



THE EAGLE.

October Term 1908.

THE NEW MASTER.

QN the last day of August, and on the tenth anniversary of his marriage, Mr Robert Forsyth Scott, Senior Bursar of the College, was elected to the office of Master. He is the first layman, and the first Scotsman, to attain that important and responsible position. He was born at Leith on the 28th of July, 1849, and is the elder son of the Rev George Scott, minister of Daissie, Fife, and the grandson of Mr Robert Forsyth, Advocate. His younger brother is Sir George Scott, K.C.I.E., best known in Burmese and other circles as "Shway Yoe." He received his early education at the High School, Edinburgh, continued it in Germany, at Stuttgart, and, after spending some time as a student at King's College, London, was elected to an entrance Exhibition for Mathematics in this College, being at the time ineligible for a Minor Scholarship. He came into residence in October, 1871, when he soon became popular with his fellow-undergraduates. From October 1873 to 1876, he occupied the rooms at the top of

staircase H, New Court. Early in 1875 he attained the high position of Fourth Wrangler; and the list was no sooner published than some playful lines, commemorating the names of the first four Wranglers, were to be seen scribbled on the College screens:—

“The *Scott* on his native mountains
By the *Burnside* roams and smiles,
Quaffs of the *Chrystal* fountains,
Nor envies the *Lord* of the Isles.”

In the Lent and Easter Terms of 1876 he rowed in the third boat, with a future honorary Fellow of the College, the Hon C. A. Parsons, rowing immediately in front of him on the former occasion. In the same year he was elected to a MacMahon Law Studentship, and, in the following, to the Fellowship vacated by Mr Alfred Marshall, now honorary Fellow of the College. He was an assistant Mathematical master at Christ's Hospital in 1877-79. 1880 was the eventful year in which he published his *Treatise on Determinants* and was called to the Bar. For the next three years he continued to practise at Lincoln's Inn, and was already making his mark in his profession, when he obeyed the call of the College to return into residence as Senior Bursar. Of his success in the discharge of that difficult and laborious office, especially in connexion with the Sunningdale Estate, there can be no question. While he was practising as a barrister, he was a member of the Inns of Court Volunteer Corps, and, on his return to Cambridge, he became Major of the University Corps. In 1888 he won golden opinions by the manner in which he discharged the duties of Junior Proctor. Of his happy relations with the undergraduates of his College it is only necessary to say that, from his own undergraduate days, he has always taken a keen interest in the fortunes of the College Boat Club. He was treasurer of the fund for building the new boat-house, and the success of the scheme was largely due to his efforts and to those of Mr Bushe-Fox, and to the

generosity of the late Master. Mr Scott was one of the first members of the University to serve on the Cambridge Town Council, and, during his three years of office, he performed many valuable services. He is still a member of the Council of the Senate and of the Financial Board, besides being an Almoner of Christ's Hospital and a recently re-elected Governor of Sedbergh School. He has been appointed to succeed the late Master as an elector to the Sadlerian Professorship of Mathematics. His latest publications are entirely connected with the History of the College. He has taken up the work begun by Prof Mayor by producing, in 1903, an elaborately annotated volume containing the College Admissions from 1715 to 1767. His familiarity with its past history is exemplified in the severely condensed but eminently readable little volume on this subject, which he has contributed to the series published by Dent. Lastly, he has published many valuable and interesting documents from the muniments of the College in the pages of *The Eagle*, of which he has been principal editor for the last twelve years. The mantle of Thomas Baker and John Mayor, and of the latest successor of the many Masters, whose lives have been written by those loyal sons of the College, has descended on his shoulders. Long may he live to wear it.



NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from Vol. XXIX., p. 299.)

WE commence with some documents, taken from the originals in the Public Record Office, which relate to the controversies which raged round Thomas Cartwright the Lady Margaret's Reader, or Professor, in Divinity. Cartwright matriculated as a sizar, from Clare Hall, in November 1547. He was 'admitted a Foundress' Scholar of St John's 6 November 1550. After being a Junior Fellow of Trinity he was, on 6 April 1560, admitted a Fellow of St John's, and he was Junior Dean of the College from 10 January 1562-3 to 18 April 1563 a period of about three months. Then he became a Senior Fellow of Trinity College and in 1569 was elected Lady Margaret Professor.

In his professorial lectures he vigorously attacked the forms of church government, contrasting existing institutions with those of apostolic times. Whitgift, then Master of Trinity and Vice-Chancellor, deprived him of his professorship 11 December, 1570 and two years afterwards, having discovered that Cartwright was not in Priest's Orders, deprived him of his fellowship in Trinity College.

It has often been pointed out that the differences between Cartwright and Whitgift were in matters of government and not of doctrine. Conciliation at that time was not in much favour and the combatants concentrated their attention on the matters in dispute to the neglect of those on which they were in substance agreed. They used hard words, as others did and do in

like case. If Whitgift describes Cartwright as 'perjured' it meant at most that they held different views as to the exact meaning of some oath or subscription. Tested by nobility of character, contempt of suffering and exalted religious principle, Cartwright was, to say the least, Whitgift's equal.

