed: 4 May 1570. Archbishop of Canterbury to my Master; for the house of Manchester to be assigned to some Colledge.

The following letter from Andrew Perne, Master of Peterhouse and Vice-Chancellor of the year, is interesting from its reference to the fact that, owing to the prevalence of the Plague at Cambridge, the members of St John's were living at Hilton. This is a village in Huntingdonshire, south of St Ives. The Colledge had then, and still has, a farm there. It will be observed that Perne connects the Plague with the State of the

King's Ditch. In a previous letter to Burghley (printed in Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, ii, 322-3, from the Lansdowne MSS.) he refers to "the corruption of the King's Ditch." This ditch, dating from the time of King John, was meant for the defence of the Town on the south and east, the river being the defence on the west. It began at the Mill Pool by the Silver Street Bridge, ran up Mill Lane, crossed Trumpington Street into Pembroke Street, leaving this at the corner of the Chemical Laboratory, where the Spittal or Almshouses stood, running across the site of the New Museums to a point between St Andrew's Church and the Post Office, thence along Hobson Street, across Jesus Lane, down Park Street, and joining the river again opposite Magdalene College. Towards the end of the sixteenth century it had clearly become an open and offensive sewer. Perne sent with his letter to Lord Burghley two schemes for bringing running water into this ditch. The first suggested bringing water from Trumpington Ford, that being the point where the water course from the Nine Wells at Shelford crosses the Trumpington Road at the end of Brooklands Avenue. This plan was ultimately carried out in 1610. The other plan involved taking the water at the Kings Mills, these being the Mills above the pool by the Silver Street bridge. With these two proposals are preserved plans, but these do not lend themselves to reproduction in the pages of the *Eagle*.

By his will, Perne left £10 towards the cost of bringing water from the Trumpington Ford to the King's Ditch.

There does not seem to be any entry in the College Accounts distinctly pointing to a residence at Hilton, so far as can be discovered they appear to have been kept exactly as usual, though perhaps some unusual entry may lurk in the mass.

My dutie in most humble wise remembred vnto your honor. Theis shalbe to certefie the same that the vniuersitie is returned againe to their accustomed exercises of lerning

in the scholes, at the beginninge of this terme, which was the xijth of this January, savinge the schollers of St John's Colledge, the which continewe in their exercises at Hilton, the which I wishe should remaine there still vntill the Towne be more clere of the plage, for the which we have taken the best order that we can to kepe the sicke from the whole. And yet the porer sorte for the great desire that theie haue to enjoye the contynewance of the relief that is charitably made for such howshoules as be visited, or that dwelleth nere vnto them, that theie should not goe abroad, theie do wickedly labour so much as theie can by goinge abroad in the night tyme to contynewe the plage, wherefor we thinke it good to put all those that be poore, that are or shalbe sicke, into one place where theie shall haue all thinges necessary, owte of the which theie shall not goe vntill it shalbe thought conuenient. All the Colledges, thanks be to God, are hitherto free from the plage. There hath died in the Towne of the plage sithence my last certeficates, which was the xvj of December, vntill this daie, eleven, in Trinity parish only. I trust in God that this froste will so purefye the whole, and consume the infected, that I trust the wourst is past, or elles we shalbe compelled to breke vpp againe, the which will be a great decaye and hinderinge of lerninge in the vniuersitie, and the vtter vndoinge of the Towne, whereof I would be right sory.

I haue accordinge to your honors commaundment provided a workeman from Lynn for the takinge of the leavell of the grounde at Trumpington Forde to conueye that water into the Kinges ditch, for the scowringe the same, whose advise and iudgmen
is one other in Cambridge who hath taken a leavell, from the mylles in Cambridge, to conueye that water into the saide Kinges ditch, the which beinge nerer adjoininge together maie be done by . . . l . . . h . . . wise
send vnto your honor, most humbly craving your Lordshippes advise therein. I haue in most earnest wise and often tymes called vppon Mr Ma . . . d l
with the scowringe of the said Kinges ditch, that theie should nowe in this tyme of wynter and froste, set vppon the scowringe of the saide ditch, and allso for the renewinge

an old composition betwixt the vniuersity and the Towne for the cleane and holsome kepinge of the streetes, the neglectinge whereof in tymes past hath been a great occasion of this present infection, to the great hinderaunce and daunger to the vniuersitie and Towne, as I haue often told Mr Maior and his counsellors, the chief whereof is Mr Slegge. I have required Mr Maior, in your honors name, to haue speciall regard to the diligent accomplishinge of theis thinges, especially at this tyme, whoe giveth faier wordes, but he doth nothinge in dede hetherto. The last composition betwixt the vniuersitie and the Towne, made when Sir Thomas Smyth was Vicechauncellour, to contynewe for .xxij yeres, was expired five yeres agoe, sithence which tyme the Maior and his brethren hath delayed hitherto to agree to any composition for good order, and holsome kepinge of the Towne, wherein the Vicechauncellour and the scollers haue been allowaies readie. But the Maior hath proymised me within this senyte that he will accomplish the same, the which if he shall not I shalbe compelled to crave your Lordshippes letters, and the rest of the honorable counsell to commaund the same, or elles shewe some lawfull cawse to the contrary, for that we are so greatly greved daylie by the annoyaunce that cometh thereby. And thus I praye allmightie God longe to preserve your Lordship in most godly and honorable prosperitie. From Cambridge the .xxvijth of this January 1574

Your honors most bounden
daylie orator
ANDREW PERNE.

Addressed: To the right honorable the lorde Burghley, lord high Tresorer of England and high Chauncellor of the vnyuersitie of Cambridge.

Endorsed: 18 January 1574. Pearn to my Lord.

First enclosure:

A description of the conveyance of the water from Trumpington ford vnto the Kinges ditch, found owte by Richard Browne, keper of the water mylles at Lynne, the certentie hereof tryed by the levell the .xijth daie of January 1574.

First of all this Richard Browne saith that there is in the

length from the .ix wellles in Shelford commons vnto the Kinges ditch, which is abowte the space of a myle, .xxj fote fall, so that the water maye be brought very well, if so be that the space betwixt the .ix wellles and the spittle howse be brought to be a made ground, for that there beinge many vallies, these vallies must be made a levell ground with earth and claie, that the water maie have his free course over it. The other space, from the spittle howse vnto the Kinges ditch, is highe ground and therefor must haue a vaulte of bricke for the water to runne through vnto the Kinges ditch, and thus the water maie very well be conveyed this one waye.

The charges hereof in bricke, mortar and workmannshippe, as he saith, will come vnto the some of thre hundarith poundes.

Againe the said Brown hath found that the water maie be conveyed very well into the Kinges ditch another waie, that is to saie from the small brigges into a pipe of lead .xxj ynches hie, the length of it .iiijC yardes. And at the end of this pipe a myll must be made which must force the water to fall into a cesterne of lead, and so to runne into the said pipe above the levell of the ground .xv foote. And thus also the water maie very well be brought into the Kinges ditch. The cost and charges of the worke this waie, for the myll makeinge, the deuyse within the myll, and the pipe of lead, as he makith his accompt, will arise to the sum of .iiij hundarith poundes. And vppon the payment of these somms aforesaid, this Richard Browne hath promysed to haue him self bounde with good and sufficient suerties for the performance hereof.

Memorandum that a thousand and a half of bricke will be sufficient to make .xxxv foote of the vault, that should be from the spittle house to the Kinges ditch, which space is thought to be abowte .iiij hundarith yardes.

The said Richard Browne saith that one foote of the pipe of lead that should goe from the cistarne of lead at the myll vnto the Kinges ditch will conteyn .xv poundes of lead in every foote. And that the space is .iiij hundarith yardes savinge tenn wherein the water must be conveyed in a pipe from the said fourcinge myll vnto the Kinges ditch, so that the pipe alone will cost six score poundes.

Endorsed: Richard Brown, keeper of the water milles at Linn. A conveyance of water from Trumpington ford vnto the Kinges ditche.

Second Enclosure:

A declaracion of the leavell of the ground for the conveyance of the water to be taken from the mylles called the Kinges mylles in Cambridge to the head of the Kinges ditch against Pembroke Hall, the which was taken by John Bryant of Cambridge, the *xviij*th of January 1574

The saide Bryant, takinge the measure from the penn of the water of the said Mylles to the head of the said Kinges ditch, doth finde the rise to be nyne foote, and from the taile and fall of the said water to the said head of the Kinges ditch, he fyndeth the rise to be *xvj* foote, and metinge the levell of the heade of the said Kinges ditch to the foote and lowest end of the same, runninge into the common streame beneth the high bridge against Jhesus Colledg close, he findeth the fall to be *xv*tie foote. So that from the pen of the water of the said myll to the lowest end of the said Kinges ditch there will be eleven foote fall, and from the water of the lowest taile of the said myll, there will be fower foote fall.

A great parte of the water that cometh to the said Kinges mylle, cometh from Trumpington forde directly to the said mylle, the which myll is distant from the head of the said Kinges ditch three score and ten poole, after *xvj* foote to the poole.

The conveyinge of this water from the myll to the head of the Kinges ditch must be in a gutter or vaulte made of lyme and bricke, the which will coste in the whole as he thinketh a hundarith threescore seaventene poundes and ten shillings. And for this somme he will be bounde with good suerties to performe the same.

Endorsed: Jhon Briant of Cambridge. A Declaracion of the levell of the ground for the conveyance of the water from the Kinges milles in Cambridge to the heade of the Kinges ditche.

The letters which follow relate to the Mastership of Dr Richard Howland, Master of St John's from 20 July 1577 to 1586. Howland was originally a Scholar of Christ's College, B.A. 1560-1, M.A. 1564, B.D. 1570, D.D. 1578. He was for a short time a Fellow of Christ's, then in 1562 became a Fellow of Peterhouse, in 1576 he became Master of Magdalene, from whence he removed to St John's; he became Bishop of Peterborough in 1585, and died 23 January 1600-1.

The first letter shewing the opposition of the College to the devotion of two Fellowships to the study of the Law is rather curious. For some time there had been two Fellowships in the College devoted to Medicine. It is to be regretted that Howland did not commit to writing the official objections of the College. In the reign of Charles I the College obtained leave to have two Law Fellows. The real privilege enjoyed by these Fellows was that they could remain laymen, being relieved from the condition, attached to all other Fellowships, of taking Priest's orders within a certain time. The grievance seems to have been that these lay Fellows were relieved from much College drudgery which fell on clerical Fellows, while they occasionally took orders rather late in life, and then claimed presentation to a College benefice in virtue of their seniority on the roll.

My humble dutie in any wise vnto your honorable good Lordshippe remembred. These maie be to signifie that as it hath pleased her highnes to directe her letters vnto vs her Majesties Commissioners for St John's in Cambridge for the placinge of Mr Howland, your Lordships Chaplyn, Master of the saide Colledge, in whose behaife we likewise received your honors favourable letters, so hauewe also, accordinge vnto her Majesties pleasure therein, proceaded and have procured the good likinge and consent of all the fellowes to her Majesties request, and then I did in her Majesties name, and in the visitors and all the fellowes names, pronounce him Master of the saide Colledge, and then we the visitors with all the companie of Fellowes and Schollers of St Johannis did

acompanie him to the Vicechancellor, of whom he was admtytted accordinge to the Statutes of the saide Colledge. I doe assure your honour that if it be, or shalbe, in me at any tyme, to pleasure him or to do him good by any kynde of meanes, he shall vndoubtedlie, both for your honor's sake and also for the good will I beare towardes him fynde me very willinge and readie to the vttermost of my small power. And allthough we haue not as yet alltogether finished the Statutes of that saide Colledge, for that Mr Dr Ithell, beinge one in Commission, as your Lordship dothe knowe, and of the quorum, hath had greate occasion not to be certenlie at home of a longe tyme, yet are we nowe purposed by God's grace fourthwith to make an ende of the same. I do most humble desire your good Lordshipp, that as yt hath pleased you carefullie and favorable to helpe the said Mr Howlande to that mastershippe of St Johannis, so yt would likewise please your honor by your good means and friendship to preferr Mr Nicolls another of your Lordship's chaplins vnto the mastershippe of Magdalen Colledge, nowe beinge voyde, whome I do assure your honor of myne owne knowledg, for that I have had better experience of him then any other hath had, to be of very honest conversacion, well lerned, and a maynteyner of good order and statutes. So that in myne opinion your Lordship vndoubtedlie therein shall not only doe a godlie and good dede to the estate of that saide Colledge and to the whole societie there, whoe dothe willinglie wishe the same, but also shall hynde the said Mr Nicolls and me his frende contynewallie to praie for your honor's most godlie prosperitie. Thus not so bould at this present as to troble your Lordship any further, I commytte the same into the most blessed tucion of the allmightie. From Cambridge the .xijth of this July 1577

Your honors daylie orator
 allwaies to commaunde
 ANDREW PERNE

Addressed: To the right honorable and his singular goode Lorde, the Lorde Bourghley, Lorde high Treasurer of England and most wourthie highe Chauncellour of the Universitie of Cambridge.

Endorsed: 21 July 1577. Mr Doctor Perne to my Lord. Mr Howland, Mr Nicolles.

The State of St Johannis (Right Honorable) is such at this tyme, allthough quiett in it selfe, so open yet vnto extraordinarie attemptes from abrode, that except your Honoure doe stande still and wholie our good Lord and patrone, we are like to receyve (even by that, from whence we loke to receyve our quiett government, the Commission I meane) so greate hurte, so that our foundation, and quiett estate wilbe thereby, if not vtterlie over throwen, maruelously shaken and enpayred. It is geven out that the Commissioners, with your Honour's consente, will establishe two fellowshipes for the lawe in our Colledge, and are determind forthwith to place two of our fellows (if bothe be fellowes) in the same; which thinge is thought verie inconvenient not onely by the societie, but by divers of the Commissioners also; as Dr Pearne, D. Hawforde, D. Harvie and D. Binge, whoe say they neuer harde, or at the least consented to, any such matter. Wherfor I am humbly to craue of your good Lordship (vpon whom onely vnder God we rest for reliefe) that it would please you herein alsoe (as in all other matters you haue most honorable) to cast a lovinge eye and care towarde this your poore Colledge, as in this to suspende your honorable consent, vntill we may delyver vnto your Lordship the inconveniences like therby to ensue, as we by experience of our phisicke places well can and wilbe readie (for my owne parte) to offer vnto your honoure, when it shall please you to commande me to attende. In the meane tyme not onely the thinge it selfe, but the parties named thervnto doe more moue me to speake, and feare that which is more then likely to fall out therby, as that it wilbe the heade and springe of much dissention and the breaknecke (if I may with your honoure vse that worde) of diuinitie, and of all such as are well inclined that way. The constante reporte, and the greate feare that the house is in, as also my burden and care, who (I take God to witness) doe tender the good and quiett state of the howse more then my place and profit thereby. These all haue caused me thus vppon the hearinge therof to addresse these my letters and

man vnto your Lordship in greate hast, humblie beseechinge your honoure to stande herin good Lord vnto vs, as to receaue first our reasons, whie we doe mislike bothe the men and matter moued, before that be laide vppon vs, the only runoure wherof dothe alreadie breede a faction; and that noe one man (vppon a priuate respect) be soe preferred as that therebie soe godlie a societie should for euer in their succession be soe greatly damnesied. Wherfor, if it please your honoure to direct your letters, or worde vnto the Commissioners to stay them vntill further consultation after Easter, or when it shall please your Lordship to appointe, we shalbe, as we are notwithstandinge, wholie and for ever bownde vnto your Lordship. Thus letting your Lordship vnderstande, that the Earle of Essex and younge Mr William Cecill are in good health, vnto whom I haue delyuered your token, I commend your Lordship to the mercifull protection of the lyvinge God, longe to continue in health and increase of greate honoure. From your Colledge of St John's, in hast, this present Sunday 5 Aprilis Anno 1579.

Your honours faithfull seruante
RICHARD HOWLANDE

Addressed: To the Right Honorable the Lord Burghley, Lord tresuror of Englande, my vearie good Lord and master geue these.

Endorsed: 5 April 1579. Mr Doctor Howland to my Lord; twoe Lawe roomes purposed by the Commissioners to be established in St John's Colledge.

The Mr Billingsley, merchant in London, referred to in the following letter, was Henry Billingsley, admitted a scholar of the Colledge in 1551. He was afterwards Lord Mayor of London in 1596, when he was knighted. His kinsman, William Billingsley, on whose behalf this letter was written, matriculated as a pensioner of St John's 1 October 1579, and was admitted a Foundress' scholar 5 November 1579. The restriction that there could not be more than two scholars at a time from any county made this admission irregular. Sir

Henry Billingsley, who it will be observed had been giving money for the support of exhibitioners, conveyed some property in Tower Street and Mark Lane, London, to the Colledge in 1590 to support three scholars. William Billingsley took his B.A. in 1581-3, M.A. 1586. He was admitted a Fellow of the Colledge 23 March 1585-6; he was collated to the Vicarage of Madingley, near Cambridge, 8 November 1594, ceding this on becoming Rector of Gayton-le-Marsh, co. Lincoln, for which he compounded 28 April 1599, this he seems to have held for a very short time; he compounded as Rector of Glaston, in Rutland, 10 February 1605-6, holding this until 1635.

The honorable goodwill which your Lordship beareth to this our Colledge of St John's, and the duetie which I owe unto the same, draweth me att this present to be an humble and earnest suter vnto your honoure. That whereas one Mr Billingslie, a marchant in London, havinge byn of longe tyme a good benefactor vnto our Colledge, was an earnest suter at our late election for a poore kinsman of his (William Billingslie by name) to be made scholler; it would please your good Lordship booth to pardon our bold attempte therin as also with your honorable dispencacion to ratefie this our imperfitt election, whose countrie beinge full and therefor by statute nott eligible without dispensacion (for that he is a Londoner, whereof there are so many alreadie as our statutes doe permitt), we presuminge of your Lordships goodwill and favour have chosen him, notwithstandinge, for that countrie; so that it please your honoure (with the rest of her Majesties visitors, of whom we make no doubt) to like well thereof and to dispense with our statutes in that part, otherwise to stande as not elected. Wherein if we haue offended I shall humbly desyre your honoure to understande that his request was soe one a sodayne and his suitt so earnest that neyther could we expect your Lordships mynde in deferringe our election (which hath by statute a standinge daye), nor durst lightlie caste of so goode a frende in soe small a request (as he thought it), but that he should perceyve our readie goodwill and thankfulness for his greate and many benefites

bestowed vpon poore schollers in our howse. Where for these manie yeares he hath geuen 12*li* yerlie exhibicion to be bestowed vpon poore schollers at the discretion of the Master and Seniors, which also he doth mynde to conferre yerlie vpon the Colledge for euer. In consideration whereof if it shall please your good Lordship to pardon this our faulte and with your honorable subscription to dispence (in this scholler) with that branche of our statutes (that notwithstanding there be three of his countrie he may be scholler), we shalbe (as always) herein greatlie bownde vnto your honoure, who therbie shall binde that gentleman more sure vnto vs for euer, wherein restinge vpon your honorable goodwill and direction to doo as your Lordship shall think good and commaunde.

I am once agayne to crave pardon for my boldnesse and humblie to recommede vnto your good Lordship one Mr Nevill, fellowe of Pembrooke Hall, for whome having joyned in request with Mr Doctor Pearne and D. Binge in other letters vnto your honoure I thought good to delyuer vnto your Lordship in these brefelie the reasons that did induce me herevnto, least I mightbe thought vnto your Lordship vppon no cause to be ouer busie in an other man's charge, wheare besides the worthines of the person, for whome I can take no shame to laboure, and the equitie of his cause, being senior in the howse and in all respects most fitt. The great care that we all have in procuringe so fitt a man for the vniversitie to that place and the trobles like to growe vnto the howse in preferringe his Junior, whereof (yf I may be bold to say what I thinke) some, who are in dutie more nerelie bownde will not (I feare) haue so great a care, as they ought. These haue moued me (with the rest) thus boldlie and earnestlie to request your honorable goodwill and furtherance in the same by your letters vnto D. Fulke, Master of the house, wherby the partie shalbe bounde to pray for your honoure by whose onelie meanes he is to obteyne that his right, and the Colledge with the whole vniversitie shall reape great quiett and good.

Thus lettinge your good Lordship vnderstand that perusinge our licenses of mortman accordinge vnto your commawndment, I finde a license for 60*li* procured by

Mr D. Longworthe in the 10th yeare of her Majesties raigne, since which tyme we haue purchased and receyued little aboue 20*li* of yerelie rent.

With humble dutie, although abruptlie I end, desyringe the Lord God longe to preserve your good Lordship in perfitt health and encrease of much honoure. From your Colledge of St Johnes the 9th of November 1579

Your honours servant at commawndment
RICH. HOWLANDE.

Addressed: To the Right Honorable the Lord Burghley, highe treasurer of Englande his verie good lord and master geve these.

Endorsed: 9 Nov 1579. Mr D. Howlande to my Lord. The election of one Billingsley of London to a schollership. A lycence to purchase in mortmayn for 60*li* per annum.

The two letters of Howland and Perne which follow, relate to Lord Burghley's gift of a rent charge of £30 a year to the Colledge. The deed regulating the foundation was printed in the *Eagle*, Vol. xx., p. 370-376. The 'Mr Robert' who is mentioned in Perne's letter as making such progress in his studies was Lord Burghley's second son, afterwards the first Marquis of Salisbury, who was at St John's; Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, was at Trinity, and was admitted to the M.A. degree, 6 July 1581.

I shoulde hardely have excused my great negligence (Right honorable and my verie good Lord) in not answearinge your Lordship's letters accordinge unto your commawndment before this day, but that it pleased God to lodge me in the countrie this Christmas (where I could not here of them) and ther to lay his hande so uppon me, that I coulde not have written although I would, but nowe uppon my retourne, perusinge the same, I thought it my part and dutie with all convenient spede to satisfie your Lordship's commawndment, and therewith to render unto your honoure most heartie and humble thankes in that it hath pleased your Lordship to shewe this greate token and seale of your long continuē

goodwill to this Colledge in my tyme, wherein I acknowledge myself more bownde unto your Lordship then if muche more had bine conferred uppon my selfe. Concerninge therefore the nombre of the Lady Margarettes fowndatione, these are to lett your Lordship understande that our Statutes have limited her schollers not to be above *24ti* (uppon which nombre also our Commissioners are resolved), although I coulde have wished them *30ti*, that she should not have byn over wayed by the other fownders who have within one of thirtie; to the augmentation of whose commons, if your Lordship shall make their *7d.* wekelie *12d.*, the which will arise (as your honor knoweth) to the iust somme of *26li* yerelie, which augmentation wilbe (in my simple opinion) a fact more honorable then if you should erect fower newe fellowships. Considering especially that our nombre alreadie is over great for the receipt of our howse, and the lyving (for these dayes) verie small. But leving to your honorable consideration, I am humblie to desyre your good Lordship to vouchsafe your hande and subscription to this dispensacion for a poore scholler, in whose cause I wrote unto your Lordship longe since, and for whome (accordinge to your Lordship's direction) I have drawen this draught and procured the allowance of all our Commissioners here, as appeareth by their subscription. Thus ceasing to trouble your Lordship any further, with dutie as I begane I end, desyryng God to blesse your Lordship with longe life, perfiitt healthe and encrease of muche honor. From your Colledge of St John's the thirde Februarie Anno D. 1579

Your honour's faithfull servant
RICHARDE HOWLANDE.

Addressed: To the right honorable the Lord Burghley Lord high Treasurer of England.

Endorsed: 3 February 1579. Mr D. Howlande. St John's Coll.

There is a note in Burghley's own handwriting:

26li pro 24 scollers, *Vd.* a weke.
xxs. to the principall scollar.
xxs. to the head lector.
xxs. (blank).

My humble dutie unto your Honour alwayes remembred. I have sent backe agayne by Mr Vice Chancellor the articles concerninge your honorable gifte unto our Colledge, which were delyvered (as your Lordship willed) unto my Lorde the bishoppe of Ely and the rest of the Commissioners, who have sett downe their dispensacion for countries, and donne all thinges accordinge to your Honour's letters. The seniors likewise of our Colledge doe so like of the whole in everie condition that in greate thankfulness they acknowledge themselves bounde unto your Honour for ever. This onelie they offer dutiefullie unto your honourable consideracion, that where as your Lordship hath referred the prooffe of your schollers, in difference betwene your Lordship's heires and the Colledge, to be determined by the Vicechancellor, or any head of any Colledge, it would please your Honour that it may rather be compounded within the Colledge, by bindinge us to choose him whom your Lordship's heire shall nominat, or one of the two as you shall devise, he or they being of the hiest forme in the saide schoole, wherein whatsoever your Honour shall determine I knowe wilbe thankfullie taken and dutiefullie observed. This I am bold in dutiefull manner to offer unto your Lordships consideracion, the rather for that I doubt not but that the privilege of your Lordships heires, which as I am bownde dutiefullie, I would by all meanes procure, may as well this way be thoroughlie provided [the letter is here torn] ... Judge should come in to the preiudice of our Colledge and strange ex ... inconvenience ... -ringe ourselves whollie to your Honour with most ... for your ... unto our Colledge and cease to ... -ringe God to blesse your Honour with longe life and good health and ... honoure. From your Colledge of St John's the thirde of Februarie Anno 1580

Your Honours servant at commandment
RICHARDE HOWLANDE.

Addressed: To the Right honorable the Lord Burghley Lord High Treasurer of England.

Endorsed: 3 Feb. 1581 (*Sic*). D. Howland to my Lord. Statutes finished. 2 schollers to be chosen out of Stamford and Westminster by your Lordship. St John's Coll.

Aftre my humble commendations onto your honor remembred, with my hartye prayer onto Allmightye God for the long preservation of your honor in all godlye prosperite with most dewtyfull acknowledginge the singular benefite the whiche your honor hathe at this tyme sent to the perpetuall releve of the poore scholers of your Lordships College of St John's, of the which I do thank God that I have been a poore member bothe scholer and felowe, and also for the honorable fatherly care that your Lordship doth most tenderly beare to the hole estate of the gud and godly prosperite of the hole Universite whereof we have particular experience dayly, and emong other tokens of your Honor's zeale to the Universite wee do greatly reioise in this, that it pleasyed your Lordship to sende that yowr worthie and godly moniment of your Lordship's gud will towards thadvancement of lerninge to St John's by your honor's lovinge son Mr Robert. He hath shewed suche an example of godly diligence, both at sermons and disputationes, in the tyme of his beinge at Cambridge at the commensment that he gave just occasion to allewer many other to the imitation of his diligence in hering and cariing gud profit from the same as dyd well appeare in him after every of the said exercise at diner or supper, not only to me but also to others, for the whiche I wolde have wisshed him to have bene made a Master of Arte with my Lord of Essex, yf it had bene your pleasure, without the knowledge wherof nayther he nor wee durst attempt any thinge at this tyme. Hopinge that it will please your honor to permitt him to returne to Cambridge and to do summe exercise thare both for your Lordships honor, for his commendation and incorradgement, and to the gud example and provocation of other scholers, at your honor's gud pleasure to the rejoisinge of many in Cambridge.

I have imparted certen notes to Mr Skynner of certen matters conserninge the Universite, whereof I most humbly pray your honor to have such consyderation as shalbe thought most convenient to your honor's godly wisdom, hose godly and honorable affayres we dayly pray that they may be alweyes blessyd by Allmighty Godd's most gracious spirite.

From Cambridge the ix of July 1581

Your honor's dayly orator
ANDREW PERNE.

Addressed: To the right honorable and my singular gud Lord, the Lorde Burley, Lord Treasurer of England and Chancellor of the Universite of Cambridge.

Endorsed: 9 July 1581. Do. Perne, Vicechancellor of Cambridge, by Robert Cecil.

The preceding documents have been taken from the State Papers, Domestic, in the Record Office. The document with which we conclude is copied from the Petyt MSS. (Vol. 38) in the Library of the Inner Temple. In the Petyt collection it has no heading, but in the calendar prepared by the Historical MSS. Commission it is described as "Answers by Nicholas Shepherd, Master of St. John's, to 20 articles of enquiry as to his orthodoxy and conformity." Some of the documents in the Petyt collection seem to be originals, this is apparently only a copy. The questions have not been preserved, but the answers sufficiently indicate that Shepherd was desirous of clearing himself from some suspicion of sympathy with Thomas Cartwright and Puritanism.

Shepherd took the following degrees: B.A. 1552-3, M.A. 1559, B.D. 1568. He held the second prebendal stall in Peterborough from about 1560 until his death. He was Rector of Hartlebury, co. Worcester, from 1561 to 1564; Archdeacon of Northampton 1570-1587; Rector of Thorpe-on-the-Hill 1573-1576; Rector of Welton-le-Wold 1573-1585; Rector of Hougham-with-Marston 1575-1587, all these livings being in Lincolnshire; and he was Prebendary of Stow in Lincoln Cathedral 1578-1587. His will was proved 10 July, 1587.

But little is known of him personally or of his rule as Master; which office he held from 1569 to 1574. Baker refers to the College tradition that Shepherd was deprived of his Mastership for not being quite honest in College business. This is based on the MS.

Latin history of the College preserved in the Muniment Room, to which Baker more than once refers as "by Mr M.," as "MS., D.M.," or "by D.M. a bursar." This was David Morton, Senior Bursar from 14 February, 1667-8 to 16 February 1674-5. Morton thus lived about a hundred years after Shepherd; what authority he had for his statement it is difficult to say. The only positive evidence on the books is that Shepherd exercised his authority as Master to cancel a lease which had been granted by the Seniority. Morton's account of Shepherd is as follows:

Nicolaus Sheppard, Westmeriensis, admissus Collegii discipulus (cum multis alijs) per Visitatores Regios (nempe Thomam Goodrick, Episcopum Eliensem, Nicolaum Roffensem, Johannem Checum, Collegii olim alumnum, Edvardi 6ti Tutorem in Graecis et Latinis, Equestri postea insignitum, atque Collegii Regalis, ni male memini, Praepositum, Guilielmum Maium, S.T.D., et Paulini Ecclesiae Decanum, atque Thomam Wendeium), July 4to 1549, Edvardi 6ti tertio; electus Socius Mart. 25, 1553, atque Religionis ergo a Maria Regina privatus, a D. Elizabetha est restitutus; socius senior et Junior Thesaurarius 1560. Electus Magister decemus tertius, Dec. 17, 1569. De quo nihil certi ulterius occurrit. Neque enim mihi satis pro comperto est quod vulgo perhibent Eum scilicet eo quod officiariorum singulorum clavibus in ipsius custodiam fraude, et clam se invicem traditis, sigillum commune syngraphis seu Indenturis (quas vocant) firmarum quarandam a se solo elocaturum. Ipse unicas suo solius commodo consulens apposuerit, Magistratu (juxta tenorem Statuti in eo casu provisi) fuisse privatum.

1. As I have heretofore subscribed to the book of Common Prayer publicly aucthorized in this Realme and by the like subscription allowed of theis articles sett down by the charge in the Synode,

2. Soe doe I not as yet see any thinge, in either of the said bokes expressed, which is repugnant to the worde of God, or which may not be allowed in the Church of God.

3. I confesse also that we are necessarilie tyed to that vniforme doctrine which thapostells in the primitive church preached. But for their orders they vsed I see no suche necessitie that in some pointes great dangers and absurditie, as at this tyme euery ignorant person should have his voice in chosinge fytt persons into that ministerie.

4. 5. I doe nott finde in Godes worde that there be any ceremonies appointed for all tyme to be kept of necessitie and none others, but all to be conformed to this rule: Lett all things be done to edification or otherwise to be receuyed or reiected, yet not by any particular person at his will and pleasure, but by the churche and whole state. But in this myne assertion I doe not call the Sacraments by the name of ceremonies, as Mr. Cartwright semeth to terme them, for then I should say that none should be received in Christes Churche, but such as he himself appointed. And as God hath not set downe certeine ceremonies which must be reteined and none other; This doe not I fynde that he hath sayed: Synne shalbe punished by this order and this kinde of government and none other, by this magistrate and not by that magistrate, by a seniorie only and not otherwise.

4. I doubt not but that we have a right ministerie in the Church of England, and that by our ecclesiasticall government synne may be rightly and duely punished.

6. Itt were to be wished that the realme were so well furnished with lerned mynisters that euery particular parishe might have one, and that the parishes were hable not only to fynde the pastor, but the deacons and elders also. But that there is no wayes or meanes lawfull to provide for the pore, but by the deacon chosen by the people, or no lawfull correction but by seniors chosen by the people also, I coulede never vnderstand by any scripture. And to put the choice of the pastors into the peoples hands were nothinge but to make a blinde man iudge of colors.

7. In government and iurisdiccion I thinke there ought ^{sum} mynisters to be above others, for avoydinge of contempt and confusion, although all be in mynistracion equal.

8. ffor the patrimonie geven vnto the churches for the mayntenance of learninge and Godds service, I am so farre

from thinkinge that by Goddes worde it ought to be taken away that I vnfaignedly rather wishe that which is alredie with drawen to be restored againe to his former vse.

9. As I doubt not but that the mynisters of this realme, euery one in their callinge, be lawfull mynisters, so can I not thinke the mynesterie and ecclesiasticall accion to be vnlawfull.

10. I never herd good reason either why there should not be a communion at a mariage or why the newe married should not be exhorted to communicate, or why it were not to be wished there were a sermon at euery buriall.

11. As no lerned man founde in the pointes of true religion, and in outward conversation blamelesse, ought to be denied to preache Jesus Christ, so, be he neuer so lerned or godly, ought he not to thrust himselfe into that office without licence. And againe, hauinge giftes and licence, in conscience is bounde to preache whether he haue pastorall and proper charge or no.

12. He that seeth his owne infirmitie and slacknes to prayer often tymes, cannot doubt but that it is more convenient for him and profitable to the churche of Christ to have sum prescript order appointed for prayer, then to be left to his own spirit.

13. Although the perfitt papists do farre differ from vs in many pointes of the doctrine of Christ, yet because they confesse Christ and in his name are baptized, I iudge that their children are within the compasse of Godds covenant, and so are to be baptized.

14. Consideringe the smaleness of our ecclesiasticall Livings in England, and the greate bountifulnes which is loked for at the ecclesiasticall persons handes I dout not but a man may have more then one lyvinge.

15. I thinke a man may preache and mynister though he haue no peculier flock assigned vnto him. And that the mynisterie and ciuill do not so disagree but that thei may be ioyned in one person.

16. The 16 article I vnderstand not fully, but after my vnderstandinge I say that Godd commanded nothings in vayene, neyther thappostells, being guided by the same spirit.

17. I take the Quene her Majestie to have auctoritie over all states ciuill or ecclesiasticall.

18. And althoughe her majestie be but a membre of the Church of Christ, yet in that parcell of Christ's churche which is in England, she is to be reputed as the cheif and supreme governor vnder Christ. The last point of this article I vnderstand not.

19. I iudge that the quene of England, concerninge the punishment and remittinge of criminall offences is not in all pointes tyed to Moses lawe, but sumtymes excede Moses sumtymes remitt of his seueritie as the state of the commonwealth requireth.

20. I doubt not but that her majestie of her owne auctoritie may appoint ciuill magistrates, that is hauinge all auctoritie in her selfe may impart sum part thereof vnto others.

NICHOLAS SHEPPERD.

R. F. S.

(To be continued).

STRADA D' ALLEMAGNA.

THE mountain-wall surrounds a sacred land;
 The white road stretches forward to the north,
 Where once went caravans of Venice forth
 Unto the Danube and the Baltic strand.
 The ruddy precipice on either hand
 O'ershadows the dusk pinewoods and green earth;
 The belfry tells the hour, and life seems worth
 Our living but to hear the sound expand
 Through sunlit air. From river-pass to vale,
 From loveliness to loveliness we gaze.
 Fancy dwells by the rocks and down the glades.
 Here ranged the Gods of poem and of tale;
 Here march'd the legions; through the sultry ways
 Rode Marcus, haply, to the Rhaetian shades.

C. W. P. O.



SKETCHES.

THE HAVILDAR.

MET him at the foot of a hill, and we walked along the track together for two or three miles. He was a fine well-built man, looking the thorough soldier that he was with his neat puggari, his well-kept moustache, his swagger-stick and his spotless white clothes. As we walked he told me of his regiment and his service. He had served in a Baluchi infantry battalion, and had just retired, after twenty-one years with the colours, on a pension of seven rupees a month and three rupees extra for distinguished conduct. His little story ran much as follows:—"Yes, sahib, Quetta is the best of all places. There are many regiments there both red and black (English and native). The country is good. There is every kind of fruit, and the sheep are fat and big. But it is very expensive for the officers, who have an extra allowance for Quetta. The work is very hard nowadays; in the musketry course we had to work all day, and there was no rest. My regiment went to China with Major-General Gaselee. We went from Karachi. For eight days no sepoy could eat. We were all ill; and many said, 'Never again will we take Government service.' But afterwards we became stronger, except two men, who were ill for twenty-four days. These two were two months in hospital in Tientsin, and the Colonel sahib used to go to see them every day. They had a fowl each in the morning and one in the evening, free. We went to Pekin. Soldiers from all countries were there, Russians, French,

Germans, Americans, and Japanese. I could not understand the Russian language, but after a time I got to know a little Japanese. The Japanese were good soldiers. I was wounded once. A bullet went through my leg, and the officer told me to fall out. I said, 'No, sahib! it does not matter,' and I went on fighting. The Sirkar gave me three rupees a month special pension for bravery. See! this is the scar. It does not trouble me now unless I march for more than three or four days; then it hurts a little.

When we came back from China the sea was not so rough, and we had not such illness. When I retired a little while ago, I went to pay my respects to the doctor sahib who had been a great friend to me. I said to him, 'Sahib, in my country there are no doctors and no medicines, what am I to do?' He replied, 'Have you a box?' I said, 'Yes;' and he told me to bring it to him. Then he filled it with every kind of medicine in little bottles, and told me for what illness each kind was good. After this I came home."

"What are you going to do now?" I asked.

"I have a little farm and a house, and I shall buy some more land, and then call other men to work for me. I have dogs, too, and I shall hunt and have rest. Two or three days ago my dogs killed a wild boar over against that ridge. One dog was wounded, and I put some of the doctor sahib's vaseline in the wound. It will be well quickly. Sahib, this is my way, Salaam!" And with a salute he turned up a narrow path to go to his little farm.

SIDDIQ.

He is an old, white-bearded man, with a keen face and a bright eye, though his back is bent with the weight of four-score years. He is quick at hearing and understanding still; even now his stride is firm and long, and he can travel up a mountain-path at a pace not usual with the old. He is a picturesque figure with his home-spun blanket wrapped round him like a pladi,

his cheerful voice and merry chuckle. But his day is done. Long ago he was one of the most famous shikaris and trackers of Kashmir. Every kind of animal he knew, both its habits and its haunts. Every quarter of the country has been trodden by him. Many well-known big-game hunters of the sixties and the seventies owe much to Siddiq.

He is full of anecdote. His tales are modestly told, and you have to know him a little before he will tell you how he got the mark in his ear and the hole in his wrist. He was out with an Englishman, and they came across a leopard, which got at Siddiq, and began to maul him. The light was failing, and he called to his master for help just before he fainted away. The latter had to fire point blank; the bullet went through Siddiq's ear and his wrist, finally lodging in the leopard, which then drew off and Siddiq was saved.

The old man likes to see and talk with Englishmen. He is always independent, but respectful. His inquiries after your health are amusing; every time he sees you he wants to know whether you are happy and contented. He is full of weatherlore. He seems to be the great "consulting shikari" of the whole countryside. Like many others he mourns for the good old days, when markhor were shot by the half dozen, when tehr were common as goats, and Kashmir stags always to be had. I do not think he is sorry that his time is over. Things have changed since he was in his prime. But long may he enjoy his well-earned rest, for he is a fine old man!

THE GUJAR.

A log cabin with its back to the hillside and its flat roof of mud is his summer-home. In front is a little clear space where his buffaloes and cows rest at night, and his children play in the day. Sometimes there is a little cluster of these huts, but more often they are found alone, high up among the woods, to be located

only at night when the glimmer of the fire is seen even from distant hills, or in the dim light of dawn or evening, when the thin wreath of smoke betrays them as it curls above the tree tops. In the hottest months the Gujar is to be found still higher, near the snows and far above the trees. Then his dwelling is not so pretentious; a dusky tent, not high enough to allow him to stand, gives shelter to him, his family, and his dogs.

He knows nothing of the rulers of the land. No thought of politics ever comes into his head. His problems are simple; where is the best grass to be found, how much cloth or tobacco, or what sort of ornament for his wife, or how big a cooking pot will the larder give him for his ghi (butter)? The sight of an Englishman is a rare event, and his children will run in fear from the wandering sahib to seek the shelter of their home and their mother's arms. He is rarely ill, and the catastrophes of his life can be traced to the descent of a bear or a leopard on his beasts or on himself.

His animals are his main wealth. A man with fifty buffaloes is well to do. It is their ghi that he barter for his clothing and other necessaries. His garments are simple—and I fancy he has only one suit—a waist-cloth, if he be wealthy, drawers, a long homespun blanket serving as a coat and a plaid. His desire for distinction generally confines itself to a bright-coloured skull cap. His wife wears almost the same kind of cap, a loose smock and baggy trousers. Her long black hair hangs down to her waist in one plait, and she shows her husband's wealth by the number of her ornaments—clumsy earrings of turquoise, a necklace perhaps of the same, and sometimes anklets and toe-rings. His children have one garment, only a shirt, and the assumption of the blanket seems almost the same thing as "going into tails" in England. His food is milk and butter from his cows; with thick chupatties made of coarse maize flour.

He and the stranger within his gates smoke from the same hookah in turn, as they squat in the smoky house or on the mud roof if the weather be fine.

All the byways of the woods and hills are known to him. He is the man with local knowledge, to whom the shikari applies to know the haunts of game. Often he acts as guide, finding a path in the most unlikely spots. Specially pleased is he if he can give information about a bear, his worst foe.

Of washing he knows nothing. His clothes, once made and put on, seem to stay on him till they drop off through old age. The only item of cleanliness sometimes observable makes one laugh. Occasionally a little row of squatting persons is seen, the mother at the end, then the eldest daughter and so on down to the two year old, each industriously overhauling the hair of the one in front. Thus there is economy of time and labour. Metal implements are rare, an axe with a rudely engraved head, a knife, and, if he be wealthy, a brass cooking-pot or two. Usually the cooking things are earthen. His maize is sometimes ground in the hollow stump of a fallen tree with a heavy wooden club. The flour for his chupatties he carries in a sheep skin that has been taken off in some wondrous way so as to leave it practically a bag. The skin is dried, then softened by the simple process of treading on it.

If he moves from one place to another, his wife carries the baby in a blanket on her back; or if the child is big enough it sits astride its mother's hip. He carries his fire about with him, either as a smouldering brand, or in an earthen pot inside a basket. The latter method among Kashmiris often serves the purpose of keeping the man warm, as the basket is carried under the blanket next the body. He shows an easy indifference as to the fate of the giants of the forest. A fine old tree with hollows at its base makes a good fire-place, sometimes so good that the tree itself catches fire and burns for days till it crashes down, a melancholy memorial of man's recklessness.

Such is he in his summer home. As the autumn draws on he collects his few chattels and drives his herds down to the warmer villages below, there to await the return of spring and the melting of the snows.

KONSA NAG.

This is a sacred lake, about fifty miles south of Srinagar, Kashmir, lying high among the northern spurs of the hills that border the vale on its southern side. The lake is said to be 15,000 feet above the sea-level. It is about three miles long, and half a mile wide. The word "Nag" means snake, and the spirit of the lake is a great snake, which dwells in the green silent depths of the waters. The Hindus worship this spirit, and make pilgrimages to the lake at various times to propitiate the snake and to seek its protection.

The surroundings of the lake are solemn and majestic enough to invest it with holy fear. At its eastern end two gray and jagged peaks stand out against the blue sky, and the snowfield and glacier in the dip between them feed the lake with water. Great blocks of ice break off from time to time and dot the surface of the water with their snowy tops. On the north the bank rises steep, but grass covered for a few hundred feet, and then begins a sheer wall of rock, going almost perpendicularly to the summit of a towering peak. The southern side is milder. There is more grass, with little levels here and there, covered with flowers of many kinds. On the west the lake is closed in by a huge mass of earth and rock that looks as if some mighty power had thrown it across the gorge to stem the waters of the lake. But this dam of nature's making has its sluice gate, for half way up its side an ice-cold torrent rushes from a tunnel, giving the water of the lake to the land beneath.

No sound is to be heard on the heights above the lake, save occasionally in summer the distant whistle

of a shepherd or the bleat of a lamb. There seems no life, and the lake looks eternally at rest; no wind ever ruffles its surface, so deep it lies below the crags. Even Mohammedans are not free from awe, for I have seen them pray as they come near and again as they leave the place.

J. H. T.

THE DROMEDARY.

In dreams I see the dromedary still
 As once in a gay park I saw him stand:
 A thousand eyes in vulgar wonder scanned
 His humps and hairy neck, and gazed their fill
 At his lank shanks, and mocked with laughter shrill.
 He never moved: and if his Eastern land
 Flashed on his eye with stretches of bright sand,
 It wrung no mute appeal from his proud will.

He blinked upon the rabble lazily;
 And still some trace of majesty forlorn
 And a coarse grace remained; his head was high,
 And his gaunt flanks with a great mange were worn:
 There was not any yearning in his eye,
 But on his lips and nostril infinite scorn.

ARCHIBALD Y. CAMPBELL.



ALMA MATER.

In the far out back country, in lands forgotten of God,
 My mate and I were wandering where scarce a man had trod.
 The life was hard and lonely, life good for man to see,
 Where hardest is the wage to earn true hearts will ever be.

One night I was sitting lonely, for on that day my mate
 Had gone in quest of the horses and wouldn't be back till late,
 The fire flickered gaily, and lost in the looming bush
 A cicada chirruped gaily and broke the evening's hush.

The billy boiled unheeded, for my thoughts were far away
 And beyond the sombre mulga I saw the waters grey
 Where hard seas beat on Island cliffs, I dreamed of youth
 again
 As faces known and loved of old came back in ghostly train.

Whilst I sat thus idly dreaming there came a cheery shout—
 "Good day to you, say matey, is any tucker about?
 For my water bag's 'most empty, whew! hasn't the day
 been hot?
 My oath! I never reckoned to strike a camp at this spot."

I gave the best in our "humpie," such is the out-back law;
 The stranger's right to the best although his face ye never saw
 Till the fire's glow revealed it, for in this sun-parched land
 Rovers are all brothers sealed in the bond of sun and sand.

And when the meal was finished and our pipes were well
 alight
 We turned to look at each other across the firelight,
 Talking of gold and its seeking, dearth of water and food,
 The latest find, the newest rush and the price of sandal-wood.

Until some chance word revealed it, whereat each gave his
hand

And we linked across the fire our lives in a far Home land.
Equals we by the bond of toil in Open Places free
But more than kin by the elder bond of School and 'Varsity.

Then arose on the instant, for at times the Gods are kind,
Gleams of the life that once we loved in days long left behind
Each heard the echoing feet ring down the old court's
smooth flagged way
And saw once more the racing eights and Ditton packed.
and gay.

Thus in a lonely country, by the camp-fire's flickering glow
Came to each the clear seen vision of days of long ago.
Old red courts by the river side, cloisters and mullioned pane,
The years rolled back a moment's space to live those years
again.

We hear once more the thundering shout, "You're going up,
up, up."

We saw the green spread tables and the circling loving cup.
The old, dead life came back again, from out this sun-baked
Hell,

We walked once more by old-time paths in days that each
loved well.

Oh, Springtide fair, as they are to-day, each saw his college
"backs,"

Forgotten life in a weary land where every green thing lacks,
Forgotten the work of the days to be, the thirst-parched
brow and tongue,

Our hearts were tuned a moment's space as when the world
was young.

Then after hours of talking over days now past and dead,
Aye time sped fast before we saw the Cross swing low
o'er head.

We silent drank in manner old, for drink we had but tea,
To Granta's stream, to England's schools, to College and
'Varsity.

He left again at day-break, he'd nigh on all-day tramp,
I went back prospecting in the gully behind the camp.
Each faced his toil with heart made light, for Fate in fleeting
grace
Wrested the past from out Time's grasp when we sat face
to face.

To you it may seem trivial, a thing of little worth,
But it means much to we who tread the utter fringe of earth,
Whose lives are cast in out-back lands, remote from Home
and friends,
Who only meet such fellow men as Fate in kindness sends.

Ye have not known the loneliness bred of the wide-flung veldt
When twilight deepens on the land and dims the amber belt
Late marked across the sky line, whereunto our road goes
And clear above the darkening East the evening planet glows.

Ye have not watched the sunset flush the pathless mulga
plains
E'er falls the gathered darkness from clouds that bring no
rains.
As ships on outer chartings rejoice to sight the land
So we rejoice to meet the men who know and understand.

How should you understand us, you who live the ordered
life,
'Tis not learned of the cities nor taught of the kiss of a wife.
We are not of the cities who the frontier lands have known,
Others shall come hereafter and reap where we have sown.

We were even as you were, save only to us there came
The Call of Open Places that speaks in Nature's name.
Over the hum of cities and out of the midst of war
We heard the calling echo and saw the rover's Star.

To-day is the desert pathless and our's the newest track,
But others follow swiftly the path of the men out-back.
To-day is utter silence beneath the far-flung skies,
To-morrow's train shall whistle for brakes down yonder rise.

So is our part allotted: this is our pride and pain,
 First in the face of battle, last in the race for gain.
 "Fools who have had their chances," aye, fools to a hard
 life's end—
 But fools who fight in the vanguard, fools who stick to a
 friend.

GERARD W. WILLIAMS.

Laverton, W.A.
 15th May, 1907.



CONFESSIONS FROM THE MEMOIRS OF
 MR PRIMROSE.

A SENSITIVE UNDERGRADUATE.

Sunday evening, March 30.

MY little life. I trust you will not disillusion me by ever revealing that you have been contaminated by the touch of the world. It is a primal impulse of the human mind, I fear, and I fear especially for you, to be ambitious, to court vanity. *Omnia vanitas*. Vanity is a seduction, an adventitious self-respect, outwardly sleek as the lamb, inwardly a ravening wolf. The men around us, each listens for the resonance of his own voice: each would repel the insinuation. As friends they are a hierarchy of snobs. The fool is at heart the merchant of his folly: the man of character the showman of his character. Such is the trade of vanity. Everything is hollow; so hollow that there is little satisfaction in this world, and an appetite for insidious flattery that will not die. We are self-consuming egoists. It is always I. It is too much, too much. Though it may be selfish in me, *mea vita*, to abjure temptation, I can no longer endure the flagellation of this first person so continuously repeated; and you will pardon me, if our relations must become more distant, if, what is but a subterfuge in me, seem but little else than formal etiquette to you; but notwithstanding henceforward I must be Mr. Primrose, 'he'

March 21, 11 a.m.

Mr. Primrose attained his zenith in that hour, when Day and Night were too equally balanced to claim him for their own. Then he could, evading the conventions both of this world and of that, appear to himself in the freedom of his sentimental soul; he could be a cherub, a paladin, a passion, a force, a pathos, a scintillation, a cynic, a child. He was passing through these transcendental states this morning when the post arrived. Illusions vanished, as at the sound of the retreating steps he slipped on his dressing gown and furtively outwitting the bedmaker stole the letter from his table. It was an invitation to dinner on the 30th from the Dean.

March 30.

The day had come, not without its anticipations. So far as the fortunes of this world affected him, Mr. Primrose was unfortunately placed. What he had, and what he had not, is too delicate an apocalypse for any but an ethereal court. His family was old—it had all but outlived its annuities—and this, indeed, was the one inconvenience to Mr. Primrose's aspirations to become the St. George of Conventions. He had all the lofty manner of the joust: his mental armour was a work of Vulcan and a gift of Venus: but whenever he essayed the dragon, his horse was, by the evil spells of this world, transformed into a hobby; on which he sank to earth with the confused sound of quips and scoffs in his ears.

Walking through the courts sometimes, he would be summoning to his inward fancy a tournament of souls, whose communings would excel many a Decameron, when he became conscious that his boots were not on so solid a footing as they might be, and were not as rich in colour as they had been. Then fear gave speed to his heels. As with his boots, so it was with his evening dress. It was, if one may shake the

curtain and not raise it altogether, a heritage. A quick eye might have seen that it shared their occasional fault of diminution. Unhappily, no eye was so quick as his own.

March 30, 7 p.m.

Mr. Primrose dressed. By a long, careful, and studied adjustment of cuff and sleeve he at last hoped that the sleeve would present a marginal appearance of length; and also he turned inwards the collet of his ring to remind him of his determination to stand erect, or inclining, if at all, a little backward, that the coat tails might fall, as nearly as human ingenuity could attract them, to his knees. For the rest, he confirmed himself morally to be witty, to withdraw attention from his person to his elegance of mind; above all not to be self-conscious. He walked carefully and quietly to the Deanery. Before going in to dinner he re-arranged himself, and then, and not until then, was aware that he had forgotten a handkerchief. As the door opened, he arrested his wandering mind.

There were no ladies but the hostess present, next to whom he had the honour to sit. The Dean took the other end of the table, and there were three other guests *in statu pupillari*, with whom he was indifferently acquainted.

The conversation took a strong lead, fittingly enough, with the Dean's pet bloodhound. Mr. Primrose remembered the golden rule of these occasions—always in conversing on animals to assign to them all the superior qualities of human beings, and, as a variable, to assign to human beings some of the superior qualities of animals.

It was during this prelude that Mr. Primrose noticed that, in the effort, smooth as he could contrive it, to eat, his cuffs were slowly and remorselessly shrinking from the table, and his hands were becoming too unpleasantly prominent. This was a calamity he had

not previously rehearsed. There was a lull; and, feeling his opportunity, he turned to his hostess and, with all the gravity of a dialectic, inquired, what was humour? his hostess thought humour was a queer thing. There were a few comments, and then a relapse. He was disappointed.

The first course had ended. The maids austere-ly put the second before him. If Mr. Primrose had only not been a St. George of Conventions, he would have assumed that the second course was fish; but he gave the *chef* greater credit for ingenuity than was necessary, and believed it was not fish, but a strange dish that required a plain fork. He was served first, and took up the plain fork; only to see everyone else differ from him, and with a growing colour to gauge how many noticed the difference. Speech died in him; his dress clung to him, like a robe of Nessus. Moreover, for the rest of the dinner, he was responsible for a fish fork. It was impossible to conjecture what courses were to follow. The courses followed. They were a succession of chefs d'œuvres; but their identity was so hidden that they would not conform to the canons of any menu, and the fish fork found no opportunity. The exercise of mind was no less intense than moving pawns under heavy stakes, with the fish fork as queen and every course a move to avoid being check-mated. Imperceptibly at first, he became conscious that his hostess was also using an unusual order of knives and forks, and with a shock he felt himself the miserable object of another's charity. It was too much, too much. Still, in silence, and with bated breath, he worked through the game, and with the savoury the suspense ended, and he was left a victor with a fish fork. At last he was rid of the evil; and his moral reservations rose again and demanded a fluency of wit and epigram. He also became aware that five other people around him were maintaining a balanced conversation, which it was his duty to share. Unfortunately, his nerve was

gone. He could not interrupt his own silence: even had he been able to, he could but think of one topic. The conversation had risen again to the human facilities and frailties of animals. He himself could visualize no animal except a spider; and he would have sold his soul to the devil to contrive the opening for a comparison between it and the present topic, the Dean's blood-hound. And yet so perturbed he was that nothing could induce him to leave his grasp of the spider; it was the only support to his sinking ship; and with the spider he waited through the dessert, even to the conclusion.