Sir, I sende my man agayne herwith to sollicite my sute, praying you to helpe me forwarde as your laysour may serve, I praye you also remember the license of Mortmayne for Pembroke Hall. I am also to moove you for the Universitie of Cambrige, which yf you helpe not speedelye by your authoritie wille shortlye growe to greate disorder. Ther is one Cartwright, bachelor of Divinitie and Reader of my Ladie Margaretes Divinity lecture, who (as I am verie crediblie enformed) maketh in his lectures dailie invections against the externe politie and distinction of states in the Ecclesiasticall government of this Realme. His own positions and some other assertions which have been uttered by hym I send herewith. The Youthe of the Universitie, whiche is at this tyme verie towarde in learninge, dothe frequent his lecture in great numbers and therefore in dawnger to be poysoned by hym with love of contention and likyng of novelties and so become hereafter not onelye unprofitable but also hurtfull to the churche. The Vicechauncellor and heades of howses procede not so rowndly in this case as were requisite in my judgement. For reforminge whereof (yf it please you to knowe myne opinion) I wishe yowe wrote your letters to the Vicechauncellor with expedition willinge hym to command the said Cartwright, and all his adherentes, silence both in schooles and Pulpetts. And afterwards apon examininge and hearinge of the matters past, before hym and some of the Heades, or all, eyther to reduce the offenders to conformitie, or els to procede to their punishment by expulsion owte of their Colleges or owte of the Universitie, as the case shall require. And also that the Vicechauncellor doo not suffer the said Cartwright to procede Doctor of Divinitie at this commencement (which he now sueth for) for besides his singularities above rehersed the saide Cartwright is not conformable in his apparell, contemninge also manie

other laudable orders of the Universitie. Thus I cease to trouble you and commend you heartily to the grace of Godde. From Powles in London this xxvth of June 1570

Yours in Christe
EDMUND EBOR.

On Thursday last I was at Sir Thomas Wrothe's howse and in the afternoone roode to see your children and your buyldynge at Waltham.

Addressed: To the right honorable Sir William Cecill, knight, Principall Secretarie to the Queenes Majestie.

Endorsed: ... Junij 1570. Tharchbishop of York to my Master for some order to be taken at Cambrige for Mr Cartwright.

With this is enclosed the following:—

Positions written and delyvered by Mr Cartwright to the Vicechauncellor of Cambridge as followeth.

Archiepiscoporum, et Archidiaconorum nomina suspecta sunt.

1. Archiepiscoporum, Archidiaconorum, Cancellariorum, Commissariorum etcetera vt hodie apud nos sunt munera apostolica institutione non nituntur cui restituendae quisque pro vocatione sua studere debet. Intelligo autem id pro vocatione sua ut magistratus autoritate, ecclesiae ministri verbo singuli eam promoveant Ita tamen ut nihil tumultuarie aut seditiose fiat.

2. Ministrorum electio quae apud nos est ab institutione apostolica deflexit cui restituendae sicut praedictum est singuli studere debent nolim autem me putet quispiam omnes damnare tanquam a ministerio alienos qui ad illam institutionem hactenus non fuerint cooptati.

Other assertions uttered at other tymes by the said Cartwright.

1. That he himselfe beinge a reader of Divinitie is a Doctour exercising the office named Ephesians 4^o and therefore muste onlie reade and maye not preache.

2. No ministers are to be made nor no pastors to be admitted withoute election and consent of the people.

3. He that hathe a cure maye not preache but onelie to his owne flocke, withe manye other suche phantasies.

As the office which I have, to be the Chancellor of that honorable Universite is of more importance than my understanding can weld, so is my care the greater dowtyng lest my ignorance should be the cause of such inconvenyencies as maye happen to the prosperite of that same and therfor for the supplyeng this dowl in myself I will forbear to use any authoritie to command or to direct you that are the principall heades thereof in any thyng of weight, and yet not to conceale my carefullness I will gyve you remembrances of thynges mete to be considered in a novelty lately happened in that universite, committing the order and execution thereof to your wisdoms. The novelty is the late entry of Mr Cartwright, reader of Dyvinite lecture created by the noble Lady Margaret gret-grandmother to our Soverayn lady the Queen's Majesty, into some new observations of the errors in the ministry of the Church, taxeyng such ministeryes as namely Archbishopes and such lyke, as he fyndeth not expressly named in the bookes of the New Testament. The offence that may grow hereby in the government of this our Church of England, by moving such alterations, can not be small except it be well considered aforehand, uppon what necessary growndes such chaunges shuld be motioned. How farr Mr Cartwright hath herein proceded I can not certenly determyn, being by himself and a testimoniall of others of that Universite of good name advertised in on sort, and by others also they of the Universite, whom I have cause to trust in an other sort. What mynd he had in the moving of these matters by hymself in convocation I perceave the same not to be reprehended being as it semeth not of any arrogancy or intention to more trowbles, but as a reader of the scriptures, to gyve notes by way of comparison betwixt the order of the ministry in the tyme of the Apostles and the present tymes now in this Church of England. But weying with my self what occasion others abroad, harkening to this novelty, may take to brede offence in the church not only of the adversaries but also of professors of trew Colleges, I have thoght good to use my authoritie as Chancellor to charge Mr Cartwright not to deale any further in these kynd of questions in his redyngs, or sermons, or any other wise untill that some further ordre may be taken this Michaelmas terme uppon more commodite of

conference mete for such a matter, where unto he hath accorded, and in the meane season I thynk yt also good that no contrary dispute or argument be used herein in the Universite to provoke furder altercation, the maner whereof I committ to consideration and for the furder determination of these new questions as well for common ordre as for the truth of the controversy I shall gladly receive your advises and opinions meaning thereunto to confirm myselfe for the credit I have in your wisdoms and gret lernings and the love I trust you beare to the truth and common quietnes.