The party rose. He fled to a chair, from which eventually, almost unnoticed, he rose to go; and after thanking his host for an evening most pleasantly passed, he fled into the night.

* * * *

It was late before Day would consent to enter the conflict with Night: but at length the moment of emancipation came, by whose virtues Mr. Primrose could again become a cherub, a paladin, a passion, a force, a pathos, a scintillation, a cynic, a child.

And to "mea vita" until to-morrow.



A LAMENT.

I SING a song of ardour unreturned,
 Of baulked desire, of passion unrequited;
 Of bosom sore by love's fierce furnace burned,
 Of fond hopes blighted.

All day she lingers, where to reign she seems,
 Her soft-hued beauty indolently flaunting,
 In garden fair; all night, my broken dreams
 Attest her haunting.

She speaks not, yet her fearful shrinking serves
 Full well, when tenderly I would approach her,
 To show that I'm, on worthier swains' preserves,
 A base encroacher.

I know them well. One dares her veil to raise
 And softly fanning, pays his bold addresses:
 And on her cheek with kisses moist assays
 And cool caresses.

But most I envy one, whose touch hath power
 To warm her in to blushing; oft with dawning
 Comes he, nor leaves her till the evening hour
 For flight gives warning.

Men call him Phoebus—and his rivals twain,
 Who takes at will those joys that I'm forbidden—
 Zephyr, who fans her: last, the summer rain
 Who flirts unhidden.

Her veil, of netting tarred, on south walls high
 By gardener's cunning parts me from my darling.
 Oh, fate is hard:—for she's a peach, and I
 A hungry Starling!

G. V. Y.



CORSTOPITUM.

II.

ANOTHER season's work has been done on the Corstopitum excavations, and the results continue to point in the same direction, while the finds have been more numerous and more important than last year: last year we caught, so to speak, a momentary glimpse of something not very definite, but now we have material for one or two little pictures of episodes in the every day life of the Roman city, and even of one or two events in its unrecorded history.

In a former paper some description was given of the bridge which once carried the Dere Street, the Great North Road of Roman Britain, across the Tyne to Corstopitum, and now we have some notion of the actual roadway by which the traveller from Eburacum mounted the hill towards the posting-house where his day's journey was to come to an end. A fine road it was in the flourishing days of the Roman dominion, thirty seven feet wide, with a continuous kerb of dressed stones on either side and a surface of tightly packed cobble-stones and gravel which must have been almost as hard as solid rock. But here, as elsewhere, the old tale of decadence is repeated: at a later date,—possibly in the fourth century,—the road was remade at a higher level, and a poor piece of work that remaking was, ruder in construction, scantier in material, and narrower in breadth, except where the road widens sharply, as it approaches the site of the bridge end, forming two hooks or angles, which may have been the resort of the

loafers of the town and perhaps of its gamblers. Close to one of them was found a dice, marked with two aces and lacking a six, which seems to indicate that the Corstopitan rook was a bird of some ingenuity; even if he himself threw with a dice marked in the ordinary way, he would certainly win in the long run, and the pigeon would be less likely to detect the trick than if the dice were loaded.

Let us visit Corstopitum somewhere about the middle of the second century, and walk up this earlier road, till we find a cobbled street branching off to the right. Half a minute's walk brings us into the courtyard of a large house, which occupies a considerable portion of the southern slope of the hill and extends to the brow of the steeper declivity above the marshy land beside the river. On our left is a low terrace walk, which runs in front of a long narrow building; the latter is divided into a series of chambers, the contents of which we cannot see, but we venture a guess that they are workshops or storehouses. On our right is the house proper, a long edifice with an open corridor on the side facing us, and a small enclosed courtyard abutting against it. This smaller courtyard takes our fancy immensely: in the centre of it is a cistern of clear water, and above the cistern stands a sculptured group, representing a lion which has just struck down a deer. The latter is in a state of collapse, and his tongue protrudes pathetically from the side of his mouth, but the lion is useful as well as ornamental: he stands upon the back of his prey, and from his open mouth a jet of water issues and falls into the cistern below.

The Lion of Corstopitum (we must fly back to the twentieth century for a moment) has certainly proved himself a lion in more senses than one, and the interest which his discovery excited may have given him some compensation for the indignity he suffered when, at some period later than our supposed visit, he and his stag were thrown down into the cistern and buried there

in rubbish, a drain being run over the top of his resting place as a crowning insult. Perhaps the most flattering tribute he received came from a small fox-terrier, which one day brought his mistress to visit the excavations, "burst into barkter" at the sight of the lion, and was with difficulty restrained from a combat which would have been quite one-sided. It is reported from the Elysian Fields that the shade of the nameless sculptor of Corstopitum has since spent much time in impressing on the shade of Zeuxis the fact that a fox-terrier is a far more intelligent creature than a bird. However, it is tolerably certain that the nameless sculptor never made the acquaintance of a lion in real life, and in consequence he has given the beast unmistakably human eyes.

However, we must return to the second century and examine the house, which need not detain us long: it contains a number of rooms and another corridor, and it is warmed by hypocausts; but if we visit the place again in the fourth century, we shall find these hypocausts filled up and disused. A doorway in the south wall opens upon a cobbled path, from which a small square terrace juts forward beyond the brow of the steeper slope. Here we may pause to admire the view up, down, and across the valley, and enjoy the sunshine in which (clouds permitting) this little pleasance basks from dawn to sunset.

We must now return to the larger courtyard and climb by a stairway from the terrace walk to the higher level beyond. Here we come upon an open space, and a little further to the north is a dene or hollow running down the slope towards the west, at the bottom and along the sides of which rubbish-pits are being dug, to get rid of the broken pottery and other refuse of the adjacent houses. Into one the fragments of several broken amphorae are being thrown, and we pause to moralise on the benefits which mankind has derived from the invention of the barrel: one can burn a disused barrel, but a broken amphora must have been a distinct

nuisance in an orderly household. Broken Samian bowls are going the same way; into another pit goes a bronze jug with a hole in the bottom, and some one else has discarded a pretty little glass bottle, once suspended by a now broken bronze chain.

We pass round the head of the dene and presently come to a broad paved street, which runs east and west, almost through the heart of the town,—an important thoroughfare, to judge by its width of thirty-six feet at the point which we are standing; and just in front of us the building line on the southern side is for some distance set back another five yards. On our right, as we look eastwards, are substantial buildings: on our left is a large structure, the nature of which we cannot exactly determine, but evidently it is a Government building; for a huge and beautifully carved tablet informs us that it was erected by the Second (Augustan) Legion under Quintus Tullius Urbicus, in the third year of the Emperor Antoninus Pius,—the year A.D. 140, that is to say; and we remember that at that date Lollius Urbicus was on his way north for the campaign which ended with the construction of the turf wall between the Clyde and Forth.

There is another large slab fixed in another wall of the same building, and on it is carved a representation of a legionary standard, which for a moment almost takes our breath away; for the accompanying inscription informs us that it is the *VEXILLVS* of the Second Legion. There were days when, for us, the Latin word for standard was a neuter substantive of the second declension. Is it possible that the Romans could make mistakes in their own language? However, presently we reflect that as Englishmen possess and exercise the privilege of making mistakes in theirs, the Roman legionary must be allowed equal latitude, especially when, as was usually the case at the date of our visit, he was made in Germany. But we do catch a glimpse of *Corstopitum* as the base or depot from which

Lollius Urbicus, or at any rate part of his army, marched against the Caledonians, and we see the customary disquiet of the busy town aggravated by the presence of at least one legion: a detachment of the Sixth may have been here at the same time, and the Twentieth may have gone north or returned south by this route. However, this does not make *Corstopitum* a military station, though details may have been left here when the army marched north, and these may have included the official stonemason of the Second Legion, whose services would not be needed till the completion of the campaign gave occasion for the erection of other buildings.

Let us pass on and inspect the next building to the east, beside which we shall perhaps find a livelier scene. It is a public fountain, and in front of it is a large stone tank, from which the inhabitants of this quarter of the town draw supplies of water in their own jugs or other vessels. The fountain itself is based on a platform of massive masonry: in front is a low screen of carved stone panels, through apertures in which the water jets into the tank from a reservoir behind; above this rises a colonnade of four slender columns, supporting a narrow frieze, carved with conventional laurel leaves and berries, and above the central part of the frieze is a pediment, with two winged Victories holding a circular panel, enclosed in a wreath, and bearing an inscription to the effect that the structure was built by the Twentieth Legion. Over the pediment and the ends of the frieze runs an openwork interlaced cable moulding, and at each side of the fountain is a tall stone pedestal supporting a statue. It is an interesting structure,—did the Twentieth Legion build it as they marched south after a successful campaign?—but perhaps the crowd in front of the tank is more interesting still: it is a motley and to some extent a cosmopolitan assembly, composed mostly of women and children of the lower classes and household slaves of

those who stand a little higher on the social ladder, and we hear the latest scandal of Corstopitum told, repeated, distorted, and exaggerated in Latin of various degrees of uncouthness. Wells have been notorious gossiping places from a date long before the time of Rebecca.

We must now make use of our magician's wand, and transport ourselves to the closing years of the fourth century. Corstopitum is still a Roman city, but in worse repair than when last we saw it: the broad street has been remade at a higher level and with a rougher pavement; the fine buildings have for the most part disappeared, but here on the south side of the street a little structure has been raised on the foundations of an older edifice. The walls are of bad masonry, and the roof seems to be of wattles and clay, but we enter nevertheless, and to our astonishment find ourselves in a Pottery Shop. There is a narrow space between the front window and the counter, and behind the counter are tiers of shelves. Here on the right are the show pieces of the establishment, cups, bowls, and dishes of red Samian ware,—plain vessels, with straight sloping sides, most of them bearing the stamp of some Gallic potter: they have no right to be here at all in (let us say) A.D. 390, because modern authorities have determined that their manufacture ceased almost a century earlier; but here they are nevertheless, and of good quality too, standing ready to go through fire, breakage, and burial, and to revolutionise the ideas of experts when they are unearthed more than fifteen hundred years afterwards.

On the other side of the shop are shelves of British-made ware, brown and grey, and right across the back are tiers and stacks of buffish white food-vessels, such as Corstopitum needs for the preparation of its everyday meals; and just between the latter two classes is the till in which the shopkeeper locks up his money, but trade is not brisk at present, and the till contains no more than nineteen bronze coins of small value.

There is one more scene for us to witness, before we leave Corstopitum for the season. The Pottery Shop has caught fire, whether by accident or malice of the Emperor's enemies we cannot tell; but in a few minutes the whole place is in a blaze: one by one the burdened shelves burn away, and the pottery comes crashing down to the clay floor, where it lies broken into thousands of fragments among the wood ashes. The wattled roof is alight also, and presently more wood ashes and burnt clay come tumbling down to cover the scorched and broken stock. That is the end of the Pottery Shop, and perhaps it is only an episode in the end of Corstopitum itself.

R. H. F.



SIR ROBERT CALDER.

AN ADMIRAL OF 1805 AND HIS REWARD.

AMONG the many skilful and gallant Admirals who served this country during the naval wars of the French revolution, the subject of this sketch may, fairly, both by the services he rendered and the reward he received, claim a prominent place in the grateful remembrance of his countrymen. Robert Calder, the fourth son of Sir James Calder, Bart. and his wife Alice, daughter of Admiral Robert Hughes, was descended from the Calders of Muirtown in Morayshire, but was born in Kent, where his father had established himself, on the 2nd July 1745. At the age of fourteen he entered the navy and joined the Chesterfield, Captain Sawyer, whom he followed to the Active, in which vessel he shared in the capture of the Spanish register ship *Hermione* on the 21st May 1762, probably one of the richest prizes ever taken, the midshipman's prize money amounting to £1800. He was promoted Lieutenant on the 31st August 1762, and on being advanced to Post Captain on the 27th August 1780 spent three years on the Home Station. His next active service was in the revolutionary war, when he commanded the *Theseus* 74 in the Channel Fleet, and in 1796 we find him serving as Captain of the Fleet to Sir John Jervis in the Mediterranean, and it was in this capacity that he took part in the battle of Cape St Vincent and was selected to carry home the Admiral's despatches. That his services are appreciated is proved by the fact that he received the honour of knighthood in March 1797 and a Baronetcy in August 1798, while

he was advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral on the 14th February 1799. In the year 1800 he hoisted his flag on board the *Prince of Wales* 98 in the Channel Fleet under Lord St Vincent, and on promotion to Vice Admiral in April 1804, soon hoisted his flag, again on the *Prince of Wales*, and joined Admiral Cornwallis off Brest. On the 3rd February 1805 he received orders to lay off Ferrol, with five sail of line, to watch ten Franco-Spanish ships lying in that harbour, where two other ships were also fitting out. The enemy, however, declined to leave the shelter of their forts, and on the 15th July Calder was joined by the squadron from off Rochefort, giving him a total of 15 ships, with whom he was ordered to stretch out west of Finisterre to intercept the French and Spanish fleets returning from the West Indies. At the same time he was warned by the Admiralty and the Commanders-in-chief of the Channel and Mediterranean fleets to be on his guard against a junction of the Ferrol and Rochefort squadrons with the West Indian fleet, which would give his opponents 40 sail of the line.

To truly appreciate subsequent events it is necessary to consider the circumstances under which this order was given. On the morning of the 7th July the brig *Curieux*, Captain G. E. R. Bettesworth, which had been sent forward by Nelson from the West Indies to warn the Admiralty of the return of Admiral Villeneuve to European waters, arrived at Plymouth.

Captain Bettesworth reached the Admiralty at 11 p.m. on the 8th, but the despatches were not handed to the First Lord until early on the morning of the 9th. He was very angry at the delay of seven or eight hours which had thus occurred, and without waiting to dress, wrote at once to Admiral Cornwallis to detach Rear Admiral Sterling from off Rochefort to join Admiral Calder. By 9 a.m. the messengers were on their way to Plymouth and Portsmouth, and on the 11th Admiral Cornwallis received his despatches. Napoleon, on

learning that the blockading fleet had left Rochefort, was unable to believe that the Admiralty could have issued orders with such promptness, and his own words were "ce ne que le 20 messidor (July 8th) que le brick le Curieux est arrivé en Angleterre. L'amirauté n'a pu se décider dans les vingtquatre heures sur les mouvemens de ses escadres : dans ce cas il n'est pas probable que l'ordre à l'escadre devant Rochefort soit arrivé en trois jours. Je mets donc en fait que cette escadre a levé sa croisière par des ordres antérieure à l'arrivée du Curieux à Londres." Fully recognising himself the importance of a delay even of a few hours on the approaching crisis, he failed to recognise that the Admiralty had also grasped the position and acted with the necessary decision and promptitude.

Acting then on these orders, on the 22nd July Admiral Calder fell in with Admiral Villeneuve's fleet, which consisted of 20 ships, though he had understood that there were only 16. In spite of this and of the fact that the English fleet had the leeward position, Calder forced an action, the weather at the time being thick, which resulted in the cutting off and capture of two Spanish ships, the *Raphael* 84 and the *Firme* 74, after hard fighting, and serious damage to the *Windsor Castle*. The next day was clear, but although Villeneuve had the advantage of the wind, he thought that his orders forbade him to fight except on compulsion, while Calder was anxious to secure his prizes and to cover the *Windsor Castle*, and at the same time to avoid being caught by the combination of the West Indian, Ferrol, and Rochefort fleets. The opponents therefore lost touch on the 24th, and Admiral Calder's precautions against a combined attack were justified by the fact that the Ferrol and Rochefort squadrons were on the 23rd at the spot on which his action was fought on the 22nd. Villeneuve now steered for Ferrol, but hindered no doubt by damage received in action, and having head wind and heavy sea, he went to Vigo and

anchored there on the 26th, reaching Ferrol, where he effected a junction with the two squadrons, on the 1st August.

We must now consider what Napoleon's plans for Admiral Villeneuve had been, and to what extent they were affected by the action of the 22nd of July. Villeneuve had been despatched to the West Indies in order to draw Nelson away from Europe, and he was ordered to avoid giving battle to the English fleets, while returning as speedily as possible to a friendly European port, in order to effect a junction with the other French and Spanish fleets, which would give him, for a short time, an overwhelming superiority against the scattered English ships, and permit him to protect absolutely the transport of the French army across the Channel.

Napoleon's own words in his letter of instruction dated St Cloud on the 26th of July 1805 were: "Mon intention est que vous ralliez à Cadiz les vaisseaux espagnols qui s'y trouvent, que vous débarquiez vos malades, et que sans séjourner à Cadiz plus de quatre jours au plus, vous remettiez à la voile, vous vous reportiez sur le Ferrol, vous vous joigniez aux 15 vaisseaux combinés qui sont dans cette rade, et qu'avec toutes ces forces réunies vous vous portiez devant Brest, et de là devant Boulogne, où, si vous me rendez maître pendant le seul espace de trois jours du Pas-de-Calais, et avec l'aide Dieu, je mettrai un terme aux destins et à l'existence de l'Angleterre...votre seul passage nous rend, sans chance, maîtres de l'Angleterre." We see, therefore, that had Admiral Calder not forced on the action of the 22nd, Admiral Villeneuve would by the 23rd or 24th have had under his command a fleet of 40 efficient ships, which would have enabled him to hold the entrance to the Channel during the time that the English were collecting their squadrons to attack him, and there seems no reason to doubt that this time would have been sufficient for Napoleon to

have effected the transport of his army of invasion to English shores. As a fact, however, we find that he did not succeed in combining his fleets until the 1st of August, and did not sail from Ferrol for the Channel until the 9th, and then with only 29 sail of line. It can hardly be doubted that the time thus gained to England by the necessity under which Villeneuve was placed to repair his ships, and the hesitation produced in a character at all times prone to vacillation, did actually cause the ultimate abandonment of Napoleon's scheme of invasion. Napoleon himself appears to have first heard of the action on the 8th of August, and wrote to Cambacérès on that day, after seeing the disappointment expressed in the English papers that the action had not been renewed, that the account published in the *Moniteur* should make it appear that the French had gained the victory, as their fleet had safely arrived at Vigo. It was not until the 11th August that, hearing Villeneuve had put into Ferrol, he realized that the delay had now ruined all his efforts, and he sent for Count Daru, his secretary, who found him transported with rage, and was bidden to sit down, listen, and write. Then, without stopping to consider, Napoleon dictated to him on the spot the whole of the plans, in detail, for the campaign of Austerlitz, from the breaking up of the camp before Boulogne to the date of arrival and positions assigned to each of his army corps.

But we must now again follow the fortunes of this Admiral, whose victory would thus appear to have altered the course of the world's history. The news of his victory was received in England with the greatest joy, but the following paragraph of his despatch was suppressed by the Admiralty:—"At the same time it will behove me to be on my guard against the combined squadrons in Ferrol, as I am led to believe they have sent off one or two of their crippled ships last night for that port; therefore, possibly, I may find it necessary to make a junction with you (Cornwallis)

immediately off Ushant, with the whole squadron." The nation was thus led to expect that a further engagement would at once ensue, and when news arrived that Calder had drawn off his fleet, there came a re-action from joy to indignation, which was further inflamed and led to a court martial being demanded on the Admiral, when the French claims to victory appeared in the *Moniteur*. On the 30th August, having joined Collingwood off Cadiz, Calder learnt that he was blamed for his conduct on the 23rd and 24th July. He himself at once applied for a court martial. The Admiralty had, independently, ordered Nelson to send him home, which he did, allowing him the honour of sailing in his ship of 90 guns, even at that critical time when such a ship could ill be spared. The court martial assembled on the 23rd December, and found that he had been guilty of an error of judgment, sentencing him to be severely reprimanded. The result of the trial brought to a close Sir Robert's active service, although he became an Admiral by seniority on the 31st July, 1810. Even during his life it appears to have been admitted that the treatment he received was unjust, for Dr Halloran, in his poem on the Battle of Trafalgar, speaks of "the force by brave but injur'd Calder led," and affixes a note supporting the epithet. Admiral Calder had married in May 1779 Amelia, daughter of John Michell, of Bayfield, in Norfolk, but had no children. He died on the 31st August, 1818, his portrait being placed in the Painted Hall at Greenwich.

P. C. T.

Obituary.

Professor THOMAS WILSON DOUGAN M.A.

Professor Dougan, who died suddenly on the 3rd of July last, at his residence, Salernum, Holywood, Belfast, was a son of the Rev John Dougan, presbyterian minister of Loughmorne, co. Monaghan. He was born at Loughmorne 6 July 1852; his father died while he was still a boy, but it was from him that he received his first impulse to the study of Classics.

He was educated at the Royal Academical Institution, Belfast, passing from there to Owens College, Manchester, where he studied under the late Prof. A. S. Wilkins. He entered St John's in October 1875 and took his degree as third Classic in 1879. He was awarded one of Browne's medals for a Latin epigram in 1878, and was highly distinguished in the examination for the Chancellor's Medals. In 1878 he was elected Langton Fellow of Owens College, and in 1881 he took the M.A. degree in the University of London, with the gold medal. He was elected a Fellow of St John's in 1879.

In 1882 he was appointed Professor of Latin in Queen's College, Belfast, which post he held until his death. At once a true scholar and a man of most retiring disposition, he lived his own life of unwearied seeking after knowledge in his favourite field of study. Never content with second-hand information he went to the fountain head, and spent much time in studying the manuscripts of classical authors in many continental libraries, balancing authoritative opinion on the most delicate points. He edited *Thucydides*, Book VI., published in 1884; and in 1905 brought out an edition of Cicero's *Tusculan Disputations*, Books I and II. These were annotated with the greatest care and have been most favourably received.

He was a kindly inspiring teacher, ever ready to give assistance to his students. A man of deep convictions on

all questions which he had thought out, he held his opinions with courage and tenacity. Though he took no public part in politics he was a Liberal and a follower of Mr Gladstone, views which were not popular in the Ulster of later years.

He married in 1890, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev Dr Alexander Field of Dorrock, co. Antrim, who survives him.

REV CANON CHARLES ISAAC ATHERTON, M.A.

The Rev Canon Atherton, who died in the Close, Exeter, 1st October 1907, was a son of Samuel Atherton and was born at Nottingham in 1841; he entered St John's in 1860 and took a degree, without honours in 1863.

We take the following notices of him from *The Guardian* for 9th October 1907:—

"In the passing away of Charles Isaac Atherton, Treasurer and Canon of Exeter Cathedral, a remarkable personality goes from us—one of those personalities that seem made to give direction and force to religious movements. His special power was shown in Home Mission work, but he was far more than merely a participator in this form of Church labour—he was born to inspire it and make it stand out. He was great as an organiser, bringing to this work, among other qualities, much business capacity, which showed itself first when, at an unusually early age, he was chosen as head cashier in a Midland bank. His power of dealing with figures followed him through life, and was found of much service in those constant acts of kindness towards individual cases of need to which he was prompted by a thoughtful and affectionate nature. In this position at the bank his power also of strenuous endeavour began to be evident, and he made time for the hard work which prepared him for the University. After taking his degree from St John's College, Cambridge, he was admitted to Holy Orders, and served his first curacy at Pensnett, in Shropshire, of which place he was eventually Vicar, on the nomination of Lord Ward, afterwards Earl

of Dudley. Here his work was among colliers, and here his attachment to Mission-work was first developed. Here, too, he was brought under the influence of Richard Twigg, Vicar of Wednesbury, and here the lifelong friendship with George Body, the famous Missioner of after-years, who is still spared to us, was formed. It is said that the immediate occasion of Charles Atherton's first interest in Mission-work was the sudden death from a stroke of lightning of a godless parishioner, which made a great impression on the collier nature. Mr Atherton seized upon it and used it as the starting-point of a remarkable spiritual revival in the parish. A great love of souls henceforth possessed his heart and he went forth on Mission enterprises far and wide.

From Pensnett he removed to Nympsfield, among the Cotswold Hills, leaving the colliers of his former parish for a population of labourers and farmers, amongst whom he worked no less successfully, bringing a whole parish to Sunday worship, and wielding an influence which led many back to the fellowship of the church. After a ministry of about two years he was transferred to the important parish of St. Paul's, Bedminster, in Bristol, and came into contact with a population of fourteen thousand, largely consisting of labourers and artisans. It was this wide acquaintance in different parishes with different classes which made him at home in after-years with all sorts and conditions of men. At Bedminster he had full opportunity for the exercise of his organising power. The development of Church life during the seven years of his ministry was noteworthy. He had a wonderful power of leading on his Confirmation candidates to Communion, and the roll of communicants numbered from 1,000 to 12,000. All the time, while immersed in countless parochial activities, he found it possible to sally forth on Mission work in many directions. It is not surprising that after a strenuous ministry of seven years his health gave way under the strain, but a short rest enabled him to take the lighter work of Snaith, in Yorkshire, where he was made Rural Dean by Archbishop Thomson. Eventually Bishop Bickersteth, quick to recognise special aptitudes, sent him to

Farringdon, a Devonshire village, in 1887, and, after a short period of service, found opportunity for conferring upon him a Canonry in Exeter Cathedral, and set him over the entire Mission-work of the Diocese. During the last twenty years of his life he gave himself to the work which he specially loved with a power and devotion which were patent to all eyes, and won for him increasingly the appreciation and respect of a Diocese which is not rash or hasty in pronouncing its verdicts. His supporters were amongst both High and Low Churchmen. Though he was himself strongly attached to the Church, and found on its wide platform full opportunity for all the work which he loved, it would be impossible to identify him with any one section of Churchmen; special views were all merged in one supreme desire to draw all through the power of Christ. The large number of clergy which he gathered round him as a band of Missioners, and the devotion for their chief which inspired them, was a remarkable feature not often seen elsewhere, and it induced many leading Churchmen of all ecclesiastical parties and from all parts to accept the invitations which he freely sent out to help in his annual meetings at Exeter. At such seasons not a few of those who are most prominent in the Church life of our times have impressed the Churchmen of the West and have been themselves impressed by the notable sight of a great diocesan assembly gathered under the chairmanship of the Bishop to join in the work over which Canon Atherton presided, and which he inspired with something of his own fervent spirit. It is doubtful whether anything of such a special character as these yearly gatherings could be found elsewhere.

In days of abounding organisation Canon Atherton's genius in that direction, had it stood alone, might have passed unnoticed; but beneath it lay his passion for winning souls. This embraced not only the many but the individual. Thus, while he swayed great congregations, he followed single lives with affection and constant care. It is rare to find a man who was a truer friend to a greater number of persons, whether in spiritual or bodily need. All over the Diocese of Exeter, as doubtless elsewhere,

are those who owe to him their own souls, and the relief of their troubles in times when the strain of life was hardest. It was this personal thought which increasingly won for him the confidence and affection of colleagues. Unlike some other great organisers, he was always at pains to fit in his work with that of fellow-workers in other departments. He was quick to recognise their work, and gave it its due place. Thus, they always found him an ally; he took one of the surest ways to convert a colleague into a personal friend. Coming as a stranger, and one unused to Cathedral life, into Devonshire, he so lived and worked that, now that he has died, after twenty years of service, he leaves personal memories that will not die. There will, no doubt, be need to learn new lessons and methods in Mission-work as time goes by, but the principles on which Canon Atherton built his work will remain, and among the chiefest of them will stand his consideration for others and the attraction of a loving heart. It was natural that such a man should draw those who stood nearest him in human relationship into spiritual fellowship with his life and work. The memory of Canon Atherton will always be associated with that of the wife who shared and helped his every effort.