Endorsed: 3 August 1570. Copy of my Master's lettre to the Vicechancellor and heades of the Colledges in Cambridge. Cartwright.

We have receaved your letters (right honorable) sent unto us by Mr Cartwright, to the which we purpose to make answer, according to your honours request in the same, att the returne of the rest of the heads of the Colledges, which be now almost all from home. In the mean tyme we have thowght yt very convenient and necessarye to stay Mr Cartwright from readinge, bothe for the contagiushnes of the tyme, the absens of hys auditors, and also lest his admittans to reade agayne being ones by the Vicechansler and heads inhibited (without some satisfaction) myght seme to gyve authoritie and credit to his new opinions, which we tayke nott onelye to be untrew, butt also dangerous and very inconvenient for the state of this Church of England as your honor shall more att large understand, when the rest of owre company be returnyd.

In the meane tyme, we beseche your honor nott to lett anything be done, which may tend to the incorigement of suche as wolde be cowntyd authors of strange opinions and new devises. We beseche God long to preserve and con-tynewe your honor unto us. From Chambrige the ij of Auguste 1570

Your honors at commandement

EDWARD HAWFORD.

JHON WHITGYFFE.

HENR. HARVY.

Cum conarer tuam erga me (honoratissime vir) animo meo perceptam et indubitatum reddere voluntatem collegi quibus hoc efficerem non pauca nec parvi (vt mihi videbantur) momenti argumenta Inter quae primum litteris quae tua ad me praestantia scripsit locum attribui. Velle enim non solum arctioris reipublicae Academicae sed totius regni moderatorem si non dignitate at certe cura et sollicitudine summum tantis in occupationibus propria manu ad tantulum homuncionem scribere ut rarae cuiusdam humanitatis sic benevolentiae indicium satis illustre fuit. Quae quidem voluntas vtinam ita se diffunderet sua vt capacitate vellet causam quoque meam, meam imo totius ecclesiae et ipsius Christi aeterni dei complecti. Et quanquam virorum nemo est cuius vel animum conciliare vel conciliatum retinere malim quam tuum tamen si optio daretur vellemne me aut causam tuo destitui patrocinio si ambos complecti aut nolles aut non posses, sane aegre me abs te deseri paterer sed tamen paterer si hanc gratiam ad causae propugnationem transferre potuissem. Sed hic vires et humeros quaeriris qui cum imposito oneri vix sunt ferendo tantam accessionem merito videntur reformidare. Vetus et quidem sanctissimi et omnium qui unquam rempublicam attigerunt sapientissimi viri Mosis querela sed si causa iusta sit si ecclesiae necessaria si sine ea respublica solvatur et partes ab invicem dissiliant (quod quidem sine disciplina fieri necessum est) causa digna est quam recipias et in quam rarum illud ingenii tui lumen et divinas animi dotes proferas. Illa te vicissim complectetur et virum alioqui ornatissimum reddet quam ante splendidiorem, negociorum infinitate oppressum (polliceor) recreabit, succumbentem quasi subiectis columnis sustentabit. Cogitabis etenim non venire illam incomitatem quae omnium fere non [in] Anglia solum sed exteris nationibus piorum hominum assiduis votis atque adeo ipsius prepotentis dei auxilio stipata et circumfusa est. Sed ego homo quorundam sermone honori tuo νεωτεροποιασ suspectus causam istam antiquissimam et cum Christi et Apostolorum ecclesia natam eandem in novitatis suspicionem induco. Non sum, non sum (vir honoratissime) νεωτεροποιασ et tamen novitatis invidia nollem a veritate absterreri Neque spero te eum esse qui cum illis sentias quibus olim proverbii loco terebatur

τα ἀκίνητα κινεῖν quum voluissent quippiam innovare neque ignoras cuius illae voces sint παλαιου νομου λιαν απλουσ και βαρβαρικουσ fuisse. Sed cur ego novitati defensionem meditarer cum causa 1570 fere annos agens ipsa sit antiquitate veneranda et ipse tu disertus plane esses si pro contra in antiquitatem velles dicere? Praefectorum saltem magnae partis iniquitatem (de qua per literas apud te questus sum) iam experior. Quamvis enim conditionem mihi ab honore tuo delatam lubens susceperim legendi tamen potestatem non faciunt. Quae meae esse poterint ex istis quae scripsi petitiones tua praestantia potest conicere et ego superiore sermone et literis satis aperui. Febris me vrget et gravissimis occupationibus tuis quantum fieri potest concedendum. Causam ergo deo et te illius maiestati commendabo quem assidue precabor ut tuam praestantiam velit et servare diutissime et spiritu sancto cumulatissime augere. Cantabrigiae 18 Augusti Anno 1570, honoris tui studiosissimus.

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT.

I have receavyd your letters (ryghte honorable) and have signified to the other, which also writ unto your honor, your contentation with our doings touching Mr. Cartwright. I thinke your honour dothe not fully understand Mr. Cartwright's opinions and therefore I have here sett downe so many of them as he hym self hathe uttered to me in private conferens, the which he hath also openly taught.

The fyrst ys that there ought nott in the Churche of Christe to be ether Archbishop, Archdeacon, Deane, Chanslor, or any other whereof mention ys not expresslye mayde in the scriptures.

2. That the office of the Bishop and the Deacon as they be now in this Church of England, ys not allowable.

3. That there ought to be an equality of all ministers and every one to be chose in his own cure.

4. That ministers ought to be chosen by the people as they were in the Apostles tyme.

5. That none ought to be minister unlesse he have a cure.

6. That a man should nott preache owt of his own cure.

7. That the order of cawling and makyng ministers now

usyd in the Church of England ys extraordinary and to be alteryd.

Divers others depend upon these, as your honor may easlye coniecture, which wold brede a mere confusion if they should take plase.

I towld your honor att my last being with you of certain thynges to be reformed in the statutes and orders of this Universitye and also of something necessarye to be addyd for the better government of the same. Your honor wyllled me to conferr with some other and to draw a draught that your honor might se them. Mr Vichanslor, D. Perne, D. Hawford, Do. Harvy, D. Ithell and I have laboryd therein and have almost fynyshed the same. By cause your honor is trobled with other business so that yt wold be to moche for your self to peruse them, yf yt wold please you to write your letters to my Lord of Canterbury his grace, or or some other whom you thought best to tayke that paynes and mayk report unto your honor of them, we trust they will be thought very necessary and profytable for the state of the Universitye and good government of the same. My Lord Zouch is in good health, thanks be unto God, and shaul not lack my carefullness and dilygens, for so I am bownde to your honor, yf it were in far greater matters, he contyneweth in his well doing and so I trust wyll doo.

Thus with my hartye praiers unto God for the preservation of your honor and all youres (which ys the only recompense I can make for your goodness towards me) I leave of frome further trobling your honor att thys tyme. From Trinitye College in Chambridge, the 19 August 1570

to your honour most bounde

JHON WHITGYFT

Addressed: To the right honorable Sir William Cecill, knight.

Endorsed: 19 Aug. 1570. Mr Whitgift to my Master touching Mr. Cartwright, Trinity College.

Oure duties in umble manner to your honor remembrid, these be to gyve you moste hartye thanckes for your singular goodness towards this Universitye and namely for the procuring of the late Statutes the which (by this little

experiens) we have provyd to be so necessarye (nottwithstandinge the younger sort for the restraynt of there lybertyes muche murmur and gruge att theym), that without them we shoulde hardlye have beene able to keepe the Universitye in good order, the stomakes of some be so greate and the common sort so enclinyd to novelties and contentious delinges. Yt may please your honor also to understand, that Mr Cartwright, the Lady Margaret reader, beyng hetherto inhybited by us frome readyng, by reason of certaine assertions by him in lecture tawght, and now styffly defendyd (some whereof we know to be untrew, dangerus and tendyng to the ruine both of lernyng and religion as the 1, 2, 4 and 5 are, some untrewly imaginyd to make the common sort beleve that to be, which ys nott, as the 3 and 6) standith now uppon the deprivation of hys lecture, whereunto we must needes procede, unlesse we will open a gapp to schismes, contempt of authoritye, and other contentions. Wherefore we thought it oure duties to certyfy your honor of yt, bothe that we myght have your consent thereunto and also to prevent untrew rumors, which as they be spred abrode, so may they also come to your eares. We have omytted noe charitable or christian meanes to perswade the sayd Mr Cartwright, butt the more favourably he ys delt with, the more untractable we fynde hym. Wherefore of necessitye we must procede to hys deprivation; therefore we beseech your honor that we may have your ayde and authoritye also, we have sent your honor a cotype of his propositions which he hath hym selfe sett downe and subscribyd with hys owne hande, whereunto also he ys fully bent to stand. Thus desyryng your honor to tayke yt in good parte, that to your other weyghtye and great affayres we are bowlede to add ours, we commytt you and all youre doenges to the government of God's holye spirite and remayne your dayle and hartye orators. From Chambridge the 7 of November 1570.

Your honor always to command

JHON WHITGYFTE, *Vicechans.*

ANDREW PERNE.

JOHN MAY.

W. CHADERTON.

HENR. HARVY.

THOMAS ITHELL.

THO. BYNG.

NICOLAUS SHEPPARD.

P.S. The Statutes (in my judgement) are to be lyked. The questions (as I think) are dangerus, partely not to be admytted and partely to be reformyd, as for Mr Cartwright, I have nether hard him red, neyther conferred with hym and therefore I can say nothing but by hersay.

R. KELK.

Addressed: To the right honorable Sir William Cecill, knight.

Endorsed: vij th of November 1570. The Vice-chancellour and others of Cambridge to my Master, against Cartwright.

With this is preserved the following statement:—

1. Archiepiscoporum et Archidiaconorum nomina simul cum muneribus et officiis suis sunt abolenda.

2. Legitimorum in ecclesia ministrorum nomina, qualia sunt episcoporum et diaconorum, separata a suis muneribus in verbo Dei descriptis, similiter sunt improbanda, et ad institutionem Apostolicam revocanda, vt episcopus in verbo et precibus, diaconus in pauperibus curandis versetur.

3. Episcoporum cancellariis, aut Archidiaconorum officialibus etc. regimen ecclesiae non est committendum sed ad idoneum ministrum verbi et presbyterium eiusdem Ecclesiae deferendum.