E. G. S.

The death, on Tuesday in last week, of Canon Atherton, well known throughout England as Diocesan Missioner of Exeter, is an event of more than local interest and more than diocesan importance. For nearly twenty years—slowly at first, and then more and more quickly—he made room in the sphere of his influence, which was always widening before him, for the exercise of a great gift, and every year saw him more firmly established in the use of it, more fully accepted, more fraternally received. There are few tests of character that do not try a man and his work in the course of twenty years, if the work is done in the light of day and the workman holds a conspicuous post. Such tests came to him, and left him assured of the esteem and, in no small degree, the admiration and the love of his episcopal chiefs, of his Cathedral colleagues, and, as the remarkable demonstration

at his funeral showed, the strong attachment of a great body of clerical and lay workers, representing the best influences of the Diocese at large. When the final test came, somewhat suddenly, a fiery trial destined to last through many months, till the last enemy was welcomed as a friend, then in all the simplicity of a child, patient, humble, loving, he committed the keeping of his soul to God and fell asleep. Of him it may truly be said that in his patience he possessed his soul. Unentangled in the machinery even of his own work, free of all partial or party aims or hopes, he never failed to listen to the comfortable words of which he had been the minister to others, and never failed to hear them in the deep of his own heart.

Twenty years ago, except to a few contemporaries, he was unknown in Devonshire. He came to take a place where eminent men had preceded him. He came at the call of a new Bishop, himself not as yet fully established in authority as before long he came to be. He came to a Diocese which, if not insular, is at least peninsular. He came to try a great experiment certain to arouse opposition, to kindle jealousies, to stimulate passive resistance. That experiment is still in part experimental, still tentative, but Canon Atherton's work in some form will abide, and it will largely be due to his character and administration that it is placed beyond cavil or dispute that the forces of the Church can be organised and directed, distributed and concentrated, without breach of order or surrender of parochial responsibility, where the Bishop is as happy in his choice of the Missioner as Bishop Bickersteth was in his.

There was favouring circumstances at Exeter when Canon Atherton went there which helped him greatly in carrying out his plans, and went far to neutralise other influences less helpful. The Bishop's support, unvaryingly given, carried with it a large amount of lay co-operation such as is rarely withheld from objects commanded by authority. The Cathedral was the centre of the devotional activities of the Mission, the Chapter-house was its place of conference. That was so, and is still so, with other great balancing spiritual enterprises. Each in its turn has its opportunity. None is cramped; there are overlappings of sympathy—one good custom is not

suffered to corrupt the world. The Diocesan Mission has invented no catchwords or watchwords for esoteric use. As far as possible, the aim kept steadily in view is the rousing of dormant religious life, the awakening to spiritual responsibilities and blessings of the aimless, the careless, the ungodly, the general uplifting of the level of Church life.

To this work Canon Atherton gave himself with conspicuous success. In it he lived and moved. His next highest ambition was to be a good colleague. He gave the pledge of his love to his brethren when he came, they took it, and he redeemed it. He has been the teacher of multitudes, the friend and helper of other missionaries of more conspicuous names than his, but none on the whole more competent, few experienced, as tactful, or as wise.

W. J. E.



THE JOHNIAN DINNER 1907.



HE sixth of the dinners given by the Master and Fellows, to Masters of Arts of the College on the Boards, was held this year on June 20th. On this occasion members of the College who graduated in the following groups of year were invited : 1856-1863 ; 1876-1881 ; 1892-1897.

The following is a list of those present at the dinner, with the dates of their first degrees. Those resident in the University have an asterisk.

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|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| *THE MASTER, 1862. | Mr A. Coore, 1894. |
| *THE PRESIDENT, 1848. | Canon G. Crossley, 1881. |
| Mr H. M. Adler, 1897. | *Mr E. Cunningham, 1902. |
| Dr F. J. Allen, 1879. | Mr J. B. Dale, 1893. |
| Mr G. R. Alston, 1881. | Mr H. N. Devenish, 1896. |
| Mr W. F. Aston, 1895. | Mr F. H. Dinnis, 1862. |
| Dr F. Bagshawe, 1857. | Mr J. Dixon, 1878. |
| Mr W. Baily, 1860. | Mr W. H. M. Ellis, 1858. |
| *Dr H. F. Baker, 1887. | Mr G. L. Farthing, 1859. |
| Dr W. H. Bansall, 1881. | Mr J. Francis, 1861. |
| *Mr W. Bateson, 1883. | Mr A. Fuller, 1856. |
| Ven. Archdeacon Bevan, 1878. | Dr J. R. Garrood, 1895. |
| *Mr F. F. Blackman, 1891. | Mr F. G. Given-Wilson, 1892. |
| *Mr V. C. Boddington. | *Mr T. R. Glover, 1891. |
| Dr W. A. Bond, 1879. | Mr P. F. Gorst, 1862. |
| *Dr T. G. Bonney, 1856. | Sir W. J. Goulding, 1879. |
| Mr T. A. Brock, 1895. | *Mr C. E. Graves, 1862. |
| Dr W. L. Brown, 1892. | Mr C. G. Griffinhoofe, 1880. |
| Mr H. R. Browne, 1880. | Mr W. H. Gunston, 1879. |
| Mr R. P. Burnett, 1876. | *Mr A. F. Hall. |
| *Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, 1885. | Mr J. M. Hardwich, 1895. |
| Mr W. D. Bushell, 1861. | *Mr G. S. Hardy. 1905. |
| Dr A. Caldecott, 1880. | *Mr A. Harker, 1882. |
| Mr H. D. Catling, 1892. | *Mr T. H. Havelock, 1900. |
| Mr A. Chapple, 1897. | Mr G. Hibbert-Ware, 1894. |
| Sir E. Clarke, 1894. | Mr L. G. Horton-Smith, 1893. |
| Mr F. W. Clarke, 1880. | Mr R. H. Horton-Smith, 1856 |
| Mr J. Clay, 1880. | Prof. W. H. H. Hudson, 1861. |

- Mr A. L. Hunt, 1876.
 Mr D. S. Ingram, 1862.
 Mr A. Jackson, 1859.
 Mr E. J. F. Johnson, 1879.
 Mr W. K. Kefford, 1897.
 Mr H. A. King, 1892.
 Mr P. A. Kingsford, 1893.
 *Mr H. C. H. Lane.
 *Mr J. J. Lister, 1880.
 *Prof. G. D. Liveing, 1850.
 Mr W. S. F. Long, 1880.
 Mr W. B. Lowe, 1877.
 *Dr D. MacAlister, 1877.
 Canon J. McCormick, 1857.
 Mr J. H. MacFarland, 1876.
 *Dr J. E. Marr, 1879.
 Mr J. R. Marrack, 1860.
 *Mr P. H. Mason, 1849.
 *Mr E. H. P. Muncey.
 Mr R. Nevill, 1878.
 Mr F. C. Newbery, 1892.
 *Mr G. Northorp.
 Mr W. Nutley, 1892.
 Dr G. Parker, 1877.
 Mr P. P. Pennant, 1857.
 The Dean of Peterborough, 1857.
 Mr R. D. Pierpoint, 1861.
 Mr H. C. Pinsent, 1878.
 Canon A. H. Prior, 1880.
 Mr J. E. Purvis, 1893.
 Mr G. H. Raynor, 1876.
 Mr C. M. Rice, 1892.
 *Mr W. H. R. Rivers, 1898.
 Mr J. Robinson, 1893.
 *Mr C. B. Rootham, 1897.
 *Dr J. E. Sandys, 1867.
 *Mr R. F. Scott, 1875.
 Prebendary Selwyn, 1862.
 Mr. H. J. Sharpe, 1861.
 *Dr L. E. Shore, 1885.
 *Mr E. E. Sikes, 1889.
 Mr H. W. Simpkinson, C.B., 1876
 Mr E. L. Simpson, 1892.
 Mr J. B. Slight, 1859.
 Mr J. Snowdon, 1863.
 Mr J. H. Spokes, 1877.
 *Mr H. F. Stewart, 1886.
 Mr T. Stone, 1880.
 Mr H. A. Swann, 1877.
 *Dr J. R. Tanner, 1883.
 Mr P. C. Taylor, 1896.
 Dr H. H. Tooth, C.M.G., 1877.
 Mr R. Viney, 1879.
 Mr J. A. Voelcker, 1894.
 Mr H. Wace, 1876.
 *Mr J. T. Ward, 1876.
 Mr E. J. Warmington, 1863.
 Mr W. Warren, 1877.
 Mr H. St J. Wilding 1878.
 Mr A. Williams, 1880.
 Mr H. A. Williams, 1878.
 Canon J. M. Wilson, 1859.
 Mr R. B. Worthington, 1856.
 Mr P. T. Wrigley, 1880.

The Toast list was as follows: "The King," proposed by the Master; "The Guests," proposed by Dr. Sandys, responded to by The Dean of Peterborough and Sir W. J. Goulding.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term 1907.

The list of 'Birthday Honours,' issued on June 28, on the occasion of the official celebration of His Majesty's birthday, contained the names of two members of the College.

A Peerage of the United Kingdom was conferred on Dr Alexander Peckover. Dr Peckover is descended from the Edmund Peckover who served under Cromwell, and who on leaving the Army became a Quaker, the principles of which body the family have ever since retained. Dr Peckover was born 16 August 1830, and was for some 45 years managing partner in the Wisbech Bank. He retired in 1893, when he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, an office he resigned in November 1906. Dr Peckover takes the title of Lord Peckover of Wisbech.

Vice-Admiral Sir Wilmot Hawksworth Fawkes, K.C.V.O., formerly a Fellow Commoner of the College, was appointed an Ordinary Member or Knight Commander of the Military Division of the Second Class of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (K.C.B.).

The list of honours issued on November 9 contain the name of Mr Jeremiah Colman (B.A. 1882), on whom a baronetcy of the United Kingdom was conferred.

On the 30th of July last it was announced that the King had been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Rev W. Page Roberts (B.A. 1862), Canon of Canterbury, to the Deanery of Salisbury. *The Times* in making the announcement had the following paragraph:

"Canon Page Roberts D.D. has been long and eminently known as an exponent of liberal Churchmanship to a congregation which probably includes more men of intellectual, especially scientific, attainments than any in London. He is in his 72nd year, and married, in 1878, a daughter of the fourth Lord Rivers, some of whose family reside in the diocese of Salisbury. He was educated at Liverpool College,

and, after entertaining for a time the intention of entering the Wesleyan ministry, graduated at St John's College, Cambridge, in 1862, and in the same year became curate of St Thomas, Stockport, in his native diocese of Chester. As vicar of Eye, Suffolk, from 1864 to 1878 he became known as an able and cultivated preacher, and for the last 29 years he has worthily filled the pulpit of St Peter's, Vere Street, which is associated with the name of Frederick Denison Maurice. Lord Rosebery appointed him to a residentiary canonry at Canterbury in 1895, and he has lately entered the Lower House of Convocation as Proctor for the Dean and Chapter. His doctrinal and ecclesiastical position is well expounded in a volume of sermons (he has published three in all) entitled 'Conformity and Conscience.'

On July 2nd last it was announced that the King had been pleased, on the nomination of the Prime Minister, to appoint Dr Donald MacAlister (B.A. 1877), Fellow of the College and Principal of the University of Glasgow, to be a Crown member of the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology to be founded at South Kensington. The new institution is sometimes spoken of as the "British Charlottenburg." The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed Dr MacAlister to be a member of the Treasury Committee on the work, equipment, and needs of the University of Wales and its Colleges.

The Rev A. J. Tait (B.A. 1894), Principal of St Aidan's College, Birkenhead, has been appointed Principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge, in succession to the Rev Dr T. W. Drury, Bishop designate of Sodor and Man. Mr Tait was a foundation scholar and Naden Divinity student of the College and was for sometime tutor at the Church Missionary College, Islington. Mr Tait has also been appointed an examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Liverpool.

Dr R. C. Maclaurin (B.A. 1895), Professor of Mathematics in Victoria College, Wellington, New Zealand, was on November 4th appointed Professor of Mathematical Physics in Columbia University, New York. Professor Maclaurin is a former Fellow of the College; he obtained a Smith's Prize in 1897, and a Yorke Prize for Law in 1898.

Mr Abdulla ibn Yusuf-Ali (B.A. 1895), I.C.S., was on the 15th of June last appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department. The Council of the Society of Arts awarded one of their medals to Mr Yusuf-Ali for his paper: "The Indian Mohammedans, their Past, Present, and Future."

The Board of Treasury have appointed Mr W. Blain C.B. (B.A. 1884) to be an Assistant Secretary to the Treasury. The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have appointed Mr Blain to be Auditor of the Civil List.

Sir Clement Kinloch Cooke (B.A. 1878) was in July last appointed to serve as a representative of the London County Council on the Central Unemployed Body for London. He has also been appointed by the same authority to be a member of the governing body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

On September 23 the Emperor of Japan promoted Baron Suyematsu (B.A. 1884) to the rank of Viscount, on account of his public services during the late war.

On the 29th of June last the University of Manchester conferred the Honorary Degree of LL.D. on Baron Kikuchi (B.A. 1877), late Minister of Education in Japan.

Mr V. H. Blackman (B.A. 1895), formerly Fellow of the College, was in July last appointed Professor of Botany in the University of Leeds. Mr Blackman has been for sometime an assistant in the botanical department of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

Professor A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885), D.Sc., F.R.S., was President of Section A (Mathematics and Physics) at the meeting of the British Association at Leicester.

In the *Eagle* for June last mention was made of the Parliamentary Jubilee of Sir Francis S. Powell (B.A. 1850). The following letter, which appeared in *The Yorkshire Post* for July 4, gives a full account of his parliamentary career.

SIR F. S. POWELL'S ELECTION RECORD.

To the Editor of The Yorkshire Post.

Sir,—In connection with the 80th birthday anniversary last Saturday (June 29) of Sir F. S. Powell, M.P. for Wigan, and also with his Parliamentary "Jubilee" some weeks ago, I have seen three times in different newspapers the statement that he has fought "thirteen" contested Parliamentary elections, the correct number being nineteen. This fine old Churchman and indefatigable Conservative fighter has, in fact, fought in thirteen general elections, since and including that of 1852, when he was 25 years old; and hence, I presume, the origin of the mistake. But he has also contested six by-elections, making nineteen contests in all. He has never had the luxury of being returned without a contest.

I am sure many politicians of all parties would like to have in full a Parliamentary record in some respects

unique; and hope you will be able to find space for it as follows. I have indicated in each instance whether the contest is a "by" or is in a general election:—

1852.—Wigan, Gen. Elec.	1874.—N.W. Rdg. Yks., Gn. El.
R. A. Thicknesse (L)... 366	Ld. F. C. Cavendish (L) 8,681
Col. J. Lindsay (C)..... 356	Sir M. Wilson (L) 8,590
F. S. Powell (C)..... 324	F. S. Powell (C)..... 7,820
1854.—Wigan—By-Elec.	W. Fison (C)..... 7,725
Joseph Acton (L) 339	1875.—Manchester, By-Elec.
F. S. Powell (C)..... 334	Jacob Bright (L) 22,535
1857.—Wigan, Gen. Elec.	F. S. Powell (C)..... 20,974
F. S. Powell (C)..... 493	1880.—N.W. Rdg. Yks., Gn. El.
Hy. Woods (L) 447	Ld. F. C. Cavendish (L) 10,873
Col. J. Lindsay (C)..... 276	Sir M. Wilson (L)..... 10,732
1859.—Wigan, Gen. Elec.	F. S. Powell (C)..... 7,140
Col. J. Lindsay (C)..... 503	S. C. Lister (C) 7,090
Hy. Woods (L) 470	1881.—Wigan, By-Election.
F. S. Powell (C)..... 276	F. S. Powell (C)..... 3,003
1863.—Cambridge, By-Elec.	J. Lancaster (L)..... 2,243
F. S. Powell (C)..... 708	Voided on petition.
Prof. H. Fawcett (L)... 627	1885.—Wigan, Gen. Elec.
1865.—Cambridge, Gen. Elec.	F. S. Powell (C)..... 3,637
W. Forsyth (C) 762	G. H. Lea 2,721
F. S. Powell (C)..... 760	1886.—Wigan, Gen. Elec.
Lt.-Col. R. Torrens (L) 726	F. S. Powell (C)..... 3,371
W. D. Christie (L)..... 725	C. McL. Percy (C)..... 2,780
1868.—Cambridge, Gen. Elec.	1892.—Wigan, Gen. Elec.
Col. R. Torrens (L) ... 1,879	Sir F. S. Powell (C) ... 3,422
W. Fowler (L) 1,857	T. Aspinwall (L. Lab.) 3,312
F. S. Powell (C)..... 1,436	1895.—Wigan, Gen. Elec.
John E. Gorst (C)..... 1,389	Sir F. S. Powell (C) ... 3,940
1871.—Staffbridge, By-Elec.	T. Aspinwall (L. Lab.) 3,075
N. Buckley (L) 2,182	1900.—Wigan, Gen. Elec.
F. S. Powell (C)..... 2,033	Sir F. S. Powell (C) ... 3,772
1872.—N.W. Rdg. Yks., By-Elec.	Col. W. Woods (L) ... 3,130
F. S. Powell (C)..... 6,961	1906.—Wigan, Gen. Elec.
Issac Holden (L) 6,917	Sir F. S. Powell (C) ... 3,572
	Thorley Smith (Lab.).. 2,205
	Col. W. Woods (L) ... 1,900

As regards the 1863 Cambridge contest, I can remember, though I was then rather a non-political juvenile, the sensation (of a mild kind) among my seniors at the defeat of the famous Radical Professor Fawcett by a comparatively unknown Mr. F. S. Powell, who had last previously been heard of at Wigan.

Much better within any middle-aged memory, however, is the vastly greater sensation nine years later that ensued on the same Mr. F. S. Powell's defeat of Mr. Isaac Holden (afterwards Sir Isaac) at the by-election for the Northern Division of the West Riding in 1872. The constituency was supposed to be impregnable Radical, Sir Francis Crossley and Lord F. C. Cavendish having been elected twice

without a contest; and this startling result was attributed to the double discontent of Churchmen on the one hand and extreme Nonconformists on the other with Mr. W. E. Forster's Education Act. Two years later the satisfaction of Radicals in the constituency was proportionately great when, although the country as a whole went Conservative, Mr. Powell and Mr. Wm. Fison were defeated by Lord F. C. Cavendish and Sir M. Wilson.

Again, a year later, immense interest was taken all over the country in Mr. F. S. Powell's Manchester by-election tussle with Mr. Jacob Bright. The Manchester poll on this occasion was in fact ten per cent. heavier than it had been in the previous year's general election, when the Manchester Conservatives had shown a majority of 304 voters, but (on the then minority method in three-member constituencies, under which each voter could only vote for two candidates) had carried only two seats out of the three. Considering the much heavier poll at the by-election, Mr. Powell was regarded as having done remarkably well against the great prestige of the Bright name.

During last week's debate in the House of Commons on the House of Lords, Sir F. S. Powell spoke briefly, touching upon the Labour attitude on the question. In the polling record it will be noted that he himself has had "Labour experience" in Wigan; for his narrowest contest there in modern times was against the Liberal-Labour candidate in 1892; though his victory over the same man three years afterwards was decisive. Again, as regards the Wigan "triangular" contest last year, it will be seen, if due allowance be made for the increased poll as compared with the year 1900, that the Labour candidate must have secured some hundreds of normally Conservative votes as well as those which he withdrew from the Liberal side.

But the 1906 feather in Sir Francis' cap is seen on looking round that year's results in the other Lancashire boroughs. Leaving Liverpool aside, those boroughs in 1900 elected twenty Conservatives. In 1906 they elected two. One is Sir F. S. Powell, the other is Sir W. H. Hornby, at Blackburn; and he has as colleague the well-known Labour leader, Mr. Philip Snowden.—Yours, etc.

OLD POLITICIAN.

Bradford, July 2.

If the title of 'Father of the House of Commons' were given to the member for the time being whose original election dated back the furthest, Sir F. S. Powell would now be regarded as the Father. The usual convention is, however, to give the title to that member who has served for the longest continuous period, a rule which excludes Sir F. S. Powell, as it did Lord Palmerston in his day. During the nineteenth century the College had two Fathers of the House. Sir Charles Merrick Burrell (B.A. 1795), who was returned as M.P. for New Shoreham in Sussex, 4 November 1806, and sat for the same constituency (for which he was returned no less than sixteen times) until his death, 4 January 1862. The other was the Right Hon Charles Pelham Villiers (B.A. 1824), who was returned for Wolverhampton, 10 January 1835, and sat for the same constituency until his death on 16 January 1898.

The Right Hon Sir J. T. Hibbert (B.A. 1847) was installed as Constable of Lancaster Castle on the 11th of October last; he was appointed to the office by the King in succession to the late Sir W. W. B. Hulton. Sir John occupies many important public posts. He is chairman of the Lancashire County Council, chairman of the Associated County Councils, president of the North-Western Poor Law Conference, and chairman of the Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster. He also holds various other public offices, and has, indeed, spent a lifetime in the public service. The office of Constable of Lancaster Castle is honorary, but it is much coveted, because it is always conferred directly by the reigning Sovereign. The post is one of very great antiquity, and it is believed to have existed before the Conquest. At the installation ceremony there was a large assembly of notabilities, county magnates, and magistrates, who met Sir John at the Judge's lodgings, and went in procession to the ancient Castle. The rendezvous was in the Constable's room, which is part of the suite used by John O'Gaunt when he held his Court at Lancaster, and here the installation ceremony took place, the King's patent appointing Sir John being read. From this part of the Castle there was another procession to the Courts, where in the Shire-hall, or county-hall of the Palatine of Lancaster, Sir John hung his shield. In this hall there is a collection of 234 shields of Sovereigns, Constables of the Castle, and High Sheriffs of the county. They are complete from 1689 to the present time.

The issue of *The Freemason* for October 10, 1907, contains an article on the Masonic Jubilee of V.W. Bro. and Ex-Comp. Richard Horton Smith, K.C. (B.A. 1856), formerly

Fellow of the College. Mr Horton Smith has been a member of the craft for over half a century, having been initiated at Cambridge in the Scientific Lodge on 11 November 1856. In the Grand Lodge of England he was appointed Past Grand Registrar 27 April 1898. He is President of the Committee of General Purposes in the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. He has also held many other offices in the Masonic body. The article has a portrait of Mr Horton Smith.

At the annual Fellowship election, held on November 4th, Mr Percy Cooper Sands (B.A. 1904) was elected Fellow of the College. Mr Sands was placed in the first division of the First Class of Part I. of the Classical Tripos in 1904, and in the First Class of Part II. (History Section) in 1905. He was awarded a Thirlwall Prize in 1907. Mr Sands submitted a dissertation entitled: *The Client Princes of the Roman Empire under the Republic*.

Dr J. R. Tanner, Fellow, Tutor, and Lecturer of the College, has been elected a member of the Council of the Senate of the University.

Mr W. H. R. Rivers, Fellow of the College, has been appointed University Lecturer in the Physiology of the Senses.

Mr R. P. Gregory (B.A. 1901), Fellow of the College, has been appointed University Lecturer in Botany.

Mr E. Cunningham (B.A. 1902), Fellow of the College, has been appointed Assistant in the Department of Applied Mathematics in University College, London.

Mr D. G. Taylor (B.A. 1904) has been appointed Lecturer in Pure Mathematics at University College, Cardiff.

Mr F. Fletcher (B.A. 1900) Agriculture, Bombay, has been appointed Principal of the Khedivial College of Agriculture, Ghizeh, Egypt.

Mr Sydney Buxton, Postmaster General, has appointed a Committee to consider various accounts and returns presented to Parliament in connexion with the telegraph and telephone services; Mr W. Blain, C.B. (B.A. 1884), a Principal Clerk in the Treasury, is one of the members of the Committee.

The Electoral Roll of the University, for the current academical year, contains 652 names; of these 73 are members of St John's.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel during the Term, as follows: October 13, The Master; October 27, Mr L. B. Radford, Rector of Holt; November 10, Mr H. F. Stewart, Dean; December 1, Mr J. H. B. Masterman, Honorary Canon of Birmingham, Hulsean Lecturer.

The Burleigh Preachers for the College this year were: At Hatfield, the Rev St. J. B. Wynne Willson (B.A. 1890), Headmaster of Haileybury College, and at Stamford the Rev C. W. Bourne (B.A. 1868), Rector of Frating.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society, held on November 30, the following members of the College were elected into the Council of the Society for the ensuing year: *Secretary*, Prof J. Larmor (B.A. 1886); *Members of the Council*, Dr H. F. Baker (B.A. 1887), Hon C. A. Parsons (B.A. 1877), and Prof A. C. Seward (B.A. 1886).

At the Annual General Meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, held on Monday, October 28, the following Fellows of the College were elected to serve on the Council of the Society for the ensuing year: Mr F. F. Blackman (B.A. 1891), Mr A. Harker (B.A. 1882), and Professor Larmor (B.A. 1880).

At the Annual General Meeting of the London Mathematical Society, held on November 16th, the following members of the College were elected members of the Council and officers of the Society for the ensuing year: *Treasurer*, Prof J. Larmor (B.A. 1880); *Secretary*, Prof A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885); *Members of the Council*, Dr H. F. Baker (B.A. 1887) and Mr T. J. I'A. Bromwich (B.A. 1895). All are Fellows of the Royal Society and past or present Lecturers of the College.

Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence has presented to the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery a portrait, by John Russell, R.A., of the Rev Rowland Hill (B.A. 1769), the eminent preacher.

Major J. R. Thomas (B.A. 1889), 2nd Middlesex Royal Garrison Artillery (Vols.), has been awarded the Volunteer Officers' Decoration. Part of the qualifying service for this was performed in the St John's (then B) Company, C.U.R.V. (1886—8). The decoration is awarded for 20 years' service as a commissioned officer, the half of any period served in a lower rank being permitted to count as the equivalent of commissioned service.

Ds T. B. Franklin (B.A. 1904) has been appointed to a mastership at Fettes College, Edinburgh.

Mr T. A. Lawrenson (B.A. 1889), who has been Headmaster of the Runcorn Institute School since 1897, has been appointed by the South Shields Education Committee to be Headmaster of the Westoe Road Secondary School.

Mr Charles H. Tovey (B.A. 1891, LL.D. Dublin), Assistant Master at the Grammar School, Wellingborough, has been appointed Headmaster at Shaftesbury Grammar School.

Mr C. H. Ross (B.A. 1896), second master at Kingston Grammar School, has been appointed Headmaster of Thornbury Grammar School.

Ds F. A. R. Higgins (B.A. 1906) has been appointed to a temporary Science mastership at Eton College.

Ds P. J. Lewis (B.A. 1906) has been appointed to a mastership at Malvern College.

Ds C. L. Druce (B.A. 1907) has been appointed to a mastership at the Cambridge County School.

Ds E. J. Mills (B.A. 1907) has been appointed Mathematical master at the Sir William Turner Grammar School, Coatham, Redcar.

T. B. Vinycomb, advanced Student of the College, Junior Fellow in Experimental Physics of the Royal University of Ireland, has been appointed Chief Assistant in the Physics Department of the Woolwich Polytechnic.

From the Report of Local Lectures Syndicate for 1906-7 we take the following: Mr J. W. Iliffe (B.A. 1884) has been appointed Lecturer on the Art of Teaching. Sessional courses of lectures were given by Mr E. E. Foxwell (B.A. 1875) at University College, Nottingham, on "Japan of to-day as interpreted by Study of her History," and by Mr A. H. Thompson (B.A. 1895) at Southport on "The History of Gothic Architecture in England."

Mr E. E. Foxwell gave a Terminal Course of Lectures during the Lent Term on "Japan" at Bishop Auckland and Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr A. H. Thompson gave similar courses during the Michaelmas Term at Truro on "Victorian Poets and Novellists;" during the Lent Term, at Leicester, on "The Beginning of Gothic Architecture in England;" at Lichfield, on "Chaucer and the Birth of the Renaissance;" at Market Drayton, on "Shakespeare;" at Shrewsbury, on "Four 19th Century Novellists;" and at Grantham on "The History of Gothic Architecture in England."

Short courses were given by Mr A. H. Thompson on "Victorian Poets and Novellists" at Penzance, St Austell,

and Ironbridge during the Michaelmas Term. Dr F. J. Allen (B.A. 1879) gave a short course at Clare on "English Mediaeval Architecture" during the Michaelmas Term.

The list of those who had obtained places in the Civil Service Competition of 1907 was issued in October last. The list contained 80 names; the names of the members of St John's, with their places, are as follows:

- 3 A. R. Dalal (B.A. 1907).
- 18 E. J. G. Titterington (B.A. 1906).
- 22 D. D. Nanavati (B.A. 1907).
- 32 C. A. Jackson (B.A. 1906).

Mr Jackson obtains a post in the Home Civil Service, in the General Post Office. Mr Dalal and Mr Nanavati, places in the Civil Service of India. Mr Jackson was first in Elementary Mathematics, and Mr Dalal first in Botany, Zoology, and English Law.

Mr E. L. Levett, K.C. (B.A. 1870), was in June last appointed Vice-chairman of the General Council of the Bar.

Mr T. F. R. Macdonell (B.A. 1898) was in May last appointed Assistant Government Advocate, Rangoon.

Ds K. N. Majumdar (B.A. 1907) was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn on the 12th of June last. And Ds Panna Lall (B.A. 1906) was called to the Bar, also at Gray's Inn on the 18th of November last.

Mr A. K. Cama (B.A. 1895), I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector at Thana, Bombay.

Mr Alma Latifi (B.A. 1901), I.C.S., on his return to India from language leave for the study of Arabic in Egypt, passed the Higher Proficiency examination in Arabic at Bombay on July 3rd 1907, and assumed charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner, Jhang, Punjab, on July 7th. On October 9th Mr Latifi passed in Arabic by the degree of honour and was awarded a prize of ~~Rs~~ 5000, with a gold medal and diploma.

At the ordinary quarterly comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London held on Thursday, July 25, Dr H. D. Rolleston (B.A. 1886), formerly Fellow of St John's, was appointed a member of the Library Committee; and Dr W. Hunter, formerly John Lucas Walker student, one of the Curators of the Museum. Dr H. H. Tooth, C.M.G. (B.A. 1877) was appointed an assessor to the examinations of the London School of Tropical Medicine for the year ending June 1908.

At the ordinary quarterly comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, held on July 25, Mr. H. B. Carlyll

(B.A. 1903; Guy's Hospital) had a licence to practice physic granted to him; and at a meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons held on July 26, he was admitted a member of that College.

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, held on the 13th of June last, the Diploma of Fellow was conferred on the following members of St. John's; F. A. Hepworth (B.A. 1900), F. W. Goyder (B.A. 1899), and F. A. G. Jeans (B.A. 1899).

At the ordinary quarterly comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, held on October 31, Dr S. E. Dore (B.A. 1894) of St Mary's Hospital was admitted a Member of the College; and Mr R. McC. Linnell (B.A. 1904), of the London Hospital, had a licence to practise physic granted to him.

Mr H. C. Cameron (B.A. 1901) has been appointed Medical Registrar; Mr P. P. Laidlaw (B.A. 1903) Demonstrator in Physiology, and Mr H. Chapple (B.A. 1904) Pathological Assistant at Guy's Hospital, London.

Ds R. F. Jones (B.A. 1907) has been awarded an entrance Scholarship at St George's Hospital.

The Rev. J. M. Wilson (B.A. 1859), Canon of Worcester Cathedral, has been appointed Rural Dean of East Worcester.

The Rev J. S. Wilsden (B.A. 1853, as Pickles), Vicar of Wooler, Northumberland and Honorary Canon of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been appointed Chaplain to the Bishop of Newcastle.

The Rev D. W. Sitwell (B.A. 1861), Rector of Leamington, Hastings, has been appointed Rural Dean of Southam.

The Rev A. K. Cherrill (B.A. 1862), headmaster of Upton School, Adelaide Road, London, has been appointed Rector of Trevalga, Boscastle.

The Rev Canon J. D. Evans (B.A. 1862), Vicar of Walmersley, Lancashire, has been appointed Rural Dean of Bury.

The Rev W. P. Sharrock (B.A. 1867), Vicar of Driffield, has been appointed Canon or Prebendary of Hushwaite in York Minster.

The Rev R. A. Squires (B.A. 1870), Vicar of St Peter's, St Albans, has been appointed Rural Dean of St Albans.

The Rev R. A. Storrs (B.A. 1882), who has since 1887 been an Army Chaplain in India, has been appointed to the Vicarage of Camberley by the Bishop of Winchester.

The Rev A. W. Callis (B.A. 1877), Headmaster of King Edward the VI. Grammar School, Bury St Edmunds, has been presented by Lord Bristol to the Rectory of Sproughton, near Ipswich.

The Rev T. H. Irving (B.A. 1879), Vicar of Lindale in Cartmel, has been appointed Rural Dean of Cartmel.

The Rev A. C. Scott (B.A. 1883), Vicar of St. Albans, Bordesley, Birmingham, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Birmingham Cathedral.

The Rev Henry Arthur Hall (B.A. 1884), of Trendle, Redhill, has been appointed by the Bishop of Southwark to the Vicarage of Holy Trinity, Eltham, Kent.

In July last the Bishop of St Asaph appointed the Rev Daniel Davies (B.A. 1886), Rector of Denbigh, Rural Dean of Denbigh, and Proctor in Convocation, to the Vicarage of Wrexham.

In July last the Bishop of London appointed the Rev J. A. Beaumont (B.A. 1887), minister of St John's Wood Chapel, to be Vicar of the Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston Street.

The Rev W. H. Ainger (B.A. 1888), Vicar of All Saints, Gosforth, has been appointed Acting Chaplain to the Second Volunteer Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers.

The Rev Canon J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893), Professor of History in Birmingham University, has been appointed by the Bishop of Worcester to the Vicarage of St Michael's, Coventry. It is understood that Canon Masterman retains his professorship; he has resigned the wardenship of Queen's College, Birmingham.

The Rev G. A. Browning (B.A. 1900) has been appointed Chaplain and Naval Instructor to H.M.S. *Bulwark*.

The following members of the College were ordained on May 26, Trinity Sunday :

PRIESTS.			
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	
Widdowson, T.	(1885)	London	
Varley, T.	(1887)	Winchester	
Bennett, C. W.	(1901)	Chester	
Bell, R. E. T.	(1905)	St Albans	
DEACONS.			
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
Fleet, W. W. S.	(1906)	Winchester	Woking
Wilkinson, E. R.	(1904)	Liverpool	St Paul's, Princes Park
Raven, C. O.	(1892)	St Albans	Bancrofts School, Woodford

The following were ordained on September 22 :

DEACONS.			
Name.	Degree.	From	To be
Sumner, C. C. W.	(1899)	Durham	Hunwick
Clissold, W. J.	(1906)	Birmingham	St Nicholas, Birmingham
PRIESTS.			
Lamplugh, A. A. F.	(1904)		Ripon
Long, G. H.	(1905)		St Albans

The following were ordained on September 29 :

DEACONS.			
Name.	Degree.	From	To be
Bentley, J. H.	(1906)	York	St Mark's, Broomhall
Skene, C. M. B.	(1906)	York	St Mary's, Walkley
Hay, W. K.	(1907)	Manchester	Christ Ch., Patricroft
Stead, W. J. V.	(1907)	Manchester	Christ Ch., Patricroft

The following ecclesiastical preferments are announced :

Name.	Degree.	From	To be
Johnson, J.	(1863)		R. Tarleton, Preston
Chambers, W. H.	(1891)	V. Whitchurch, Tavistock	V. S Luke's, Brighton
Hopton, C. E.	(1883)	V. St Stephen's, Worcester	V. St Michael's, Bowes Park, N.
Beaumont, J. A.	(1887)	P.C. St John's Wood Chapel, Marylebone	V. Ch. of the Annunciation, Portman Sq.
Gibbings, W. T.	(1900)	C. Holy Trinity, Northampton	P.C. Holy Trinity, Northampton
Warren, W.	(1877)	V. Poslingsford	R. Black Notley
Woodman, H.	(1873)	V. Holdenhurst, Christ Church	V. Bunbury, Tarporley
Lancaster, T. T.	(1887)	C. Heaton Mersey, Stockport	V. Lydgate, Lees, Oldham
Moxon, T. A.	(1899)	C. St Anne's, Soho	V. Alfreton, Derby're
Doherty, E. J.	(1877)	R. Burgh Castle, Suffolk	R. Burston, Diss
Drake, H.	(1892)	C. Woodside, S. Norwood	R. Braiseworth, Suffolk
Stroud, F. R.	(1892)	C. St Andrew's, Catford	V. Gt. Redisham, Suffolk
Williamson, F. J.	(1882)	V. Lydgate, Oldham	R. Marchaven-le-Fer, Lincolnshire
Tiarks, L. H.	(1893)	R. Haroldston West, Broadhaven	R. St Magnus, Lerwick, Shetland
Thompson, A. J. K.	(1894)	Chaplain to Warwick Gaol	Chaplain to Armley Prison, Leeds
Alexander, H. R.	(1888)	C. Checkley, Tean	V. Ch. C., Upper Tean, Stoke-on-Trent
Earle, A.	(1893)	C. Nafferton	V. Wansford, Driffield
Litchfield, V.	(1879)	P.C. Broughton	V. St Peter's, Broughton, Stafford
Parker, F. W.	(1887)	C. St Saviour's, Paddington	R. Twyford, and V. Guist, Dereham
Walker, D. E.	(1890)	C. All Saints', Hamer, Rochdale	R. St Paul's, New Cross, Manchester
Hopton, C. E.	(1883)	V. St Stephen's, Worcester	V. St Mary's, Moseley
Sargent, D. H. G.	(1900)	C. St Mary, Cheltenham	R. Cusop, Hay
Giles, A. L.	(1892)	V. Okehampton	V. Paignton
Lees, H. C.	(1892)	V. St John's, Kenilworth	V. Christ Church, Beckenham

The Cama (College) Prize for 1907 has been awarded to Ds Panna Lall (B.A. 1906); Mr Lall was 78th in the open competition for the Civil Service in 1906; he was placed first in the final list of selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service, and fourteenth in the combined list.

The University of London has conferred the degree of D.Sc. on Mr J. C. Croker (B.A. 1901), of the South Western Polytechnic, for a thesis entitled: "The Velocity of Hydrolysis of Aliphatic Amides."

Ds R. S. Cripps (B.A. 1907) has been appointed a Steel, University, Student for the year 1907-8.

F. F. Gledstone has been appointed a Wordsworth, University, Student for the year 1907-8.

The Special Board for Law have elected B. T. Vine to a Rebecca Flower Squire Scholarship in Law.

The Worshipful Company of Leathersellers have awarded Exhibitions to F. M. Cheshire and J. E. Hughes, members of the College.

The first Jeremie Septuagint prize for 1907 has been awarded to E. C. Dewick (B.A. 1906).

It is proposed to perpetuate the memory of the Rev Charles Sangster (B.A. 1841), for 51 years Vicar of Darton, who died 5 October 1906, by placing a stained window in the church. Mr F. Dransfield of Longsight, Darton, near Barnsley, is one of the Treasurers of the fund. In a circular, which has been issued to a number of friends and others, Mr Sangster is described as: "A great scholar, an able writer, and forceful preacher, yet one of the humblest of Christ's ministers. Broad-minded, although loving his own Church best, his words were always most kindly spoken in reference to other communities." A Memoir of Mr Sangster to be published at the time of the dedication of the window at Darton, is in preparation.

A stained glass window to the memory of Dr J. H. Edwards (B.A. 1882) has been placed by his mother, Mrs Edwards, of Ashburnham House, in the south porch of S. Paul's Church, Bedford. The central panel represents Our Lord as the great physician; on either side are the figures of S. Cosmas and S. Damian. These two saints were twins, and are supposed to have flourished early in the fourth century. According to the story they were Arabs by birth, but Cilicia was the scene of their miracles, and finally of their Martyrdom. They gave themselves to the study of

medicine, purely that they might be the better able to relieve the suffering poor around them. They are supposed to have been martyred under Diocletian, with all the usual circumstances of horror. At the bottom of the central panel is the following inscription: "To the Glory of God and in memory of John Hammerton Edwards, M.D., of Cambridge, who died on All Saints' Day, 1905, aged 45."

Mr G. R. S. Mead (B.A. 1884) has been delivering a course of six lectures in the lecture room of the Theosophical Society in Albemarle Street, London. The general title of the course was "Two Rituals from the Mysteries," and the subjects of the several lectures as follows: November 5, The Hymn and Dance of Jesus; November 12, A Ritual of Initiation from the earliest Christian Mysteries; November 19, The Religion of Mithra the unconquerable; November 26, The Mythriac Mysteries; December 3, The only known and recently discovered Mithriac Ritual; December 10, The flight of the eagle or apotheosis.

Mr Max Rosenhain (of 68 Belsize Park Gardens, Hampstead) has, through Professor E. J. Rapson, presented to the College an electrotype copy of a very rare medal of Sir John Cheke. The original medal is thought to be the work of the Italian medallist Caviro of Padua. Cheke is represented in profile in the garb of a Roman philosopher, as is customary in the case of scholars in Italian medallist portraits of the 16th century. On the medal are the names Ioannes, Checus, one on either side of the head. The likeness is thought by experts to resemble the engraved portraits of Cheke, but, except that the face is bearded, it requires the faith of the expert to identify it with the portrait of Cheke in Henry Holland's *Heroologia Anglica* (opposite page 53). The medal has been deposited in the College Library.

The following item occurs in a recent catalogue of old books:

461 SUFFOLK. An Idea of Arithmetick at first designed for the use of the Free-Schoole at Thurlow in Suffolk. By R. B. Schoolmaster there. Sm. 8vo (1 preliminary leaf missing), half morocco, uncut, Charles Golding bookplate. 17/6 1655

* * * An extremely rare School book.

It appears to be almost certain that R. B., the author, was a member of St John's.

A Mr Billingsley, Master of the School at Thurlow, sent a succession of pupils to the College; the first to enter was Nathaneel Owen of Hundon, Suffolk, admitted 4 April 1656, the last was William Soame of Little Thurlow, admitted 21 December 1660. Mr Billingsley then began sending pupils who had been educated under him at Bradley, and the

last from him, and from Bradley, was Thomas Golding of Poslingford, admitted 8 June 1675.

A Robert Billingsley was instituted Rector of Great Bradley, in Suffolk, a parish adjacent to Little Thurlow, 8 September 1662, and his successor was appointed in 1675. This seems to establish that the Master of Little Thurlow School was Robert Billingsley.

Now Robert Billingsley, son of William Billingsley, of Glaston, Rutland, educated at Shrewsbury School, was admitted to the College 8 December 1646, matriculated 17 December 1646, and took the degrees of B.A. 1650-1 and M.A. 1654. These dates would allow him to start as a young schoolmaster at Little Thurlow after taking his degree, to write the above book and to send N. Owen to the College. William Billingsley, the father of Robert, was also a member of the College (see *ante*, p 23).

Among the contributors to the first volume of the *Cambridge History of English Literature* recently published by the University Press, we notice the names of two Fellows of the College. Dr Sandys is the author of the Chapter on 'English Scholars of Paris and Franciscans of Oxford,' or 'Latin Literature of England from John of Salisbury to Richard of Bury'; while Mr J. W. H. Atkins, Professor of English at Aberystwyth, has written the Chapter on 'Early Transition English' and the second of the two Chapters on 'Metrical Romances, 1200—1500.'

Our readers may be interested in the remarkable rendering of the words 'St John *ante portam Latinam*' included in the following extract from Dr Sandys' account of Giraldus Cambrensis:—

"The Gemma Ecclesiastica was its author's favourite work. It may, perhaps, be described as a lengthy archidiaconal charge of an exceptionally learned and lively type. It certainly presents us with a vivid picture of the state of morality and learning in Wales, illustrated by not a few stories of ignorance of Latin among the inferior clergy. Thus a priest once interpreted 'St John *ante portam Latinam*' to mean that St John, *ante*, first, *portam*, brought, *Latinam* the Latin language (into England).

... The *Book of his Acts and Deeds*, in the midst of much that is purely personal, tells the story of the holy hermit who prayed that he might attain the mystery of the Latin language. He was granted the gift of the Latin tongue, without that of the Latin syntax; but he successfully overcame all difficulties of moods and tenses by always using the present infinitive."

Dr G. C. Moore Smith, Professor at the University of Sheffield, has published through the University Press an interesting volume from a MS. in the Library of the College. It is entitled: "Club Law, a Comedy acted in Clare Hall,

Cambridge, about 1599-1600." The following is an extract from Professor Moore Smith's introduction:

1 FULLER in his *History of the University of Cambridge* (1655) gives an amusing account of the production of a play called *Club Law* at Clare Hall in one of the last years of the 16th century. The play, we are told, which was written in English, was 'merry (but abusive),' being intended by the young scholars who composed it as a piece of revenge on the townsmen of Cambridge by whom they considered themselves wronged. Individual members of the corporation were personated to the life with their characteristic gestures and expressions, and, though many of the incidents of the play were imaginary, some came 'too near to truth' to be pleasant to the persons travestied, who had been invited to the performance and were constrained by their hosts to see it out.

2. In June, 1906, when examining manuscripts of Latin academic plays in the Library of St John's College, Cambridge, I asked to see one which had been described by the late Dean Cowie in his catalogue of the manuscripts of the College, printed about 60 years ago, in the following terms: 'S. 62. Translation of some Latin Play (I conjecture). MS. Folio paper. The beginning is wanting.'

On examination it seemed clear that the play before me was not a translation from the Latin, but an original English play, and one that dealt with the relations of University men to the corporation of a town. For the moment I had to leave the matter there, but on reading soon afterwards Fuller's account of the play *Club Law* it occurred to me that the Cambridge manuscript was probably that comedy. In August, 1906, I transcribed the manuscript, and it became at once clear that the lost *Club Law* had come to light."

The following books by members of the College are announced: *Time and Clocks; A description of ancient and modern methods of measuring time*, by H. H. Cunynghame C.B., M.I.E.E. (Constables); *Studies in Irish Epigraphy, Part III.*, by R. A. S. Macalister (Nutt); *Elementary Statics*, by W. G. Borchardt (Rivingtons); *Robbing God*, by Augustus Jessopp D.D., Rector of Scarning (Fisher Unwin); *Notes on New Testament Criticism*, by Dr Edwin A. Abbott (Blacks); *Memoir of Sir Henry Norman*, by Sir Wm. Lee-Warner (Smith, Elder); *A History of Classical Scholarship, From the end of the Middle Ages to the Present Day*, by Dr J. E. Sandys (University Press); *Spiritual Truths*, a volume of Sermons by the late Prebendary Whitworth (Macmillans); *Preventable Blindness*, by N. Bishop Harman, Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Belgrave Hospital for children, etc. (Bailliere, Tindall, and Cox);

Decursus Primus. A first Latin Grammar, with exercises, by Prof T. G. Tucker Litt.D. (Macmillans); *Greek Lives, from Plutarch*, by C. E. Byles (Arnold); *The Queen Bee, and other nature Stories, translated from the Danish of Carl Ewald*, by G. C. Moore Smith (Nelsons); *Algebraic Equations*, by G. B. Mathews F.R.S. (University Press); *An Introduction to the theory of Multiply Periodic Functions*, by H. F. Baker F.R.S. (University Press); *The Life of William Sterndale Bennett*, by his son J. R. Sterndale Bennett, Fellow of King's College, London (University Press).

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number:— Mr E. Edwards to be a Member of the Court of Governors of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth; Canon J. H. B. Masterman to be Hulsean Lecturer and also Lecturer at Affiliated Local Lectures Centres; Mr G. T. Bennett to be an examiner for the Mathematical Tripos, Part I, in 1908; Mr J. J. Lister to be Demonstrator of Comparative Anatomy; Professor E. J. Rapson to be one of the representatives of the University at the International Congress of Orientalists to be held at Copenhagen in August 1908; Mr T. R. Glover to be a member of the Special Board for Classics; Mr T. S. P. Strangeways to be an examiner in General Pathology for the Degree of M.B.; Dr J. R. Tanner to be a member of the Provision of Examination Rooms Syndicate; Prof E. J. Rapson to be an examiner in Sanscrit for the Previous Examination; Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox to be an examiner for the Law Tripos; Mr K. J. P. Orton to be an examiner in Chemistry; Mr. F. F. Blackman to be an examiner in Botany; Mr A. W. Flux to be an examiner for the Economics Tripos; Mr W. H. Gunston to be an examiner for the Previous Examination.

The East Anglian Daily Times has a weekly column of 'Notes and Queries' on subjects of local history. In its issue for the 24th of August 1907 are some extracts from the Account Books of Christ's Hospital, Ipswich, in which the following entries appear:

Payments too the Master of the ffree Schoole.

To Mr. Cave Becke ffor Twoe quarters waiges as Master of the ffree Schoole by two Recypts, A pere	05 16 08
To Mr. Becke ffor one quarters waiges ffor the usher, ending 24th June, 1659, as by Recypt A pere	00 15 00

Cave Beck, son of John Beck of St James, Clerkenwell, was admitted a pensioner of the College 13 June 1638, aged 15; took the degrees of B.A. 1641 and M.A. 1643, and was also created an M.A. at Oxford, from Christ Church, 17 October 1643. He was admitted a student of Gray's Inn 1 August 1642. He became Master of the Free Grammar School at Ipswich about 1655. He was instituted Rector of Witton in Droitwich 7 July 1660, Rector of St Helen's in Ipswich 20 November 1662, and Rector of Monk Soham, Suffolk, 30 October 1674. He held the latter living until his death in 1706. The dates of his preferment would lead us to infer that he was a Royalist. In Wordsworth's "Who wrote Eikon Basilike?" a letter of Cave Beck's is quoted in which he says: "For my part I am apt to believe no person was able to frame that book but a suffering King, and no suffering King but King Charles the Martyr." Cave Beck is, however, chiefly known for his work: "The Universal Character, by which all Nations of the World may understand one another's conceptions, reading out of one common writing their own mother tongues. An invention of general use, the Practice whereof may be obtained in two hours space, observing the grammatical directions. Which character is so contrived that it may be spoken as well as written." The book was published in London in 1657, octavo, 8 leaves not paged, then pp. 35, followed by 69 leaves not paged; printed by Thomas Maxey for William Weekley, and to be sold at his shop in Ipswich. The work is dedicated to Nathaniel and Francis Bacon, then the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of Ipswich.

Thus Cave Beck was an early Esperantist, but his name does not seem to have been mentioned at the Esperanto Congress, held in Cambridge last summer.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, June 1907.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

<i>Wrangler.</i>	<i>Senior Optime.</i>	<i>Junior Optime.</i>
20 Bhide, M. V.	37 Mills, E. J. (br.)	62 Ohm, D. McK. (br.)

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

Class 1, Division 3.

Piaggio, H. T. H.

MECHANICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 2.

Rennie, D. W.

Class 3.

Taylor, G. M. C.

MECHANICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS.

Qualifying Examination in Elementary Mathematics and Mechanics.

Bilsland, J. A.

Penfold, H. L.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

<i>Class 1.</i>	<i>Class 2.</i>
<i>Division 1.</i>	<i>Division 1.</i>
Campbell, A. Y.	Darwin, J. H.
Gledstone, F. F.	<i>Division 2.</i>
Twinn, F. C. G.	Anderson, L. R. D.
<i>Division 3.</i>	Laidlaw, H. A. L.
Gandy, H.	Stewart, D. M.
Stead, W. J. V.	<i>Division 3.</i>
	Stanford, H. C.

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 2, Division 2.
Lewis, E. O.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part I.

<i>Class 1.</i>	<i>Class 2.</i>	<i>Class B.</i>
Allott, C. B. S.	Ds Belgrave, A. C.	Habich, L. S. M.
Dalal, A. R.	Dawson, R. T.	Jenkins, F.
Lim, G. C.	Hume, P. J.	Khong, K. T.
Nanavati, D. D.	Ds Jackson, C. A.	Philp, C. H. G.
Parnell, F. R.	Jones, R. F.	
Sathe, J. L.	Patuck, R. S.	
Topley, W. W. C.	Rose, F. G.	
Whiddington, R.	Sibly, T. M.	

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part II.

<i>Class 1.</i>	<i>Class 3.</i>
Ds Bosworth, T. O. (Geology)	Adams, F.
	Lucas, E. C.

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 1.
Cripps, R. S.

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

<i>Class 2.</i>	<i>Class 3.</i>
Ds Young, P. N. F.	Ds Bentley, J. H.
	Ds Johnston, A. B.

LAW TRIPOS, Part I.

<i>Class 1.</i>	<i>Class 2.</i>	<i>Class 3.</i>
2 Swords, W. F.	2 Wood, T. E. (br.)	Willett, E. W.
3 Ds Brown, A. E.		Hobbs, V. W. J.
		Thorne Waite, A.

LAW TRIPOS, Part II.

<i>Class 1.</i>	<i>Class 2.</i>	<i>Class 3.</i>
Cranford, L. G.	Thomas, H. A.	Johnston, F.
Ds Lall, P.		

HISTORICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

<i>Class 1.</i>	<i>Class 2.</i>	<i>Class 3.</i>
Previté-Orton, C. W.	Subbarao, N. S.	Jackson, J. E. N.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

<i>Class 2.</i>	<i>Class 3.</i>
Ds Ellis, A. I.	Geake, A.
Hay, W. K.	
Jolly, E. H. P.	
Wadia, N. J.	

The Gladstone Memorial Prize, for distinguished proficiency in History, is awarded to C. W. Previté-Orton.

MEDIEVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

<i>Class 2.</i>	<i>Class 3.</i>
Bolderston, W. N.	Druce, C. L.

ECONOMICS TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 2, Division 2.
Richards, R.

COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, June 1907.

PRIZEMEN:

MATHEMATICS.

<i>Third Year.</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>Third Year.</i>
<i>Tripos Part II.</i>	<i>Class 1.</i>	<i>Class 1.</i>
Ds Piaggio	Dunkley	Clough
	Barnes }	Thompson, A. R.
<i>Tripos Part I.</i>	Lees }	Weightman
Bhide		
	Jones, R. M.	Dalvi }
		Freke }
	Leonard	Fewings

CLASSICS.

<i>Third Year.</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>Third Year.</i>
<i>Tripos Part I.</i>	<i>Class 1.</i>	<i>Class 1.</i>
Campbell, A. Y.	*Rose, H. A.	Barrett
Gledstone		
Twinn	Kraus	Ireland
	Dodd	Morton, F. D. }
Gandy		*Russell-Smith }
Stead		*Tillard }

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

<i>Third Year.</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
Ds Brown, A. E.	Druce	Dodd

THEOLOGY.

<i>Tripos Part I.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
Cripps	<i>Class 1.</i>
	Short

NATURAL SCIENCES.

<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
<i>Class 1.</i>	<i>Class 1.</i>
Marrack	Gonehalli
	Green
<i>Tripos Part II.</i>	Lister
Ds Bosworth	Sheppard, W. G.
<i>Tripos Part I.</i>	Shore
Allott	Smith, O. C.
Dalal	Wilmott
Lim	
Nanavati	
Parnell	
Sathe	
Topley	
Whiddington	

HISTORY.

Tripes Part I.
Previté-Orton

First Year.
Class 1.
Cheshire } *aeq.*
Constable }
Fraser }

LAW.

Second Year.
Tripes Part I.
Swords
Ds Brown, A. E.

First Year.
Class 1.
Arias

Tripes Part II.
Crauford
Ds Lall, P.