4. Non oportet ministerium esse vagum et liberum sed quisque debet certo cuidam gregi addici.

5. Nemo debet ministerium tanquam candidatus appetere.

6. Episcopi tantum autoritate et potestate ministri non sunt creandi; multo minus in musaeo aut loco quopiam clanculario, sed ab Ecclesia electio fieri debet.

7. In reformanda ecclesia necesse est omnia ad Apostolicam institutionem revocari.

8. Nemo debet ad ministerium admitti, si non sit idoneus ad docendum, qui autem in ministerio ad docendum sunt inepti, ministerio sunt abiudicandi.

9. Idem precum verbi sacramentorum minister esse debet propterea quod nemini licitum est aut publice pro Ecclesia preces concipere aut administrare sacramenta qui non sit verbi minister.

10. Papistici sacerdotes, vi ordinationis suae, non possunt esse ministri Evangelii.

11. Solum Canonicae Scripturae sunt publice in ecclesia legendae.

12. Liturgia ecclesiastica debet esse publice ita composita vt sublatis privatis precibus et lectionibus omnes ministro docenti aut precanti attendant.

13. Cura sepeliendi mortuos non magis ad ministerium quam ad reliquam ecclesiam pertinet.

14. Omnis Scriptura pari dignitate et reverentia est habenda vt et omnia Dei nomina, quare praeter rationem omnem iniungitur aut vt Evangelium audirent stantes, aut ad nomen Jesu genua flectantur vel nudentur capita.

15. Sedere in sacra coena non minus est liberum quam genua flectere aut stare atque adeo conuenientius quod coenam magis exprimat.

16. Sacramenta non sunt in priuatis locis administranda ne ab ipsis quidem ministris ne dum mulieribus aut priuatis hominibus vt baptisma infantibus aut coena periclitantibus.

17. Cruce infantem in baptismo signare superstitiosum est addita autem quam solent eius significatione magis fit intolerabile.

18. Aequum est ut pater filium ecclesiae baptizandum exhibeat cum fidei confessione in qua eum educare studebit sine infantis nomine, responsione volo, nolo etc. neque etiam ferendum est vt aut ex mulieris autoritate nomen infantis in ecclesia assignetur, aut per imprudentem puerum tanti ponderis stipulatio de infante educando fiat et imprudentem intelligo qui non sit coenae communicandae idoneus.

19. In imponendis nominibus religio est habenda vt vitetur paganismus tum etiam vt vitentur officiorum nomina Christi, Angeli, Baptiste etc.

20. Matrimonium certis quibusdam anni temporibus interdiceret papisticum est venale autem illud tum facere aliquanto intolerabilius etiam est.

21. Potestatem facere aliquibus vt matrimonium contrahant non conscia ecclesia cuius iudicio de impedimentis si quae sunt standum fuit (prius adhibita eius promulgatione) non est licitum.

22. Quadragesimalis ieiunii observatio una cum diei veneris et sabbati non propter superstitionem cum aliis de causis est illicitum quamvis illud politico nomine conentur stabilire.

23. Festorum dierum observatio est illicita.

24. Nundinatio in die dominica est illicita.

25. In ordinandis ministris accipe Spiritum Sanctum ridicule et nefarie dicitur.

26. Reges et Episcopi vnguendi non sunt.

Endorsed: 1570. Articuli propositi et divulgati per Cartwrytum et alios.

[From the Petyt MSS. in the library of the Inner Temple, vol xxxviii, folio 61].

Dr Whitgift to the Archbishop, of expelling Mr Cartwright.

My dutye most umbly to your grace rememberd, I am constrainyd soner to troble to then I had proposed. So yt ys that I have pronounced Mr Cartwright to be noo fellow here, bycause contrarye both to the expresse words of hys othe and a plane statute of his Colledg he hath contynued here above hys tyme, not being a minister, which trewly I dyd nott knowe vntil now of late, for yf I had knowne yt before I might have eased myself of much troble and the Colledge of great contention. Hitherto (I thank God) yt hath bene as quiet a Colledge as any was in all Chambridge, now yt ys cleane contrary, mervelus troblesome and contentius, which I can ascribe to no cause so much as to Mr Cartwright his praesens heare. I doubt he will make some frendes in the Courte to manteyne him, yea though yt be agaynst Statute, and I have some vnderstanding that he goeth about the same. I beseech your grace let me have your assistans, ether by your letters to my Lord Burghley or my Lord of Leacester, or bothe, or by any other meanes you thinck best. There whole purpose is to make me werye bycause they take me to be an enemye to there factiones and lewde liberty. Yf they may triumph over me ones, peradventure the state heare wylbe vntollerable, but I doubt nott of your grace's full assistans. Mr Cartwright ys flatly periured and I am veryly persuaded that yt ys God's just judgment that he should, for not being minister, be so punished, which hath so greatly defaced the ministry. I have ended the compilation of the admonition and the first

part of yt I have written out fayr, which I mynde to send to your grace very shortly after I have lett my Lord of Elye and D. Perne, or some other, pervse yt; the second part I have not as yet written out agayne, but yt wylbe done shortly. I beseeche your grace lett Mr Toy (one to whome I am greatly bounde) have the printing of yt, and your chaplane, Mr Grafton, the correction of the print, for I know he is very good in that poynte. I wold gladly know whether your grace wold have me to dedicate the boke to any or noe and to whome. My Lord of London hath appoynted me to preach at the Crosse the second sunday in the terme. I beseeche your grace move hys Lordship that yt may be the 4th, which is the second day of November, so I shall have better leasure to fynishe all my business. I besech God long to preserve your grace in health and prosperitie. From Trinity Colledg in Chambridge the 21 of September 1572

your graces to command
 JHON WHITGYFTE.

The following letter is from John Hatcher, an early Fellow of St. John's. He was sometime Regius Professor of Physic, and his letter is of interest for he was the last man but one elected into the office of Vice-Chancellor who was not the Head of a College. A letter from him to the College has been printed in *The Eagle*, xxiv., p. 293. Hatcher, it will be observed, announces his election as Vice-Chancellor to Lord Burghley.

My bounden dutie most vmblye remembred towardses your good Lordship, it may please the same to be advertised that yesterday, being the vth of November, the election of the vicechancellor was had accordynge to the custom of our vniuersitie, at the which it hath pleasid them to chuse me to be depute vnder your honor for this yere (though much vnworthie that callinge). Which office hath not in my tyme happened to any physicion, nor ones was lokid for of me, specially now in my olde age when reason willeth I sholde rather gave myselfe to contemplation and remembrance of

the ende. As toching the estate of the said vniuersitie, God be praysed all is quyet and a good agrement betwixt vs and the towne which we all doo acknowledge to be continwed through the favorable cowntenance and continwall helpe of your Lordship. Thus besechyng your Lordship to accept me as your vmblye depute and seruant in all that I can be able to performe I take my leave this vijth of November 1579^o.

I vnderstand by Mr Stringer the bringer herof, one of your principall bedelles, that Mr doctor Binge hath written to your Lordship before my tyme concerninge certain troubles of his in the common place which he also is redie to declare to your Lordship. And yesterdaye concerninge the same matter I tooke the examination of certain of St John's College, whereby it apperith that he sufferith much wronge as it may apere vnto your Lordship by a certificat vnder your seale of office here and for as much as it doth not onely concerne him but all other of the vniuersitie I most vmblye desyre your Lordship to helpe to releve him to all our cumfortes and his greate benefit.

your Lordship's depute and poore orator

JOHN HATCHER.

Addressed: To the Right honorable my verie goode Lorc'e hygh Tresaurer of England geve this.

Endorsed: 7 November 1579. D. Hatcher the Vice-chancellor of Cambridg—his election to that office—Mr Stringer a bedell.

The documents which follow relate to disputes between of the latter. Such disputes were very frequent and bitter at the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century. The University had quite extraordinary powers given to it by a Charter of Queen Elizabeth dated 26th April, 1561. The officers of the University could commit offenders to prison and the Town authorities were bound to take charge of them in the gaol. The proceedings of the University Court were

not subject to review by any of the Civil Courts, and by a special clause in the Charter such prisoners could only be released by the Chancellor, the Crown, by the Charter, relinquishing any powers of release. The proceedings in the University Courts were in accordance with the rules of the Civil and not of the Common Law, and trials were held without a jury. In addition to the right of trial for certain offences given by the Charter it was laid down that a member of the University, or a University servant, could only be tried by the University Court, unless the offence alleged was mayhem or felony. It is clear that such exceptional powers required much wisdom and discretion in their exercise, and we need not be surprised that there was a good deal of criticism of the acts of the University Courts. Dr John Jegon, Master of Corpus Christi College, was Vice-Chancellor from 1596 to 1598 and again in 1600-1. During both periods there was trouble between the University and the Town; it may have been Jegon's fault though this does not seem clear.

Thomas Crayford, whose "grievs" are set forth, was, with others, summoned to London by Sir Robert Cecil as Chancellor and committed to the Gatehouse at Westminster, their discharge being refused until they acknowledged their offences.

According to the view of the townsmen Crayford was persuaded to submit "by the flattery of one Dr Neale, who was household chaplyn to Sir Robert Cecil, Chancellor of the Universitie, and a speciall man for the Universitie, with promise of great recompense." Dr Neale was Richard Neile, afterwards Dean of Westminster, and ultimately Archbishop of York, a St John's man, whose portrait hangs in the Hall. Crayford made his submission on 4 January, 1601-2, in Jesus College Lodge, before Dr Duport, then Vice-Chancellor.

Right honorable, my dutie most humbly reinembred. Being readye to come vpp to attend your honors pleasure

with thinclosed, I received by this bearer your most loving lettres wherein it pleaseth you to advertise us of your most careful forwardnes to heare our Universitie grievances for wronge done and continued against this Universitie. I presentlie acquainted the heads of colleges with your manifold favours thus tendred unto us. Wee are all most readye to conforme ourselves to such courses as to your honor's wisdom shall seeme most fitt, and will forthwith present our particulars by some that shalbe hable at large to inform your honor and afterwarde attend as your honor shalbe pleased to give direction. Meane while and ever with most bownden thankes wee daylie pray to Almightye God for your longe and most prosperous preservacion. And so most humblie take our leave. At Cambridge this xxijth of April 1601.

your honors most bownden at commande

JOHN JEGON, *Vicecan.*

Addressed: To the right honourable Sir Robert Cecyle, knight, principal Secretarie to her Majestie and most loving Chancellour of the Universitie of Cambridge.