ELECTED TO FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>ns</i> Allott	<i>ns</i> Marrack
<i>m</i> Bhide	<i>ns</i> Parnell
<i>l</i> Crauford	<i>h</i> Previté-Orton
<i>ns</i> Green, N.	<i>c</i> Stead
<i>c</i> Kraus	<i>l</i> Swords
<i>m</i> Lees	<i>ns</i> Whiddington

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS CONTINUED.

<i>ns</i> Adams	<i>m</i> Ds Lall, P.
<i>m</i> Barnes	<i>m</i> Leonard
<i>ns</i> Ds Bosworth	<i>ns</i> Lister
<i>l</i> Ds Brown, A. E.	<i>h</i> Ds Meldrum
<i>c</i> Campbell, A. Y.	<i>m</i> Ds Piaggio
<i>m</i> Clough	<i>mech</i> Rennie
<i>th</i> Cripps	<i>c</i> Rose, H. A.
<i>c</i> Dodd	<i>c</i> Russell-Smith
<i>m</i> Dunkley	<i>c</i> Scougal
<i>h</i> Fraser, D. S.	<i>mech</i> Taylor, G. M. C.
<i>c</i> Gandy	<i>ns</i> Topley
<i>c</i> Gledstone	<i>c</i> Twinn
<i>ns</i> Hume	<i>ec</i> Ward, D. W.
<i>ns</i> Jolly, E. H. P.	<i>m</i> Weightman
<i>m</i> Jones, R. M.	<i>ns</i> Wilmott

ELECTED TO EXHIBITIONS.

<i>l</i> Arias	<i>ns</i> Nanavati
<i>h</i> Cheshire	<i>ns</i> Sathe
<i>h</i> Constable	<i>ns</i> Sheppard, W. G.
<i>ns</i> Dalal	<i>ns</i> Shore, T. H. G.
<i>m</i> Dalve	<i>th</i> Short
<i>ns</i> Gonehalli	<i>ns</i> Smith, O. C.
<i>ns</i> Ireland	<i>m</i> Thompson, A. R.
<i>ns</i> Lim	

* Absent from part of the Examination.

c classics; *m* mathematics; *h* history; *th* theology; *mech* mechanical sciences; *l* law; *ns* natural sciences; *ec* economics.

MASON PRIZE
(for Hebrew).
Not awarded.

ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE.
Dunkley

HEBREW PRIZE.
Ds Toone

HUGHES' PRIZES.
Third Year.
Campbell, A. Y. } *aeq.*
Gledstone }
Twinn }

READING PRIZES.
1. Dodd
2. Muncey } *aeq.*
Ross }

HOCKIN PRIZE
(for Physics).
Sathe

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.
Second Year. *First Year.*
Dunkley Lees
Rose, H. A. Barrett
Allott Green, N.
Previté-Orton Cheshire } *aeq.*
Swords Constable }
Arias

NEWCOMER PRIZE
(for Moral Philosophy).
Not awarded.

HUTCHINSON EXHIBITIONS
(for Research).
Ds Bosworth
Ds Hill, J. R.

CAMA PRIZE.
Nissim, J.

HUGHES EXHIBITION
(for Ecclesiastical History).
Cripps

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, December 1906.

Foundation Scholarships of £80 :

(for Mathematics)	Mordell, L. J. (Central High School, Philadelphia, U.S.A.)
(for Mathematics)	Chastenev, H. E. (Nottingham High Sch.)
(for Mathematics)	Tait, H. N. (Clifton College)
(for History)	Marchand, G. I. C. (Aldenham School)

Foundation Scholarships of £60 :

(for Mathematics)	Spargo, F. W. (William Ellis Endowed School)
(for Classics)	Parker, H. (Nottingham High School)

Foundation Scholarships of £40 :

(for Classics)	Hellings, G. S. (Christ's Hospital School, West Horsham)
(for Classics)	Fisher, F. B. (Marlborough College)
(for Natural Science)	Morris, T. N. (Cambridge & County Sch.)
(for Natural Science)	Stocks, A. V. (Manchester Grammar Sch.)

Minor Scholarships of £60 :

(for Classics)	Green, S. M. (St Paul's School)
(for Natural Science)	Dollman, H. C. (St Paul's School)
(for Natural Science)	Laidlaw, C. G. P. (Perse School)
(for Modern Languages)	Waterhouse, G. (Manchester Grammar School)

Exhibitions of £30 :

(for Classics)	Halsey, R. T. (Oundle School)
(for Classics)	Patterson, R. F. (Oundle School)
(for Natural Science)	Holtzapffel, J. G. H. (Merchant Taylors' School)
(for History)	Burton, H. P. W. (Hereford Cathedral School)
(for Modern Languages)	Irving, J. C. (Trent College)

CLOSE AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS, June 1907.

Open Exhibitions of £30 :

(for Mathematics)	Allen, L. A. (Merchant Taylors' School)
(for Mathematics)	Wellisch, E. M. (University of Sydney, N.S.W.)
(for Classics)	Dale, F. (Woodbridge School)
(for Classics)	Dutton, H. (Warrington Grammar School)
(for Classics)	Guest-Williams, A. A. (Durham School)
(for Natural Science)	Evans, P. E. (Newport Grammar School)
(for Natural Science)	Naunton, W. J. S. (Woodbridge School)
(for Natural Science)	Paulley, H. (Framlingham College)
(for Natural Science)	Spencer, G. W. (Preston Grammar School)

Downman Sizarships :

	Bentley, A. J. (St Bees' School)
	Quick, E. K. (City of London School)
	Smith, L. D. (Bedford)

School Exhibitions :

(Downman)	Donovan, E. L. (Pocklington School)
(Downman)	Jackson, H. D. (Pocklington School)
(Somerset)	{ Stocks, A. V. (Manchester)
	{ Waterhouse, G. (Manchester)
	Burton, H. P. W. (Hereford).
(Somerset)	Donne, R. F. (Hereford)

JOHNIANA.

In *Blackwood's Magazine* for August 1907 is an article on 'The Alpine Club' which celebrates its Jubilee this year. We make the following extracts :—

The original suggestion for the formation of a club of climbers was made on the 1st February 1857 by Mr William Mathews, of the Leasowes, Worcestershire, and appears in the collected correspondence of Professor Hort, which was published a few years ago. It ran as follows :—

"I want you to consider whether it would not be possible to establish an Alpine Club, the members of which might dine together once a year, say, in London, and give each other what information they could. Each member at the close of any tour in Switzerland, or elsewhere, should be required to furnish to the President a short account of all the undescribed excursions he had made, with a view to the publication of an annual or biennial volume. We should thus get a great deal of useful information in a form available to the members."

[Mr William Mathews was a member of the College; see a notice of him in *The Eagle*, xxiii, 83-89].

Some of the most thrilling narratives of adventure in the whole range of literature have been given to the Club at its monthly meetings. One that happens to stand out among my old recollections must have been read more than thirty years ago, and described the first ascent of Monte Rosa from the Italian side. Everybody knows that the climb from the Gorner Glacier presents no particular difficulty or danger. But from Macugnaga the rosy peak is separated by huge cliffs of ice, which rise for a sheer height not far short of nearly 10,000 feet from the valley, and are perhaps the most imposing sight in the Alps. Some of the boldest guides in Switzerland were asked to try the ascent, but when they saw that on each summer afternoon the whole mountain-side was raked by discharges of

hundreds of tons of snow and ice and rocks they declined to subject themselves and their employers to the prospect, which in their opinion almost amounted to a certainty, of being under fire as dangerous as that of the most deadly artillery. However, a local guide named Imseng believed he had thought out a route which would be fairly free from avalanches, and three members of the Alpine Club (one of them a distinguished Senior Wrangler) were ready to make the attempt. On 26th July 1873 the party, consisting of Messrs W. M. and R. Pendlebury and the Rev C. Taylor, with Gaber, Imseng, and Oberto as guides, spent the night on some precipitous rocks just below the great icefall, and started at 2 A.M. From five o'clock onwards their course was eagerly scanned from the balcony of the Macugnaga Hotel. Deviously and slowly they ascend; but their guide has chosen his track with consummate wisdom, and the avalanches fall elsewhere. They are seen to stop for their morning meal, and a shudder runs through the watchers below, who note where the halt is made. For just above the party there is a huge *serac*, containing perhaps 1000 tons of ice, which is being rapidly loosened by the summer sun, and is evidently tottering to its fall. Will they be swept to swift destruction? It is a mere question of time, and with a feeling of relief the spectators see them deliberately continue their course. It is not till they are far out of the way of danger—so far, indeed, that they are not aware of the escape which they have had—that the huge mass slowly heels over, detaches itself from the mountain, and plunges down, breaking into countless fragments in its descent to the glacier below. Along narrow ledges of rock with little resting-place for foot or hand, over crags so steep that the first man seems to wriggle up by enjoying a special immunity from the ordinary laws of gravitation, although by judicious use of the rope progress is made possible for his successors, up *couloirs* of hard ice in which each step has to be laboriously hewn, across crevasses thinly bridged, and along ridges of snow with a yawning gulf on each side, they make their way, and at last their boldness is crowned with success. They attain the topmost peak of Monte Rosa, make a tedious passage over snowfields soft with the afternoon sun, and finally reach the Riffel Hotel in the evening after one of the most risky expeditions on record.

[The Rev C. Taylor is our present Master, Mr R. Pendlebury was a Fellow and Lecturer of the College, see *The Eagle*, xxiii, 348-56. See also an account of the ascent by the Master viii, 309-325].

In a volume, preserved in the Bishop of London's Registry, containing Subscriptions before Ordination, or on being licensed to Curacies or Schoolmasters places for the period 1663-1674, the following entry occurs :

Ego Titus Oates in Artibus Baccalaureus jam licentiandus ad instruendum pueros in East Smithfield infra parochiam Sti Buttolphii Algate in Comit. Midd. tribus hisce prefixis articulis et singulis in usum contentis (in quantum quod hic Spectant) lubens et ex animo subscribo, Novembris 25^o, 1669.

TITUS OATES

The entry is interesting in several ways. In the first place it gives us a clue to the start in life of Titus Oates. Again, as he was admitted to Gouville and Caius College 29 June 1667 and to St John's 2 February 1668-9, we see that he could not be of standing before November 1669 to be a Bachelor of Arts, so that he started on his career of "terminological inexactitudes" at an early date. The words in brackets are an interpolation in the original and do not occur in other subscriptions.

Died 13 September 1794, aged 48, respected by all for the mildness of his disposition and the propriety of his conduct, Mr Jonathan Sharp, organist of St John's College, Cambridge, and one of the singing-men of King's and Trinity College. In his profession he was allowed to be a

most useful performer, having acquired, with very little assistance from instructors, a considerable degree of skill on several instruments, and a facility of singing at sight even of intricate musick, and was frequently admitted to the society of the musical part of the University. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1794, ii, 870.

The following passage is taken from a 'Turn Over' in the *Globe*. Benlowes entered St John's at the age of 16. His portrait hangs in the Library, to which he presented books which have a special book-plate in them which was printed in *The Eagle* xi, 4,5.

Some ingenious triflers endeavoured to carry the semblance out in sound as well as in shape. Edmund Benlowes, a minor poet of some three centuries past, some of whose verses have appeared in recent anthologies, with reviving effect upon his reputation, was one of them. Butler, of Hudibrastic fame, wrote very caustically of him in the "Character of a Small Poet," "As for altars and pyramids in poetry," he says, "he has outdone all men that way; for he has made a gridiron and a frying-pan in verse, that besides the likeness in shape, the very tone and sound of the words did perfectly represent the noise that is made by these utensils, such as the old poet called sartago loquendi. When he was a captain he made all the furniture of his horse, from the bit to the crupper, in beaten poetry, every verse being fitted to the proportion of the thing with a moral allusion of the sense to the thing: as the 'bridle of moderation,' the 'saddle of content,' and the 'crupper of constancy'; so that the same thing was both epigram and emblem, even as a mule is both horse and ass." Master Benlowes, on Butler's testimony, must clearly have been a very remarkable man. His method may give a hint to the competitors for the motor-car shaped poems prize. If, besides imitating the shape of the car in verse, they can only convey some suggestion of the sound and fragrance thereof, they will assuredly achieve lasting fame.

The following is the programme of a performance of Sacred Music given in the College Chapel on Sunday evening, December 1st. The Conductor was Mr C. B. Rootham, the College Organist.

1. 150 PSALM FOR CHORUS AND ORGAN.....*César Franck*
[1822-1890]

At the Organ.....MR. RONALD HURRY.

Hallelujah! O praise ye the Lord: Praise God in His temple: Praise ye the Lord in the firmament of His power. Praise ye Him for His mighty acts: Praise ye Him according to His majesty. Praise ye Him with the sound of the trumpet: Praise ye Him with the psaltery and harp. Praise ye Him with the timbrel: Praise ye Him with the dances. Praise Him with the organ and stringed instruments. Praise ye Him upon the loud cymbals: Praise ye Him upon the high-sounding cymbals.

Let everything that hath breath: Praise the Lord, Hallelujah!

[*César Franck* was born at Liège, where he studied till the age of fifteen. The greater part of the remainder of his life was spent in Paris, where he was organist of St Clotilde for 32 years. In 1870 he was appointed a professor at the Paris Conservatoire

from that time he devoted himself exclusively to teaching and to composition.

His style is quite "modern," and is characterised by a kind of mysticism that is all his own. His compositions embrace every branch of musical art. His best known works are "Les Béatitudes," for chorus, solo voices, and orchestra, the symphonic poem "Le chasseur maudit," the quintette for pianoforte and strings, and the sonata for pianoforte and violin.]

2. CONCERTO IN D MINOR FOR ORGAN AND ORCHESTRA...
Handel (1685-1759)

(a) Adagio. (b) Allegro. (c) Allegro.

Soloist.....DR ALAN GRAY.

This is No. 4 of the second set of Concertos, op. 7.

3. MASS IN D MAJOR (OP. 86) FOR CHORUS, SEMICHORUS,
ORCHESTRA AND ORGAN.....*Dvorák* (1841-1904)

At the Organ.....MR. RONALD HURRY.

Semichorus.....THE CHAPEL CHOIR.

KYRIE ELEISON

Chorus and Semichorus.

GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO

Chorus and Semichorus,

CREDO IN UNUM DEUM

Semichorus and Chorus.

SANCTUS

Chorus.

BENEDICTUS QUI VENIT

Chorus.

AGNUS DEI

Semichorus and Chorus.

[Antonin Dvorák, one of the most famous of modern composers, was the son of a butcher and innkeeper at Müllhausen in Bohemia. At the age of 16 he was sent to study music in Prague. For the next 14 years he studied and composed, making a scanty livelihood by playing the violin in town and theatre bands. By 1874 his works had become sufficiently well known to procure him a pension of £50 a year from the Cultusministerium in Vienna; and in the following year he met Johannes Brahms, whose encouragement and friendship were of the greatest value to him in years to come. In 1891, he received the honorary degree of Mus. Doc. at Cambridge University.

Dvorák's works, which number well over a hundred, embrace all styles of composition, sacred and secular. The Mass in D is very characteristic of the composer's style and methods.]

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

Balance Sheet for the year 1906—7.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance at the Bank.....	25 13 10	C.U.B.C. Assessment.....	67 6 6
Junior Treasurer's Bal....	4 2	" Entrance Fees	12 12 0
General Athletic Club...	314 0 0	Horse Hire.....	11 4 0
Entrance Fees, etc.	17 14 6	Horses Standing.....	1 7 6
Subscriptions towards a New Eight.....	27 18 6	Boat House :	
		Rates.....	14 15 0
		Taxes.....	2 18 4
		Insurance.....	1 10 0
		Water Rates.....	8 1 2
		Gas Rates.....	17 2
		Insurance of Club Servants	14 3
		Foister, Washing.....	14 12 0
		Coal and Coke.....	1 10 7
		Bills, Repairing & Main-	
		tenances.....	55 18 1
		Ayling for Oars.....	36 12 6
		Wages, Foister & Taylor	78 7 6
		Blazers, etc., for Boatmen	3 17 3
		Sundries.....	3 0 0
		Royston, Painting Names	10 0
		Hire of Bicycles.....	5 19 7
		Ferries and Locks.....	3 5 6
		Prizes.....	25 4 6
		Cheque Book.....	10 0
		Balance at the Bank.....	34 17 7
	<u>£385 11 0</u>		<u>£385 11 0</u>

Audited and found correct, R. F. SCOTT,
30th October, 1907,

J. J. LISTER, Treasurer.

AMALGAMATED ATHLETIC CLUBS.

Statement of accounts for the year ended October 1st, 1907.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance in Hand at com-		To Lady Margaret Boat	
mencement of Year	63 8 7	Club.....	314 0 0
Subscriptions.....	698 17 6	" Cricket Club.....	125 0 0
		" Football Clubs.....	58 3 10
		" Athletic Club.....	31 10 0
		" Lawn Tennis Club...	71 17 1
		" Fives Club.....	15 16 0
		" Hockey Club.....	17 6 11
		" Lacrosse Club.....	5 3 4
		" Collector's Fee.....	20 13 10
		" Painting Names :	
		Cricket & Foot. Clubs	1 10 0
		" Printing.....	16 0
		" Cheque-book & Stamps	15 0
		Balance in Hand.....	99 14 1
	<u>£762 6 1</u>		<u>£762 6 1</u>

R. P. GREGORY, Hon. Treasurer.

Audited and found correct, J. J. LISTER,
8th November, 1907.

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

Results :—Played, 13. Won, 5. Lost, 13. Drawn, 5.

The season was a very successful one on the whole, and the results hardly do justice to the strength of the team. Apart from one inexplicable collapse the batting was good. J. A. Fewings, R. P. Gregory, and A. C. Belgrave all scored heavily, and R. Brice-Smith was very consistent. A. M. Dawson played in the latter part of the matches with conspicuous success. The bowling was also fairly strong, only one side scoring over 200 against us. The fielding was poor at the beginning of the season, but steadily improved. We had a most enjoyable game with the College Mission on August Bank Holiday, the result being an even draw. The College Servants' match was productive of plenty of good batting on both sides, and was followed by a very successful supper and smoking concert.

Batting Averages.

Batsmen.	Innings.	Times not out.	Runs.	Highest Score.	Aver.
A. M. Dawson	7	4	201	55*	67
J. A. Fewings	10	2	347	107	43-35
R. P. Gregory	9	0	357	112	39-66
A. C. Belgrave	7	0	231	72	33
R. Brice-Smith	10	0	214	55	21-4
H. C. H. Lane	6	2	76	37	19
V. W. J. Hobbs.....	11	2	166	58	18-44
K. H. Scougal	9	1	140	37	17-5
A. E. Evans	9	1	117	42	14-62
J. H. Arnold	9	1	80	16	10
F. D. Morton.....	9	1	62	21	7-75
V. C. Beddington.....	4	0	10	7	2-5

Also batted : F. Northrop, 9, 4, 36*; A. Thorne-Waite, 0, 10*; D. M. Stewart, 0, 0; H. Whewell, 8*; L. R. D. Anderson, 1*; L. H. K. Bush-Fox, 0.

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.

Bowlers.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Aver.
A. E. Evans	99	15	334	24	13-91
F. D. Morton.....	161	28	598	37	15-80
R. P. Gregory	75	4	319	16	19-93
R. Brice-Smith	37	3	162	4	40-5
V. W. J. Hobbs	35	3	190	3	63-33

Also bowled : A. C. Belgrave, 9-1-18-4; K. H. Scougal, 12-2-36-3; J. A. Fewings, 2-0-16-1; A. Thorne-Waite, 9-2-18-0; J. J. Lister, 2-0-17-0; F. M. Cheshire, 4-0-14-0.

The following list of the Characters of the 1907 Cricket XI. was intended for the June number of *The Eagle*, but was unfortunately mislaid :

Characters.

P. N. F. Young.—The revered and keen captain of the side, who has used much judgment during the bad season. He is a good wicket-keeper, and has done some brilliant stumping. He is a fashion plate bat, and is, of course, much more at home with good bowling than with bad. In trying to hit lobs, he is inclined to remove the "air."

- V. W. I. Hobbs.*—Has made an excellent secretary; developed into a useful change bowler; must persevere for a better length; improved his fielding, but, except on one brilliant occasion, has not come off with the bat. Has many attractions.
- H. L. Gorringe.*—As delightful as ever; has played more in Trial matches than for us. We condole with him in not capturing a blue. A showy field.
- R. Brice-Smith.*—An artistic bat, who has played with much greater effect this year; ought to learn to cut. A useful change bowler, with few opportunities this season. Fielding improved all round.
- H. W. McCowan.*—Has twice stopped a rot by excellent batting, but must learn to bring his foot across to the ball. A really good bat on a fast wicket, with an especially good cut. Field short slip with success.
- J. M. Swift.*—Has improved his batting materially, playing more freely all round the wicket. Has bowled with more resource, but needs to use his head a great deal more. Has not been blessed by fortune in either branch. Throws in badly—less idiosyncratical.
- I. A. R. Thursfield.*—Has been rescued from the river to become the best bowler on the side. Might vary his pace more, and guard against underpitching. Has an excellent straight drive, but no other strokes.
- J. A. Fewings.*—Has batted well and consistently throughout, especially when runs were badly needed; wants a forcing stroke or two. Ground fielding and catching brilliant, but should throw in more smartly.
- F. D. Morton.*—Bowls good length, and with his head; should take a lot of wickets next year. His batting excellencies have been rather overlooked. His length counts for much in the field; a charming cricketer.
- C. L. Druce.*—A good unorthodox bat, especially on bad wickets. A most energetic and improved field.
- W. E. Hill.*—Bats with resource, with a very good off-drive, but should use his body and shoulders more, and not bend his knees. A useful bowler, throws in well, but would do better to take the ball in more usual fashion.
- C. Gathorne.*—Fields well at cover, and has made some useful scores—an excellent *raconteur*.

CRICKET FIELD IMPROVEMENT FUND.

As is generally known, a proposal has been on foot for months to level the College Cricket Field by raising the south-east corner. If this were done the area on which it is possible to play would be sufficiently enlarged to permit of two football grounds being used at the same time, and thus many more games would be possible. In addition, the expense of hiring a ground for hockey would be saved, and the field would be improved for purposes of cricket. An adequate space in the centre of the field would still be preserved from wear during the winter for the pitches of the following summer. The raised portion would be carried

down in a short slope to the avenue, which would thus not be affected by the change. The total cost of this improvement has been roughly estimated at £250; and a committee has been formed to raise a fund and carry out the work as the money is obtained. In May last the Committee issued an appeal for financial support, in November the total sum at its disposal was £38 9s. As this seemed insufficient to justify the starting of the levelling this winter, the Committee called a meeting of the members of the cricket, football, and hockey teams to discuss the question. The meeting expressed itself strongly in favour of the immediate commencement of the work, and on an appeal for subscriptions to the colours of the four clubs mentioned an additional £24 13s. 6d. was promised. The Committee, feeling in consequence that the work, if put in hand, will receive general support throughout the College, have decided to make a beginning at once and to procure a contractor's estimate. Only a part of the work can be carried out during the coming winter; but it is hoped, if the weather prove favourable, to get a sufficient area levelled to make possible the use of the two grounds next Michaelmas Term. The work will be completed the following winter if funds and opportunity permit. Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. E. A. Benians. An appeal will be made to junior members of the College early in the Lent Term. Appended is a list of subscriptions and promises up to the present date.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Concert per Mr L. H. K.		C. D. D. Hogan	1 1 0
Bushe-Fox	22 13 0	C. L. Holthouse	10 6
Mr W. E. Heitland	1 1 0	H. Whewell	10 6
Prof G. D. Liveing	5 0 0	H. C. MacCowan	1 1 0
Rev A. J. Stevens	2 2 0	F. M. Moseley	1 1 0
P. N. F. Young	10 0	R. Brice-Smith	1 1 0
Mr W. E. Heitland	1 1 0	E. L. Donovan	1 1 0
Dr T. G. Bonney	2 0 0	V. W. J. Hobbs	1 1 0
Prof A. Marshall	2 2 0	C. H. Ritchie	1 1 0
Mr T. A. Brock	10 6	A. J. Bentley	1 1 0
Rev J. Robinson	1 1 0	A. E. Evans	1 1 0
Rev T. Gwatkin	10 0	A. Thorne Waite	1 1 0
P. J. Lewis	1 1 0	G. A. Beresford	1 1 0
Mr E. A. Benians	2 2 0	J. W. G. Stokes	1 1 0
J. A. R. Higgins	10 6	C. E. Averill	10 6
Dr L. E. Shore	2 2 0	M. W. Paterson	10 6
R. V. J. S. Hogan	1 1 0	W. Veevers	10 6
F. W. Hicks	1 1 0	J. H. Bentley	1 1 0
F. A. James	1 1 0	H. R. Hassé	10 6
F. D. Morton	1 1 0	L. C. Levy	10 6
J. A. Fewings	1 1 0	W. Treleaven	10 6
W. E. Hill	1 1 0	A. R. Thompson	1 1 0
C. L. Druce	1 1 0		
J. M. Swift	10 6		
G. A. R. Thursfield	10 6		
			£71 12 0

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—R. Brice-Smith. *Secretary*—J. A. Fewings.

In spite of the fact that only three old colours have been playing regularly we commenced the season in very promising fashion, winning three of the first four League matches. Unfortunately the crocking of two of the XI. necessitated a re-arrangement of the side, and since then we have consistently lost ground.

When at full strength the forward line is above the average. The halves and backs are good individually, but lack weight, and consequently are at a disadvantage on the heavy grounds to which we are accustomed. Our own ground is very bad when the weather is at all wet. We are pleased to hear there is a good prospect of its being improved before next season.

Congratulations to A. R. Thompson on playing in the Seniors' Match, and S. L. Thompson and C. Beale in the Freshmen's Match. Colours have been given to H. Whewell, E. L. Donovan, and C. Beale.

The following matches have been played:—

Caius	Won	5	3
King's	Won	3	1
Trinity Rest	Won	4	2
Newmarket	Won	5	3
*Christ's	Won	7	2
*Clare	Lost	1	4
Emmanuel	Won	1	0
Mr A. L. Gorrings XI.....	Lost	1	7
*Pembroke.....	Won	3	2
Trinity Rest.....	Drawn.....	3	3
Sidney	Won	4	1
Queens'	Won	5	0
Clare	Won	1	0
King's	Lost	3	5
*Christ's	Won	5	4
*Jesus	Lost	3	7
*Trinity Rest.....	Lost	0	2
Selwyn	Drawn.....	2	2
*Queens'	Lost	1	14
*Pembroke.....	Lost	0	7

* League Matches.

CRICKET CLUB.

At a Committee Meeting held on November 22nd the following officers were elected:

President—Dr L. E. Shore. *Treasurer*—Mr E. A. Bemians. *Captain*—V. W. J. Hobbs. *Secretary*—F. D. Morton.

LACROSSE CLUB.

President—H. R. Hassé. *Captain*—M. W. Paterson.
Secretary—L. C. Levy.

There has not been much regular practice, except on the part of a few, but two games were played towards the end of the Term.

We have been fairly well represented in University matches. M. W. Paterson has been shining as usual, and H. R. Hassé has also played for the 1st XII., whilst, for the 2nd, C. B. S. Allott, R. S. Jeffreys, L. C. Levy have been playing regularly, and W. Veevers and C. G. Freke have also appeared.

We have enlisted several recruits, some of whom are very promising and have every prospect of a successful season.

We hope to arrange a good many matches next term, including a fixture with St John's College, Oxford.

THE CHESS CLUB.

President—Mr W. H. Gunston. *Vice-President*—D. M. Stewart.
Committee—H. R. Hassé, R. F. Hurst. *Secretary*—W. H. Weightman.

Owing to the departure of the late Secretary with its funds, and to the scattering of its property in many directions, the Chess Club came nigh to extinction at the beginning of the term, but it has been resuscitated and is now in a fairly flourishing state, the number of members being an improvement on last year.