Endorsed: April 23, 1601. Vicechancellor of Cambridge to my Master.

Right honorable our most humble dueties beinge remembered, Albeit we are verie unwillinge of our selves to importune your honour by interruptinge your great affayres with our Universitie causes, yet the disposition of our Towne adversaries and the hard issue of oure forbearance and your honours most lovinge direction given us at our late beinge with you considered, we are bolde to acquainte your honour by the bearer hereof, our Vicechancellor, your deputie, with our iust grievances for wrongs offred against our Charters by some few principall authours here, beinge ready uppon your honours further pleasure knowne for proceedinge therein to conforme our selves accordingly, presuming that uppon the manifestation of our estate your honour wilbe pleased in your owne wisdom to finde how in time to deliver us from their violent vexations; how to provide that the impunity of their violatinge our knowne

privileges (so esteemed uppon hearing in their owne presence) be no occasion to continue the like boldnes in their posterity and lastly thereby (as it were by a Record) to make it appeare how great the benefit is that we shall receyve, being by your honor's meanes delivered from such and so manie violences, as hath not in the memory of man bene offred to this pore University, to the disturbance of studie, disgrace of your governmente and intollerable charge of the pore estate of this our bodie. And so with our prayers unto the Allmightie for your honor's long and happy preservation we most humbly take our leave. Cambridge this xxijth of Aprill 1601.

Your honor's most humble in the
Lorde, the Vicechancellor and
heades of Colledges in the
Universitie of Cambridge

JOHN JEGON, <i>Vican.</i>	THO. NEVILLE.
ROGER GOODE.	THOMAS LEGGE.
JOHN DUPORT.	EDMUND BARWELL.
JAMES MONTAGU.	LAUR. CHADERTON.

Addressed: To the right honorable Sir Robert Cecyll, knight, principal Secretarie to her Majestie and Chancellour of the Universitie of Cambridge.

Enclosed: Vicechancellor of Cambridge and heads of Colleges to my Master.

With this are preserved the following statements :—

Certaine Articles offered by the
Towne of Cambridge wherein the
Universitie exceedeth their Charters
to the preiudice of the towne and
the generall good government.

1. *Imprimis*, one Commission of the peace is for the towne and Vniversitie and yet the Justices and Magistrates of the Universitie doe affirme that noe scholler, or schollers servant, ought to be attached by warrants of Peace, or good behaviour, or for bastard children, graunted by anye Justices of the Towne, other then by a Justice of the Universitie,

albeit the partie priviledged breake the peace in the Justice's sight. Neyther will they allowe a *Supersedeas* granted by any Justice in the towne where the warrant for the peace is made by a Justice for the Universitie. But they doe graunte *Supersedeas* to warrants of the Peace, graunted by a Justice of the Towne, against persons priviledged and not priviledged. And they doe not certifie at the Quarter Sessions recognizances by them taken for the peace, nor for Alehouses, soe as it cannot be knowne whether anye are bounde or not.

2. Also they of the Universitie do licence many to keepe Alehouses (*viz.*) about one hundred, and take money for grauntinge licenses to vitle in Alehouses and vitlinge boothes in the fayre there, and they challenge the onlye authoritie to licence them, not havinge any Charter or Commission, other then the General Commission of Peace.

3. The Vicechancellor and Commissary usuallie hold pleas, both in the towne and faires, upon penall Statutes, and proceede in those causes according to the Civil Lawe and inforce the Defendants to answeere upon oathe to accuse themselves.

4. The Universitie havinge noe Leete by graunt or prescription, but savinge a speciall graunte to enquire of fore-stallers and ingrossers, under collour thereof do keepe yerelie two Courts which they call Leets and in the same enquire of and punishe divers offences, as well inquirable, as not inquirable, in a Leete (*viz.*), dressing of fleshe on fyshe dayes, Shomakers for buying hard tallow, Chandelors for kitchen stuffe, Butchers for killing calves under age, and many other penall Statutes.

5. Instead of Accions of Trespas at the Common Lawe, accions of Iniurye are brought in the Universitie Courtes against free burgesses wherein the plaintiff recovereth as much for damages as he will by oath affirme himself to be dampnified under a certaine somme prefixed by the Judge; albeit that free burgesses of Cambridge, by Charter of King Edward the Second, ought not to be convicted upon such trespasses but by their fellow burgesses. And they doe also hold pleas against free burgesses in accions of iniurye for sundrye matters for which noe accion is given by the Common Lawe. And they pretend that none of their

proceedings or iudgments are reversible, or to be stayed or comptrolled by any superior Court.

6. Under coullor of the clarkshipp of the markett they doe tollerate killing, eating, and dressing of fleshe upon fish dayes and butchers to kille fleshe in Lent in great abundance, taking money for such tolleracion. And they do tollerate bakers and brewers to abate the assize of bread and beer in the faire time.

7. The Universitie officers doe give licence to Badgers and Kidders to carrye corn and victualls out of the Towne, but they restraine the freemen and forrenours inhabiting in the towne to their greate preiudice and they take fowles, corne and other victualls from manye buyers in the markett, or composicion for their tolleracion, to the infinite hurt of her Majesties subjects and great impayring of the markett.

8. The Proctors and Taxors, by the office of clarke of the markett, have usually taken exaccions for victualls sold in the marketts and faires and namelie oysters and other victuall, wherebie the price is increased and the bringers discouraged.