Only two matches have been played so far (against Pembroke and Trinity), both of which were lost. There is a match of ten boards against Queens' before the end of the present term.

Mr Gunston has kindly consented to play the members of the Club simultaneously at the beginning of next Term.

The first eight boards have been played by the following:—
D. M. Stewart, H. C. H. Lane, R. P. Dodd, W. H. Weightman, H. R. Hassé, R. F. Hurst, A. R. Thompson, and A. R. Yorke.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Mr H. S. Foxwell. *Treasurer*—Dr Shore. *Librarian*—Mr Rootham. *Secretary*—A. F. Hall. *Committee*—Prof Rapson, Rev H. F. Stewart, J. Fraser, A. Y. Campbell, E. H. P. Muncey, A. C. Churchward, V. C. Boddington, A. Thorne Waite, J. K. Deane, C. L. Holthouse, H. F. Russell-Smith, C. H. Ritchie and R. Hausfield.

The Society continues to flourish—though it has, so to speak, 'changed hands.' Dr Sandys, after holding the office of President, and Rev A. J. Stevens the office of Treasurer,

for many years, have both resigned, and with them go our sincere regrets at their departure and our very best thanks for the splendid work they have done for the Society.

We welcome with much joy Mr Herbert Foxwell and Dr Shore, who have very kindly consented to fill the posts of President and Treasurer respectively.

The Chorus has been very busy throughout the Term practicing for the performance of sacred music in the Chapel, which was given on Sunday, December 1st, and was a great success, a great many people being unable to obtain tickets. A programme of the performance appears on page 98.

The Society is in great need of instrumentalists. If only freshmen (and members of other years too, alas!) would overcome their shyness as to their instrumental powers, and bring their treasures up with them *and* say so, the College orchestra might cease to be hypothetical!

Three Smoking Concerts have been held this Term, on Thursdays, October 24th, November 14th, and December 5th. We are exceedingly grateful to Mr Gregory, Mr Lister, and Dr Shore, who respectively so very kindly took the chair for us on those three occasions.

The following are programmes of Smoking Concerts held on October 24th and November 14th:—

First Concert—

PART I.

- 1 SONG....."The song of Hybrias the Cretan".....*Elliot*
R. W. HYDE.
- 2 PIANOFORTE SOLO...Prelude in C sharp minor.....*Rachmaninoff*
G. A. G. BONSER.
- 3 SONG....."A Birthday".....*Cowen*
V. C. BODDINGTON.
- 4 VIOLIN SOLO.....Sonatina.....*Dvorák*
H. H. H. LORENZ.
- 5 DUET....."Is it the wind of the dawn?".....*Stanford*
V. C. BODDINGTON and A. THORNE WAITE.

PART II.

- 6 PIANOFORTE SOLO.....Nocturne in G minor }
Walze in D flat..... }.....*Chopin*
A. A. GUEST WILLIAMS.
- 7 SONG....."Out on the deep".....*F. N. Löhrl*
R. W. HYDE.
- 8 VIOLIN SOLO.....2nd Concerto in G minor.....*Wieniawski*
H. H. H. LORENZ.
- 9 DEVONSHIRE READING.....*Stewer*
A. F. HALL.
- 10 SONG....."The sands of Dee".....*Clay*
A. THORNE WAITE.
GOD SAVE THE KING.
Chairman—Mr GREGORY.

Second Concert—

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE DUET...Vorspiel, "Meistersinger"*Wagner*
A. C. CHURCHWARD and J. L. TROUBRIDGE.
- 2 SONG....."Glorious Devon".....*German*
A. E. J. INGLIS (King's).
- 3 CLARINET SOLO.....Airs from "Faust".....*Gounod*
H. A. ROSE.
- 4 VOCAL QUARTETTE..."Love in my bosom
like a bee"...*Cunningham Woods*
E. H. MUNCEY. V. C. BODDINGTON.
R. STANSFELD. A. F. HALL.
- 5 SONG....."A jolly old Cavalier".....*Dirx*
F. NORTHROP.

PART II.

- 6 PIANOFORTE SOLO...5th Hungarian Rhapsody.....*Liszt*
J. L. TROUBRIDGE.
- 7 SONG....."The Ballad of Kingslea Mere".....*Rootham*
Mr Rootham.
- 8 VOCAL QUARTETTE....."Absence".....*Hatton*
E. H. MUNCEY. V. C. BODDINGTON.
R. STANSFELD. A. F. HALL.
- 9 SONG....."I'll sing thee Songs of Araby".....*Clay*
A. E. J. INGLIS (King's).
- 10 SONG....."Myself when young".....*Lehmann*
(from "A Persian Garden")
A. F. HALL.
GOD SAVE THE KING.
Accompanist—J. L. TROUBRIDGE.
Chairman—Mr LISTER

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. Treasurer—Mr. J. J. Lister.
1st Captain—H. A. L. Laidlaw. 2nd Captain—L. R. D. Anderson. Hon.
Sec.—C. J. W. Henslow. Junior Treasurer—T. M. Sibly. 1st Lent
Captain—V. C. Boddington. 2nd Lent Captain—C. L. Holthouse. 3rd
Lent Captain—H. F. Russell-Smith. Additional Captain—G. A. Allen.

There were two events which took place too late to appear in our last issue—these were the Freshmen's Sculls and the Bateman Pairs.

There were only two entries for the Freshmen's Sculls, J. M. Short and H. L. Penfold. The race was rowed on June 11, Short having front station. Penfold was to have had the back one, only the time fixed for the race being early

Sethe proved more attractive than Cam, so Short paddled over in great form. In the evening, however, he gave Penfold the opportunity of beating him, and he availed himself of it. Penfold led to Post Corner, but took a bad Grassy, and short was "up" at Ditton; in the Long, Penfold came "up" again and beat Short by a length.

The Baleman Pairs proved a more popular event, there being five entries. June 12 was the first day of the race, the first heat being:—

<i>First Station.</i>	<i>Second Station.</i>
<i>bow</i> H. F. Russell-Smith	<i>bow</i> L. R. D. Anderson
<i>stroke</i> C. J. W. Henslow	<i>stroke</i> H. A. L. Laidlaw

As it was the second time the first of these two had been out together they were naturally hot favourites. The race soon promised to be exciting. Laidlaw's crew held their opponents at the start, who made a diversion in the direction of the Ditch, and after running on Post Corner found themselves many yards down at the Grind. At this point the steering gear of the first pair broke, and matters began to mend immediately. In the Long Reach Henslow quickened the stroke, and, backed up well by the rest of the crew, gradually drew off. Here an unlooked for event occurred, intoxicated with the prospect of victory stroke caught a crab, the craft overturned within 30 yards of the finish, and the other crew got safely home.

Three Pairs had to be rowed in the second heat:—

<i>First Station.</i>	<i>bow</i> J. Fraser
	<i>stroke</i> P. J. Lewis
<i>Second Station</i>	<i>bow</i> P. A. Irving
	<i>stroke</i> J. E. C. Ross
<i>Third Station.</i>	<i>bow</i> C. L. Holthouse
	<i>stroke</i> H. L. Penfold

Had it not been the morning after the College Ball the First Station pair would have been favourites; as it was the last couple were regarded as possible winners—the middle couple being handicapped by not having practised together previous to the race. This heat soon assumed a more serious aspect when it was seen how the pair that should didn't, and that which couldn't might; ultimately it did, and an exciting final took place the next day between:—

<i>First Station.</i>	<i>Second Station.</i>
<i>bow</i> P. A. Irving	<i>bow</i> L. R. D. Anderson
<i>stroke</i> J. E. C. Ross	<i>stroke</i> H. A. L. Laidlaw

In this heat the first pair led to Post Corner but no further, for Laidlaw and Anderson coming steadily up won by about 20 seconds.

Henley Regatta, 1907.

The performance of the May boat in the bumping races at Cambridge made the problem of sending a crew to Henley purely a financial one. As there is no established "Henley" fund for sending a boat annually to represent the College in the Regatta the inevitable subscription list was started. Would that all financial problems which from time to time confront a boat club were as readily settled! The response that came from every direction showed that sporting instinct was quite a reality among all members of the College, and the compatibility of this instinct with the more serious walks of life was proved by the generous support given by the senior members.

Headed by a handsome gift from the Master, the list ultimately amounted to a sum sufficient to cover all expenses, and, together with the rest of the about-to-be-fulfilled promises, to leave a balance to be devoted to a Henley fund for some future occasion.

The 17th of June was a great day for Henley. That evening the Lady Margaret crew arrived in all its glory, though most of the glory was not yet unpacked, for not until the next morning did the happy band appear in full Henley uniform.

Our days began at seven—at least most of them did—but there were occasions when a certain enthusiastic member would rise earlier than the rest, and armed with bell, whistle, and purri alarm clock, would cry unto the house, "Sleep no more." However, by dint of still more forcible arguments, this early bird was brought to realise that it was better not to anticipate the worm. At 7.30 Father Thames would hold his reception; he generally struck us as cold and somewhat reserved. By 8.15 our hearts were well in our work, and by noon all Henley had witnessed a profession of faith in the dignity of labour.

Our progress to lunch was seldom a very rapid one. Those who went by land found many obstacles in the form of multicoloured Sibyls imploring them to exchange reason for revelation. Those who ventured into the punt—generally carrying more than was good either for the punt or the comfort of its passengers—had many risks to face; not only would the river suddenly become bottomless, and the punt unmanageable at a moment when eights were bearing down on us, and fractious scullers trying to do starts in our direction, but the puntman himself would prove a source of very great danger to clothes and tempers by virtue of his incompetence! Yet in spite of all delays few were unready at the appointed hour for lunch. Having had lunch we

crawl into the garden; here, dotted about round the lawn, might be seen various members of the crew asleep with open books on their laps, or others—more wide awake—whiling away the time with "Bridge." The possibilities afforded by this scene for the snap-shot photographer were duly appreciated, but, alas, our periodical is not illustrated.

Sooner or later we were wending our way—or, rather, our punt—over the river for our second outing. The outings themselves were not often very eventful except in the fours when the piles were rather *de trop*, not to mention scullists trying to do a course. On one occasion the Visitors Four—after nearly upsetting an enthusiastic "Diamond" from the sister University—sought to disarm slander by the confession—"I fear we ran into you this morning"—his reply, which left us wondering, was—"Oh, very likely."

After more rowing more meals, and by 7.30 we were in full appreciation of the inventive genius of Kirby. After this once more unto the punt, and this time we could doze full length—tolerably full length—confident of our safety with the pilotage in the hands of Mr Bushe-Fox. By 10.30 any visitor to "Tonfridas" would have found sleep in undisputed possession.

The health of the crew throughout was, on the whole, excellent, doing credit to Kirby's reputation as a "training" expert.

The crews entered for the three events were as follows:—

Thames Challenge Cup.

1	L. R. D. Anderson (<i>bow</i>).....	10	3
2	H. A. L. Laidlaw.....	10	13
3	C. L. Holthouse.....	11	2
4	H. F. Russell-Smith.....	11	13
5	C. J. W. Henslow.....	12	4
6	M. Henderson.....	11	11
7	J. Fraser.....	11	3
	P. J. Lewis (<i>stroke</i>).....	10	10
	L. G. Crawford (<i>cox</i>).....	8	9

Wyfold Challenge Cup.

*1	L. R. D. Anderson (<i>bow</i>)	10	3
2	F. A. R. Higgins	11	8
3	C. L. Holthouse.....	11	2
	M. Henderson (<i>stroke</i>) ...	11	11

Visitors Challenge Cup.

*1	J. Fraser (<i>bow</i>).....	11	3
2	H. F. Russell-Smith.....	11	13
3	C. J. W. Henslow.....	12	4
	P. J. Lewis (<i>stroke</i>).....	10	10

* Signifies steerer.

The first event on the first day was our heat with Kingston for the Wyfold Cup. At the start our Four certainly "put them in," but Kingston drew away at once and had three-quarters of a length at the quarter-mile, at the half-mile our Four had got some of it back, and another quarter of a length by Fawley. After a time, however, Kingston drew away

again, and in spite of a hard spurt by our crew towards the finish won by a length in 8 mins. 15 secs.

At 4 o'clock the same day came our first heat for the Thames, against St John's, Oxford. We were not nearly smart enough off the start, and at the quarter-mile the Oxford crew had a quarter of a length's lead, but coming steadily up we led at Fawley. Nearly half a length to the good at the mile we held our own without much trouble, and won by half a length in 7 mins. 23 secs.

At about 1 o'clock on the Wednesday we met Emmanuel in our second heat for the Thames. This time we started better and got a lead by the quarter mile; at the mile we had a length, and never in any real danger. We won by a length and a half in 7 mins. 51 secs.

The same evening we had our heat for the Visitors' Four. The start was not inspiring, the Jesus Four getting away very quickly led by about two lengths at the quarter mile, and, fully aware of their superiority, we did not press them to our utmost—to say the least—and they won easily.

At 3.15 on the Thursday we rowed our last heat; it was against Corpus. Our start was rather better than usual and we got a lead by the top of the island; at Fawley we were still leading, but here we met the full force of the gale which was blowing at the time, and rowing in what was undoubtedly the worst station suffered far more than Corpus. From this point Corpus went steadily ahead, rowing in comparatively still water, and won by two and a half lengths in 8 mins. 42 secs.

In the races themselves the form shown was far less disappointing than the results. It is an open secret that the Fours were purely a matter of education, and as such were a complete success. In the Thames Cup, had our crew had the other station, the final would have been very different.

To Mr Bushe-Fox the thanks of the entire College are due for the untiring energy and zeal which he showed in doing everything that could be done towards bringing the crews up to the highest standard possible.

While at Henley the entire party was invited to lunch at Fawley Lodge by Captain Douglas Jones, an Old Johnian, who rowed an effective blade in a May boat of '89; this visit was most enjoyable, and his kindness was thoroughly appreciated.

The shortcomings of this account would be greatly enhanced by omitting congratulations to L. G. Crawford, not only on his coxing but also on his excellent conception of the whole duty of cox. It is to be hoped that circumstances will enable him to join us at Henley another year.

The Long Vacation.

There was, unfortunately, no Cambridge Regatta this year. But those members of the Club in residence during the Long found outlet for their energies—which were not small—in the Bedford Regatta, held on July 25th. Three crews practised for over a fortnight on home waters, and entered, in due course, for the three four-oared events. The immediate results were, perhaps, disappointing, as the first and second fours did not survive their first heats, although the third four was only beaten in the final by a small margin.

The Senior Four scarcely did themselves justice, and were unfortunate in the indisposition of the bow and three two days before the race, and in obtaining ship with a peculiarly vicious form of sliding seat. They were drawn against the Jesus College four, and, on the outside station, succeeded in holding them as far as the Bridge; their opponents then drew away, and kept their lead to the finish. They would doubtless have been more successful if they had rowed in a coxswainless boat, as they had done fairly creditable times in that form of craft during practice on the Cam.

The Second Four met a strong crew in Bedford R.C., and, although they rowed very pluckily, and put up a good race, they were unable to hold the slight lead they obtained at the start, and were beaten.

The Third Crew were more fortunate, and easily defeated the Bedford Modern crew. The cox is especially to be congratulated on the remarkable feat of steering his crew to victory with crossed rudder lines. In the final they met Bedford Town, and after an exceedingly plucky race, the result of which was in doubt to the last half minute, passed the post half a length behind their opponents.

The day was rainy, but not unenjoyable despite the results.

It is good to see so much keenness shown in Long Vacation rowing; for quite apart from material results much can be learnt in rowing and racing, and those who rowed this year certainly benefited by their experience.

The crews were:—

<i>Grand Challenge Cup.</i>	<i>Guy Pym Challenge Cup.</i>	<i>Walter Attenborough Challenge Cup.</i>
L. R. D. Anderson (<i>bow</i>)	C. Dixon (<i>bow</i>)	A. J. D. Torry (<i>bow</i>)
2 C. L. Holthouse	2 G. A. Allen	2 D. E. Cruickshank
3 K. S. Thomson	3 C. R. Allen	3 J. E. Cross
H. A. L. Laidlaw (<i>stroke</i>)	H. L. Penfold (<i>stroke</i>)	P. A. Irving (<i>stroke</i>)
N. Worrall (<i>cox</i>)	N. Worrall (<i>cox</i>)	K. Khong (<i>cox</i>)

Coxswainless Fours.

On Thursday, October 4, the Four came up to start rowing. For the first week of practice Mr Bushe-Fox was unable to coach. The weather was fairly good throughout, but strong winds during the first fortnight entailed too much rudder work, and the crew could not get together for a long time. About four days before the race, however, a marked improvement was shown, and, dropping together, they began to show pace, but just too late to become a really formidable crew over any stretch. They were drawn against First Trinity, and, with front station, kept their distance comfortably to the Grind; from this point First Trinity came steadily up, and, in spite of a hard spurt at the railway bridge by our crew, won pretty easily. The steering throughout the race was good.

	Crew.	st. lbs.
<i>bow</i>	L. R. D. Anderson (steerer)	10 1
2	H. F. Russell-Smith	12 0
3	C. J. W. Henslow	12 5
<i>stroke</i>	H. A. L. Laidlaw	10 13

Pearson and Wright Sculls.

The Pearson and Wright Sculls were rowed on Friday and Saturday, November 8 and 9. The first day, J. E. C. Ross, with front station, sculled against W. Montgomery; leading almost at once Ross continued to draw away all over the course and won easily.

In the second heat A. J. D. Torry had front station and L. R. D. Anderson back station. Anderson held Torry for about a minute, and then the latter began to draw off, and was quite up at Grassy, but from here Anderson steadily came up, and, in spite of a good spurt up the Long Reach by Torry, won by 20 yards.

The final was between Ross and Anderson, the latter having back station. Anderson held Ross at first, but was soon down, and Ross, still gaining all the way, won without much trouble by about 60 yards.

The Colquhoun Sculls.

An exceptionally large entry this year necessitated three in the first two heats; this proved unsatisfactory in the event. L.M.B.C. were represented by T. M. Sibly, who was sculling

far above his last year's form; he had front station in the first heat, R. C. Martin (Clare) had second, and R. S. Hooker (Emmanuel) third station. Sibly sculled strongly all over and well within himself, not knowing Hooker was up on him at Ditton, Martin being right down; but, realizing too late, he was beaten by Hooker by a length in 8 mins. 11 secs.

An exceptionally fine race was witnessed in the final between E. W. Powell (Third Trinity) and O. A. Carver (First Trinity). Powell had back station and gained at the start; by the Grind he had two lengths in hand, but Carver kept going well, and Powell did not gain any more. In the Long Reach Carver made a hard race for it, but was beaten by about 25 yards in 7 mins. 25 secs.

The College Trial Eights.

The Trial Eights have been well up to the average this year. Though lacking in weight the Freshmen have shown enthusiasm, and good Lent Boats are probable, as several men of the Second and Third year are rowing. Tho races were rowed on Tuesday, November 26. Belgrave's crew had front station, Short's the middle, and Jones' the back one. Short's crew and Jones' both went up on Belgrave's at the start, and at the grind Short's crew were about 6 feet up on Jones', and both right upon Belgrave's; the latter, however, lost no more, but Jones' crew fell off a length in the Long Reach and Short's crew won.

Considering the conditions, which were about as bad as they could well be, the times done were good, especially by the Senior boats.

Winning Senior Crew.

Winning Junior Crew.

	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
S. E. Sewell, <i>bow</i>	10	8	G. W. Spencer, <i>bow</i>	9	10
2 H. P. W. Burton	10	2	2 A. C. Nicholls	9	12
3 J. C. Irving	10	7	3 H. S. Barrett	10	12
4 L. A. Allen	11	2	4 S. G. Askey	10	9
5 R. Meldrum	12	12	5 S. Lees	9	7
6 D. E. Cruickshank	11	11	6 J. R. Stoddart	10	13
7 C. Dixon	10	10	7 B. T. Vine	8	12
J. M. Short, <i>stroke</i>	11	7	A. J. D. Torry, <i>stroke</i>	9	0
H. E. Chasteney, <i>cox</i>	8	1	O. Hughes Jones, <i>cox</i>	8	3
<i>Coach</i> —M. Henderson.			<i>Coach</i> —L. R. D. Anderson.		

Among the Junior crews great keenness was shown. A "Rugger boat," stroked by C. L. Holthouse, became so fast

that on the day of the race it was handicapped two lengths. Unfortunately the stroke of one of the Juniors was laid up a few days before the race, and K. T. Khong stroked in the race. The rugger boat did not come up very fast at first, as it was not using quite all its oars, but when it got all eight going the pace shown was considerable, and it came up on Khong's boat fast. Torry's crew soon drew off from both the others after Post Corner, and, going very nicely, won by about a length and a half, having gained steadily all the way. Khong's boat went very pluckily, but was soon outpaced by both the others.

The University Trial Eights were rowed at Ely on Thursday, November 28th. Several representatives of L.M.B.C. were tried during the Term, and C. J. W. Henslow represented the Club in the race, rowing at five in the crew stroked by F. H. Jerwood (Jesus); this crew led all the way after the first minute, and ultimately won by two and a half lengths.

Two enthusiastic eights went down to Ely to see the race. The weather being perfect they thoroughly enjoyed their trip; no casualties were reported, and fast times were done. Lunch at the "Cutter" Inn was a great success, after which the crews paddled down to the Adelaide Course, and got out at the Bridge to see the race from the mud-path.

They returned by train in the evening in various costumes.

A most successful dessert and impromptu "smoker" combined was held in Lecture Room VI. on the evening of November 28th, with Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox in the chair. Speeches, songs, and toasts, both suitable and varied, were the order of the evening.

CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

President—R. P. Dodd. *Secretary*—H. S. Barrett. *Committee*—Mr Gutch, A. Y. Campbell.

The following papers have been read this term:

- Oct. 31st. "The Greek view of a future life," by H. S. Barrett.
- Nov. 21st. "The Lydians," by W. K. Guest Williams.

The Society, after a temporary lapse at the end of last year, has re-asserted itself, and the attendance at meetings has been better than usual.

NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

President—F. R. Parnell. Treasurer—Dr J. E. Marr.
Secretary—H. R. Hassé.

The following papers have been read this term :—

- Oct. 21st. "Metabolism and Food," by J. R. Marrack.
Nov. 4th. "The Conversion of Energy," by G. A. Tomlinson.
Nov. 18th. "The Chemistry of Soils," by Mr Adie.
Dec. 2nd. "The Making of Weather Forecasts," by Mr Gold.

Messrs T. H. G. Shore, P. A. Irving, C. G. Sharp, W. E. Hill, and T. O. Bell have been elected members of the Club during the Term.

The rules of the Club have been revised, and the printed list of members and of the papers read has been brought up to date.

THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—H. E. Stuart. Secretary—J. M. Swift. Treasurer—M. W. Paterson. Committee—E. H. P. Muncey, J. E. Walker.

The following papers and addresses have been given this term :

- Oct. 25th. "The Need and Methods of Church Defence," by the Rev H. B. Pim M.A., Member of the Church Committee for Church defence and Church Instruction." In Mr G. A. R. Thursfield's Rooms.
Nov. 1st. "Penitential Discipline in the Early Church," by the Rev G. A. Weekes M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Sidney Sussex. In Mr F. A. A. W. Heaton's Rooms.
Nov. 8th. "Missions," by Professor Mayor, President of St John's College. In Mr J. E. N. Jackson's Rooms.
Nov. 22nd. "Prayer," by the Rev H. F. Stewart B.D., Fellow and Dean of St John's College. In Mr R. P. Dodd's Rooms.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—R. P. Dodd. Vice-President—A. D. Allen. Secretary—W. Veevers. Committee—V. W. J. Hobbs, M. W. Patterson and J. E. C. Ross.

The Society in the first place is to be congratulated on a highly successful Term. Marked keenness has characterised all the proceedings, and quite an air of enthusiasm has per-

vaded the debates. The Society has also with great satisfaction welcomed the undoubted debating powers possessed by some of this year's new members; and it is pleasant to note that several of its members have been taking in the Union Society's discussions, and have on the whole been most favourably criticised. In this connection we would most strongly urge members, and especially freshmen, to speak as often as possible at this representative University Debating Society, and so do their utmost to maintain the prestige and reputation of the College in this sphere of academic activity, which, from modern exigencies, has now come to be recognised a most important factor in the equipment of any university education.

The Debates have been on the whole interesting and educative, and this has been shown by the good attendances, which have been above the average of previous Terms.

Our Visitors' Debate proved a great success in every way. Mr H. L. Pass, a former President of the Society, was to have been the opener in this Debate, but unfortunately, owing to illness, was unable to be present. Mr Benians, at extremely short notice, kindly consented to take his place, and the Society's best thanks are due to him. The excellent speeches made by our visitors were greatly appreciated. And, in conclusion, we may be permitted to remark, there can be no doubt that a visit of capable exponents of the *vis oratoria* cannot fail to infuse new vigour and impetus into a Society whose aim is to develop the debating qualities of its members.

The following Debates have been held this term :—

Saturday, October 19th. At the first Meeting A. D. Allen (Vice-President) moved that "The Craze for Novelty is the bane of Modern Existence." W. Veevers (Hon. Secretary) opposed. For the motion there spoke M. W. Paterson, J. M. Swift, T. Clough, P. A. Irving, C. R. Allen, J. E. C. Ross, and H. C. Dollman; against the motion, V. W. J. Hobbs, P. N. F. Young (Ex-Pres.), G. A. G. Bonser, D. S. Fraser, C. J. W. Henslow, W. S. Montgomerie, S. M. Green, and M. Kraus. The motion was lost by 7 votes. Seventy-five members and others were present during the evening.

Saturday, October 26th. C. R. Allen moved that "The life of the Hermit is the highest attainment of Happiness." T. Clough, in the unavoidable absence of J. E. C. Ross, opposed. M. Henderson (Hon. Auditor), A. R. Tremearne, and A. C. Nicholls spoke for the motion; and against it R. P. Dodd

(Pres.), W. S. Montgomerie, Z. N. Brooke (Ex-Pres.), J. M. Swift, W. L. Shepherd, J. E. Walker, M. Kraus, G. W. Spencer, T. H. G. Shore, and J. C. Irving. The motion was lost by 20 votes. Fifty-three members were present during the evening.

Saturday, November 2nd. Freshmen's Debate. G. A. G. Bonser moved that "This House disapproves of the killing of Animals for Sport." S. M. Greed opposed. For the motion there spoke H. P. W. Burton, S. G. Askey, C. W. Previt -Orton, J. O. Whitlock, O. C. Nicholls, J. E. Walker, and G. I. C. Marchand; against, J. C. Irving, H. C. Dollman, A. D. Allen (Vice-Pres.), and R. M. Jones. The motion was lost by 1 vote. Forty-three members were present during the evening.

Saturday, November 9th. J. G. Dollman moved "That this House approves of Vivisection." A. R. Tremearne opposed. There also spoke for the motion, H. C. Dollman, M. W. Paterson, Z. N. Brooke (Ex-Pres.), S. G. Askey, P. A. Irving, and T. H. G. Shore. Against the motion, C. W. Previt -Orton, R. S. Cripps, and J. E. C. Ross. The motion was carried by 31 votes. Sixty-five members and visitors were present.

Saturday, November 16th. J. M. Swift moved "That this House would view with dismay the Disestablishment of the National Church." J. K. Deane opposed. For the motion there spoke C. L. Druce, A. R. Tremearne, W. L. Shepherd, and R. C. Cripps; against it C. J. W. Henslow, P. N. F. Young (Ex-Pres.), J. E. N. Jackson, W. G. Constable, T. Clough, H. N. Tait, and F. M. Cheshire. The motion was lost by 4 votes. Forty-seven members were present during the evening.

Saturday, November 23rd. H. F. Russell-Smith moved "That the House deplores the education of the masses." W. G. Constable opposed. T. H. G. Shore, S. G. Askey, A. D. Allen (Vice-Pres.), and E. W. Willett spoke in support of the motion; against it G. I. C. Marchand, W. F. Ireland, M. W. Paterson, J. M. Swift, R. M. Jones, H. N. Tait, G. A. G. Bonser, C. W. Previt -Orton, F. M. Cheshire, A. Hughes, P. A. Irving, H. Leeser, S. M. Green, and J. C. Irving. The motion was lost by 16 votes. Forty-nine members were present.

Saturday, November 30th. The Visitors' Debate. Mr E. A. Benians (St John's College) moved that "Intellectual Activities

should be the main factor in an Academic Education." Mr J. K. Mozley (Pembroke College, Ex-President of the Union Society) opposed. There also spoke for the motion E. H. J. N. Dalton (King's College); against the motion, E. Evans (Trinity Hall) and Z. M. Brooke (Ex-Pres.).

At the time of going to press we learn that the retiring President will move at the last (change of officers') Debate "That Beauty is not Truth, nor Truth Beauty." This will be opposed by Z. N. Brooke (Ex-Pres.).

THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Midsummer, 1907.

Donations.

	DONORS.
*Masterman (Rev. J. H. B.). "I believe in the Holy Ghost." A Study of the Doctrine of the Holy Spirit in the Light of Modern Thought. 12mo. Lond. 1906. 11.34.85.	The Author.
*Williams (Howard). The Ethics of Diet. Abridged Edition. 8vo. Manchester, 1907. 3.47.44.....	
Seward (Anna). Memoirs of the Life of Dr Darwin*, chiefly during his residence at Lichfield. 8vo. Lond. 1804. 11.45.7.....	Professor Mayor.
Cambridge University Gazette, a Journal devoted to University matters. Nos. 1-33 (complete) October 28, 1868—Dec. 15, 1869. fol. 6.2... 11.9.63,64	
*Sayle (C.). Early English printed Books in the University Library, Cambridge (1475 to 1640), Vol. IV. Indexes and Appendix to Vol. III. 8vo. Camb. 1907	
Examination Papers for Entrance and Minor Scholarships and Exhibitions. Nos. XLIX.-LI. Dec. 1906—Mar. 1907. 4to. 1907. 6.12.....	The Syndics of the University Press.
*Prior (Matthew). Dialogues of the Dead and other Works in Prose and Verse. The Text edited by A. R. Waller. 8vo. Camb. 1907. 4.31.5	
Whitehead (A. N.). The Axioms of descriptive Geometry. (Camb. Tracts in Maths. and Math. Physics. No. 5). 8vo. Camb. 1907	Mr. Leatham.
*Scott, (R. F.). St. John's College, Cambridge. Illustrated by E. H. New. 12mo. Lond. 1907. 5.43.	The Author.
*Suyematsu (Baron K.). The Risen Sun. 8vo. London 1905. 10.30.43	Dr. Sandys.
Ulfilas. Die heiligen Schriften alten und neuen Bundes in gothischer Sprache. Einleitung von H. F. Massmann. 8vo. Stuttgart 1857. 9.9.31	
Novum Testamentum ex Versione Aethiopici interpretis in Bibliis Polyglottis Anglicanis editum ex Aethiopica Lingua in Latinam transtulit C. A. Bodius. 2 Tom. (in 1) (<i>mutilated copy</i>). 4to. Brunsvigae, 1853. 9.9.30	Mrs. Ellicott.
Novum Testamentum Ægyptium vulgo Copticum...in Latinum Sermonem convertit D. Wilkins. 4to. Oxon. 1716. 9.1	

Bulletin de la Commission Géologique de Finlande. Nos. 18 and 20. 8vo. Helsingfors, 1907	Le Directeur de la Commission Géologique de Finlande.
*Allen (Rev. G. C.). The Eucharist and Agapé in the Early Church. 8vo. Guildford, 1905. 9.38.51	The Author.
Pratt (E. A.) The Licensed Trade: an independent Survey. 8vo. Lond. 1907. 1.41.50	The Author.
*Bonney (Rev. T. G.). The Geology of the College Chapel. (Reprinted from <i>The Eagle</i> , March 1907)	The Author.
<i>(Dr. Bonney has also presented 19 volumes of 19th century pamphlets chiefly relating to University history.)</i>	

Additions.

Annual Register for the Year 1906. New Series. 8vo. Lond. 1907. 5.17.12.	
Aristophanes. The Frogs, Ecclesiazusae, Thesmophoriazusae, Birds, and Plutus. The Greek Text revised with a Translation into corresponding Metres, Introduction. and Commentary, by B. B. Rogers. 5 vols. sm. 4to. Lond. 1902-7. 7.18.46-50.	
British Museum. Subject Index of the modern Works added to the Library of the British Museum in the Years 1881-1900. Edited by G. K. Fortescue. 3 vols. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1902-3. 14.6.7-9.	
*Calvert (A.). School Readings in the Greek Testament. 12mo. Lond. 1887. 9.11.87.	
Cambridge Modern History. Vol. X. The Restoration. roy. 8vo. Cambridge, 1907. 1.2.59.	
Crashaw (R.). Steps to the Temple, Delights of the Muses, and other Poems. The Text edited by A. R. Waller. (Cambridge English Classics). 8vo. Camb. 1904. 4.31.4.	
Dictionary (New English) on historical Principles. Edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray. (Piper-Polygenistic). 4to. Oxford, 1907.	
*Fenner (C. J.). Horæ Poeticæ. <i>Privately printed</i> . 8vo. Lond. 1841. 8.13.94.	
Flavius Arrianus. Quae exstant omnia. Edidit A. G. Roos. Vol. I. <i>Teubner Text</i> . 8vo. Lipsiae, 1907. <i>Octagon Table</i> .	
*Griffith (Thos.). Studies of the Divine Master. 8vo. Lond. 1875. 11.6.63.	
Hall (F. E. R.). "In full and glad Surrender." The Story of the Life and Work of Martin J. Hall.* With Preface by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 11.26.73.	
Harrison (Jane E.) Prolegomena to the Study of Greek Religion. 8vo. Camb. 1903. 7.48.5.	
International Critical Commentary :	
Judges. By Rev. G. F. Moore. 2nd Edit. 8vo. Edin. 1903. 9.8.	
Numbers. By G. B. Gray. 8vo. Edin. 1903. 9.8.	
Deuteronomy. By Rev. S. R. Driver. 3rd Edit. 8vo. Edin. 1902. 9.8.	
*Kennedy (B. H.). Palæstra Stili Latini. New edit. 8vo. Lond. 1881. 7.24.62.	
Livingstone's Cambridge Lectures, together with a Prefatory Letter by the Rev. Professor Sedgwick. Edited by the Rev. Wm. Monk*. 2nd edit. 8vo. Camb. 1860. 11.11.53.	
Lucianus. Edidit N. Nilén. Vol. I. Fasc. 1. <i>Teubner Text</i> . 8vo. Lipsiae 1907. <i>Octagon Table</i> .	
Michaelis (A.). Die archäologischen Entdeckungen des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts. 8vo. Leipzig, 1906. 10.29.56.	
Montague (F. C.). The History of England from the Accession of James I. to the Restoration (1603-1660). (Pol. Hist. of England, Vol. VII.) 8vo. Lond. 1907. 5.34.47.	
Oppenheim (L.). International Law. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1905-6. K.12.2,3.	

- Ovid. *Pastorum Libri sex*. With English Notes by F. A. Paley*. New Edit. Sm. 8vo. Lond. 1862. 7.24.78.
- Propertius. *The Elegies*. With English Notes by F. A. Paley*. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1872. 7.15.69.
- Quintilian. *Institutionis Oratoriae Libri XII*. Edidit L. Radermacher. Pars. I. *Teubner Text*. 8vo. Lipsiae 1907. *Octagon Table*.
- Rolls Series. *Calendar of State Papers and MSS. relating to English Affairs, existing in the Archives and Collections of Venice, and in the other Libraries of Northern Italy*. Vol. XIII. 1613-1615. Edited by A. B. Hinds. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1907. 15.1.
- *Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth. January 1581—April 1582, preserved in the Public Record Office*. Edited by A. J. Butler. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1907. 15.2.
- Rouse (W. H. D.). *The Year's Work in Classical Studies, 1906*. Edited by W. H. D. R. 8vo. Lond. 1907. 7.48.20.
- Royal Historical Society. *The Camden Miscellany*. Vol. XI. (Camden Third Series, Vol. XIII. Small 4to. Lond. 1907. 5.17.181.
- *Collectanea Anglo-Premonstratensia*. Arranged and edited by F. A. Gasquet. Vol. III. (Camden Third Series, Vol. XII.). Small 4to. Lond. 1906. 5.17.180.
- Salmond (J. W.). *Jurisprudence, or the Theory of the Law*. 2nd edit. 8vo. Lond. 1907. K.12.4.
- *Selwyn (G. A.). *The Work of Christ in the World*. Four Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge in 1854. 8vo. Camb. 1855. 11.17.57.
- *Stapleton (A. G.). *The Political Life of the Rt. Hon. George Canning*. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1831. 11.45.4-6.
- Tacitus. *The Agricola and Germany, and the Dialogue on Oratory*. Translated into English by A. J. Church and W. J. Brodribb*. 8vo. Lond. 1893. 8.14.93.
- *Winch (W. H.). *Problems in Education*. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 5.43.33.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Michaelmas, 1907.

Donations.

- | | DONORS. |
|---|--------------|
| *Chamberlain (Rev. J. S. ff.) <i>The Old Register of Staplehurst, 1538—1558, and List of Rectors, with Introduction</i> . 8vo. Canterbury 1907. | The Author. |
| Traub (G.). <i>Materialien zum Verständnis und zur Kritik des Katholischen Sozialismus</i> . 8vo. München, 1902. | Prof. Mayor. |
| *Suyematsu (Baron). <i>A Fantasy of Far Japan or Summer Dream Dialogues</i> . 8vo. Lond. 1905. 10.30.38 | |
| Maps. <i>Ordnance Survey of Mounts Sinai and Serbal, by Captains C. W. Wilson and H. S. Palmer; Route Map of the Negeb or South Country and part of the Desert of Et Tih, by E. H. Palmer* and C. F. T. Drake; Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem, surveyed in 1864-5 by Captain Wilson, &c. Folding maps, elephant folio</i> | Dr. Sandys. |
| <i>(These Maps were formerly in the possession of Professor E. H. Palmer.)</i> | |

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| Dyson (Prof. F. W.). <i>Determinations of Wave-length from Spectra obtained at the total Solar Eclipses of 1900, 1901, and 1905</i> . (Memoirs of the Royal Astron. Society. Appendix to Vol. LVII.). 4to. Lond. 1906. 3.13 | Royal Astronomical Society. |
| Dodgson (E. S.). <i>A Synopsis, analytical and quotational, of the 286 Forms of the Verb used in the Epistles to the Ephesians and the Thessalonians as found in the Baskish New Testament of Joannes Leicarraga, printed in 1571 at La Rochelle</i> . 4to. Amst. 1904 | The Author. |
| Taylor (Jer.). <i>Unum necessarium, or, the Doctrine and Practice of Repentance</i> . 8vo. London 1655. S.12.10. | F. A. A. W. Heaton, Esq. |
| Henriksen (G.). <i>Sundry Geological Problems</i> . 8vo. Christiania, 1906. | The Author. |
| Fukuzawa (S.). <i>Vier Mathematische Abhandlungen</i> . roy. 8vo. Tokio, 1907 | The Author. |

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- Adamson (R.). *The Development of Modern Philosophy with other Lectures and Essays*. Edited by W. R. Sorley, 2 vols. 8vo. Edin. 1903. 1.24.31,32.
- Aristotle. *De Animalibus Historia*. Textum recognovit L. Dittmeyer. *Teubner Text*. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1907.
- Burrows (R. M.). *The Discoveries in Crete and their bearing on the History of Ancient Civilisation*. 8vo. Lond. 1907. 10.31.67.
- Cantor (M.). *Vorlesungen über Geschichte der Mathematik*. Band IV. Lief 1 und 2. 8vo. Leipzig, 1907.
- Chaucer Society. Tatlock (J. S. P.). *The Development and Chronology of Chaucer's Works*. 8vo. Lond. 1907. 4.6.
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- Dictionary (New English) on historical Principles. Edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray. (Misbode-Monopoly). 4to. Oxford, 1907.
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- Extra Series, XCVII. *Lydgate's Troy Book, A.D. 1412-20*. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary by H. Bergen. Part I. 8vo. Lond. 1906.
- Egypt Exploration Fund. 28th memoir. *The XIth Dynasty Temple at Deir El Bahari*. Part I. By E. Naville. With Chapters by H. R. Hall and E. R. Ayrton. 4to. London, 1907. 9.15.
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- Freeman (K. J.). *Schools of Hellas. An Essay on the Practice and Theory of Ancient Greek Education from 600 to 300 B.C.* Edited by M. J. Rendall, with a Preface by A. W. Verrall. 8vo. London 1907. 7.48.4.
- Haldane (E. S.). *Descartes, his Life and Times*. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 11.42.16.
- Herzog (J. J.). *Realencyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche*. Herausg von D. Albert Hauck. Band XIX. (Stephan III.—Tonsur). 8vo. Leipzig, 1907.
- Historical MSS. Commission. *Calendar of the Stuart Papers belonging to His Majesty the King, preserved at Windsor Castle*. Vol. III. 8vo. Lond. 1907. 6.8.

- Hobhouse (L. T.). *Morals in Evolution*. 2 Parts. 8vo. Lond. 1906. 1.24.25,26.
- Hobson (E. W.). *The Theory of Functions of a real Variable and the Theory of Fourier's Series*. roy. 8vo. Cambridge, 1907. 3.41.
- Höffding (Dr. H.). *The Philosophy of Religion*. Translated by B. E. Meyer. 8vo. Lond. 1906. 1.24.24.
- Howison (G. H.). *The Limits of Evolution and other Essays*. 2nd Edit. 8vo. New York, 1905. 1.49.3.
- International Critical Commentary. Samuel. By H. P. Smith. 8vo. Edin. 1899. 9.7.
- Ephesians and Colossians. By T. K. Abbott. 9.7.
- S. Luke. By A. Plummer. 4th Edit. 8vo. Edin. 1901. 9.7.
- Jebb (Sir R.). *Essays and Addresses*. 8vo. Camb. 1907. 7.48.3.
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- *Jones (Rev. Harry). *Holiday Papers*. Second Series. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 4.8.78.
- Joseph (H. W. B.). *An Introduction to Logic*. 8vo. Oxford, 1906. 1.24.30.
- Jost (Dr. L.). *Lectures on Plant Physiology*. Authorised English Translation by R. J. H. Gibson. roy. 8vo. Oxford, 1907. 3.43.36.
- Lucian. *Dialogues*. Translated, with Notes and a preliminary Memoir by Howard Williams*. 8vo. Lond. 1893. 8.14.92.
- Manchester. *The Foundations of Manchester: comprising the College and Collegiate Church, the Free Grammar School, and Chetham's Hospital*. 3 Vols. 4to. Manchester, 1848. 10.11.25-27.
- Mitchell (W.). *Structure and Growth of the Mind*. 8vo. Lond. 1907. 1.24.28.
- New Palaeographical Society. Part V. Fol. Lond. 1907.
- Patrologia Syriaca. Accurante 8vo. Parisiis, 1907.
- Read (C.). *The Metaphysics of Nature*. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 1.24.29.
- Rolls Series. *Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office*. Henry VI. Vols. II, and III: A.D. 1429—1441. 8vo. Lond. 1907. 15.10.
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- Scottish Record Publications. *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland*. Edited by Sir J. B. Paul. Vols. VI. and VII. 1531-1541. 8vo. Edin. 1905-7. 5.4.6,7.
- Steffens (Dr. F.). *Lateinische Paläographie*. Supplement zur ersten Auflage. 4to. Trier, 1907.
- Strong (Mrs. A.). *Roman Sculpture from Augustus to Constantine*. 8vo. Lond. 1907. 10.15.31.
- *Weldon (W. F. R.). *A Memoir 1860-1906*. Reprinted from *Biometrika*. 4to. Camb. 1906. 10.20.27.
- Young (W. H. and G. C.). *The Theory of Sets of Points*. 8vo. Camb. 1906. 3.49.58.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS 1907-8.

We print a list, with addresses, of our Subscribers. Where no address is given the Subscriber is resident in Cambridge. Subscribers for five years are indicated by the year, and term, in which their Subscription ends, being given in brackets after their names. (*) Denotes the Members of the Committee; (†) late Members of the Committee.

Subscribers will greatly facilitate the delivery of the *Eagle* if they will notify any corrections or changes of address to the Senior Editor, Mr R. F. Scott.

The names of Subscribers commencing with No. 144 will be printed in the Lent Term number.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
†Abbott, Rev Dr E. A. (E. 1908)	Wellside, Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.
Adams, F.	5, Bridlington Avenue, Bridlington Street, Hull
Addison, H.	Hirwen, New Guelderland, Natal, S. Africa
Adkins, F. J.	15, Wynne Road, Stockwell, S.W.
Adler, H. M.	22, Craven Hill, Hyde Park, W.
Airy, E. W.	Holme Lodge, Lausdown Road, Bedford
Airey, J. R.	68, Melville Place, Woodhouse, Leeds
Alcock, A. F. (E. 1907)	Knowle Hill, Evesham
Alexander, P. G.	
Alexander, R. C.	
Allan, D.	Scotland House, Sunderland
Allen, A. D.	
Allen, C. R.	
Allen, G. A.	
Allen, J. (E. 1907)	Dunedin, New Zealand
Allen, J. E. P.	Dunedin, New Zealand
Allen, Rev G. C.	Cranleigh School, Surrey
Almack, Rev W. (E. 1912)	Ospringle Vicarage, Faversham
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Anstice, Rev J. B.	3, Prew's Terrace, Burnham, Bridgwater
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Babington, Mrs C. C.	5, Brookside, Cambridge
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Baily, W. (E. 1908)	4, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
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Baker, Dr H. F. (Fellow)	
Balak Ram (E. 1910)	I.C.S., Allahabad, India
Balcomb, H. T. G.	52, Comeragh Road, West Kensington, W.
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Barber, C. A.	
Barlow, P. S.	Crossbeck House, Ilkley
†Barlow, The Very Rev. W. H. (D.D.) (E. 1909)	The Deanery, Peterborough
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Barnes, Rev J. S. (E. 1911)	Daresbury, Warrington
Barradell-Smith, S.	The Hall, Greatham, Stockton-on-Tees
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Bateson, W. (Fellow)	
Bayard, F. C.	2, Cloisters, Temple, E.C.
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†Beith, J. H. (E. 1912)	Fettes College, Edinburgh
Bell, Rev R. E. T.	Hopefield, Greenhill, Evesham
Bell, T. O.	
Belgrave, A. C.	
Belshaw, Rev P.	260, Waterloo Street, Oldham
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Beresford, H. A.	Hoby Rectory, Leicestershire
Beresford, Rev. F.	Tamerton Foliot, Crown Hill, S. Devon
Besant, Dr W. H. (Fellow) (E. 1910)	
Best, G. A. H. (E. 1911)	Haden Hill, Old Hill, Staffs.
Best, I. J.	Westfields, Leek, N. Staffs.
†Bevan, Ven H. E. J. (E. '10)	The Rectory, Church Street, Chelsea, S.W.
Bilsland, J. A.	
Binns, A. J.	Wittenberg, St. Andrew's Road, Gt. Malvern
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Bonney, Rev T. G. (Fellow, Sc.D.) (E. 1909)	9, Scroope Terrace, Cambridge
Borchardt, W. G. (E. 1908)	The College, Cheltenham
†Bowling, Rev E. W.	21, Amherst Avenue, Ealing, London, W.
Bown, Rev P. H.	Freshwater, Isle of Wight
Boyt, J. E.	King Edward's School, Stourbridge
Bray, Rev W. H. (E. 1910)	Brinkley Rectory, Newmarket
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Brewster, T. F.	South Kelsey, Lincoln
Brice-Smith, R.	
Briggs, M. B.	The Maisonette, Harrow-on-the-Hill
Brill, J. (E. 1911)	Eastcote, Weston Road, Bath
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†Caldecott, Rev A., D.D. (E. 1910)	1, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E.
Callis, Rev A. W. (E. 1910)	The School Hall, Bury St. Edmunds Calvert, E.
Cama, A. K., I.C.S. (E. '07)	Alibag, Bombay Presidency, India
Cameron, S. (E. 1907)	25, Oakley Square, W.

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Carlyll, H. B. (E. 1909)	7, Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.
Carpmael, E. (E. 1910)	The Ivies, St Julian Farm Road, W. Norwood, S.E.
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Chamberlain, Rev J. S. ff. (M. 1912)	Staplehurst Rectory, Kent
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Chapple, A.	Wexcombe, Luard Road, Cambridge
Chapple, H.	27, Bovill Road, Honor Oak Park, S.E.
Chell, Rev G. R.	Kneesall Vicarage, Newark
Cheshire, F. M.	
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Clementi-Smith, Rev P. (M. 1912)	St Andrew's Rectory, Doctor's Commons, London, E.C.
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College Library	
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†Crole Rees, Rev H. S.	Lady Margaret Mission, Walworth
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Cruickshank, G. E. (E. 1911)	5, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
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Dally, J. F. Halls (E. 1908)	105, Sloane Street, London, S.W.
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Darwin, J. H.	Station Road, Esher, Surrey
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Davidson, E.	9, Gambier Terrace, Liverpool
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Dawes, H. E. T.	Wellington House, Walmor, Nr. Deal
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Dawson, R. T.	Wellesley Road, Yarmouth
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Edmunds, C. (E. 1908)	6, Crouch Hall Road, Crouch End, London, N.
Edmunds, L. H. (E. 1908)	1, Garden Court, Temple, E.C.
Edwardes, H. F. E.	50, Curry Street, Kimberley, S. Africa
Edwards, Rev N. W. A.	Lady Margaret Mission, Chatham Street, Walworth, S.E.
Elliot-Smith G.	Cairo, Egypt
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Elsee, Rev C. (E. 1911)	The Clergy House, Parish Church, Leeds
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Evatt, Lieut G. R. K. (E. 1908)	Middlesex Regiment, c/o Cox & Co, 16, Charing Cross, London
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Ewbank, Rev A. (E. 1909)	62, Mount View Road, Crouch Hill, N.
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Fewings, P. J.	Kingsbridge House, West Marlands, South- ampton
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Field, A. M. C.	7, Mayfield Road, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Field, Rev F. G. E.	Grammar School, Southport
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†Foxwell, H. S. (Fellow) (E. 1911)	1, Harvey Road, Cambridge
Francis, Rev J. (M. 1911)	80, Shaw Street, Liverpool
Fraser, D. S.	
Fraser, J.	Westminster College, Cambridge
Frean, H. G. (E. 1910)	Cranicombe, The Avenue, Bournemouth
Freke, C. G.	
Fryer, S. E.	55, Childbert Road, Balham, S.W.
Garner-Richards, D. B. (E. 1910)	Brandon, Suffolk
Garnett, W. (D.C.L.)	116, St Martin's Lane, London, W.C.
†Garnett, H. L.	Queen's College, Hong Kong
Gaskell, W. (E. 1908)	Dehra Dun, U.P., India
Gauvain, H. J.	57, Chancery Lane, London
Gaze, E. H.	c/o E. Balding, Esq., 9, Pemberton Gardens, Upper Holloway, N.
Genge, Rev E. H. (E. 1910)	Lilley Rectory, Luton
George, Rev J.	Hollington, Sevenoaks
Gibbings, Rev W. T.	131, Clarence Avenue, Queen's Park, North- ampton
Gibson, J.	15, Menai View Terrace, Bangor
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Gill, R. G.	13, Warwick Lane, E.C.
Gillespie, T.	Brookfield, Winchester Road, Southampton
Gledhill, W. G.	13, Kent Street, Gt. Yarmouth
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Glover, F. B. (E. 1910)	17, Lyncroft Gardens, West Hampstead, N.W.
Glover, Dr L. G.	17, Belsize Park, N.
Glover, T. R. (Fellow)	
Gold, E. (Fellow)	
Godson, F. A.	Westbrook, Central Road, West Didsbury, Manchester
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Groos, A. W. J. (E. 1911)	12, Farquhar Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
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Gwatkin, Rev T. (E. 1911)	3, St Paul's Road, Cambridge
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Gwatkin, Rev F. L.	Oak Lodge, Crawley, Sussex
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Hall, A. F.	
Hall, Rev T. Howard	Sproatley Rectory, Hull
Hallack, W. C.	66, Tyrwhitt Road, Brockley, S.E.
Hallam, G. H. (M. 1907)	The Park, Harrow on the Hill
Hamilton, A. J. S.	Hollyholm, Hulse Road, Southampton
Hamilton, K. L. B.	25, Fairfax Road, S. Hampstead, N.W.
Hammond, F.	The School House, Market Harborough
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Henderson, M.	7, Lansdowne Terrace, Grand Parade, Eastbourne
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Hicks, Prof W. M. (Sc.D.)	Leamhurst, Ivy Park Road, Sheffield
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Hogan, R. V. J. S.	
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Honeybourne, H. C.	Royal Grammar School, Guildford
Honeybourne, V. C.	c/o Messrs Holt & Co., 4, Whitehall Place, S.W.
Hornbrook, M.	31, Upper Hamilton Terrace, St John's Wood, dham M
	N.W.
Horowitz, S.	108, Bury New Road, Manchester
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†Horton-Smith, L. (F.S.A., Scot. (E. 1910)	53, Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W.
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Hunt, Rev A. L. (M. 1911)	Great Snoring Rectory, Fakenham
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James, G.	King's College, Strand, W.C.
Jeffreys, R. S.	
Jenkins, F.	6, Edgefield Road, Sheffield
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Jinarajadasa, C.	Corso Garibaldi 20, Milan, Italy
†Joce, J. B. D.	The Strand, Bideford
Johnson, Rev A. R. (M. '10)	Marwood Rectory, Barnstaple
Johnson, Rev E. J. F. (E. '10)	Sarsden Rectory, Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Johnston, A. B.	5, Lonsdale Road, Wolverhampton
Johnston, F.	72, Fitzjohn Avenue, Hampstead
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Lee, H.	28, Victoria Avenue, Surbiton

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Lewis, P. J.	Lorraine, Hereford
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Lincoln, N.	Abbey Mead, Chertsey on Thames
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Macalister, Prof A. (M.D.) (Fellow)	Torrisdale, Lady Margaret Road, Cambridge
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McCowan, H. W.	

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MacDonald, S. G.	Student's Club, St Thomas's Hospital, S.E.
Mackintosh, Rev A. (M. '12)	Hamble Vicarage, Southampton
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Mainer, E.	The County School, St Asaph
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Marrs, F. W.	3, Ashgrove Terrace, Gateshead-on-Tyne
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†Masterman, Rev Canon J. H. B.	3, Newhall Street, Birmingham
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Moore, F. J. S.	The Grange, Leominster
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Richardson, A. H.	18, Bondgate, Darlington
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Robertson, F. W. R.	11, Thurlow Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Robinson, G. M. M.	The Vicarage, Holme on Spalding Moor, Yorks.
Robinson, H. I.	The Vicarage, Holme on Spalding Moor, Yorks.
Robinson, Rev J.	51, Chesterton Road, Cambridge
Robinson, Rev W. E.	Mission House, Bartholomew Close, E.C.
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Rose, H. C.	1, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
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Thorpe, Rev C. E. (E. 1908)	Horningsea Vicarage, Cambridge
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Torry, the late Rev A. F. (E. 1908)	Marston Mortaine Rectory, Ampthill, Beds.

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Treleaven, W.	
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Walker, Rev A. J.	Vice-Principal Church Missionary College, Ning-po, China
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