9. The Proctors and Taxors as clarkes of the markett yerelie doe take for everye bushell used in the Towne *iiijd.*, and for the use thereof in Midsummer faire *iiijd.*, and in Sturbridge faire *iiijd.* And *jd.* for everye waight used in the towne (*viz.*) : stone waight, half-stone waight, pound waight ; half pownde waight, quarter of a pownde waight, every half and quarter of an ounce waight, and the like in everye of the sayd two fayres.

10. They of the Universitie in open Sessions of Peace did affirme that Schollers servants, reteynors, or priviledged persons, ought not to appeare, or serve, at the Sessions, or gaole deliverye, nor be called in Sessions by the ordinary processe, albeit they be indicted or presented at former Sessions, for keeping dicing houses, bowling alleyes, and divers other offences inquirable.

11. The Universitie doth clayme and put in use allowances of using trades and occupacions in the towne and faires, and sue diverse in their Courtes concerning the same, which matter belongeth to the Mayor of the Towne, and the Universitie doe allowe some which have not served as apprentizes by seven yeares.

12. Many able and substantiall freemen of the towne and other of the richer sort of men dwelling in the towne (to the end to be freed from musters, subsidies, service of the Queene at Sessions, post horses and other charges of the towne) doe by all meanes obtaine some collour of the privilege of the Universitie by Bayliwick, receiving little or no rentes, Laundresses performinge little or no service in that kind, and as reteynours giving little or no service or attendance. By meanes whereof the persons priviledged which are fit to be Subsidie men doe exceede the number of the free burgesses of the towne and her Majesties subsidy is abated neare halfe the somme that it was in former times. Albeit the wealth of all the inhabitants of the Towne generallie is as great as hath beene within time of memorye.

13. Ther officers by collour or pretence of searching in the night for persons of evill suspected, coming or resorting to the towne in the night, with force breake open the dores of honest inhabitants in the Towne giving no cause of suspicion. The like they doe also both by daye and night under pretense to searche for dressinge of fleshe on dayes prohibited. And they convert all the forfeitures to their own use for dressinge of fleshe on fishe dayes and do not give the thirde parte to the poore of the parishe as they ought by the Statute.

14. Whereas in the time of King Edward the Sixt (there being then but fowerteene Colledges, and twelve of them not being bound thereunto by lawe) did of their meere charitie willinglie give and contribute to the relief of the poore in the towne *xxvjs.* everye weeke. And where also the Colledges before the last statute of *xxxix* Regine Elizabethe did monethlie contribute to the poore *vli. vjs. viijd.*, now sithence the making of the sayde Statute, there being *xvj* Colledges in the towne, all of them of greater wealthe then they were in times past, and all of them as inhabitants and everye severall Colledge knowne in what parishe the same is, by their burialls and otherwise, and being bound by the Statute to contribute to the poore, yet for a yere or more after the making of the Statute they did not contribute at all, and after yelded to give weeklye but *viijs. iiijd.*, which amounted not to above *vjd.* a Colledge, towards that reliefe though the number

of the poore by their meanes are much increased. And so for want of their wonted charitie the poore in the towne have bene greatlie distressed and the other inhabitants have bene excessivelie burdened.

15. The schollers of the Universitie being in Tavernes, Alehouses and divers publique places, doe greevouslie and very disorderly misuse in generall all free burgesses and in particular the magistrats of the towne, and also in their playes in Colledges and in their publique sermons, wherebye great occasion of grudge and breach of the peace is offered.

16. The Vicechancellor and his deputie and other officers of the Universitie doe send manye to prison in the Tolbooth in Cambridge upon execucions and other causes without *Mittimus* or warrant in writing. So that at the Gaole Deliverye the causes of their imprisonment doe not appeare, and the Gaoler is oftentimes threatened and sometimes sued for false imprisonment.

Universitie of Cambridge.

The Answer of the Universitie of Cambridge to the Articles preferred against them by the towne. Termino Paschae Eliz: 43, wherein the Universitie doth utterlie deny that they exceed their Charters to the prejudice of the towne and generall good government there.

They aunswere that most of the materiall matters conteyned in the aforesaid Articles were heard and debated on by her Majesties Attorney Generall and Mr Brakyn, deputie Recorder of the sayde towne, at the mocion and by the appointment of the right honorable the now Lord Chief Justice of England, with the consent and in the presence of both bodyes in the great vacacion 1598, and since answered in writing and exhibited to the right reverend etc. the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the right honorable the Lord Keeper and Mr Attorney Generall, 1599, to which answer the Universitie doe partly referr themselves. Notwithstanding for further answer to all the sayd Articles.

1. To the first they say that the Justices and Magistrates of the sayd Universitie have not done anything conteyned in the sayd Articles, but that which they can and maye well justifie, according to their severall Chartres and the Statutes of this realme.

2. The Universitie challenge (according to their Chartres in that behalf) the only authoritie of giving licence to vitle in Alehouses and vitling boothes, and do licence only a competent number in the towne (viz.) about 30 and no more. And the rest of the Article they denye as untrue and slanderous.

3. The Vicechancellor and Commissary of the Universitie doe at sometimes hold pleas both in towne and faires upon penall Statutes and proceed in these causes in such sort as they take themselves to be warranted by their Chartres, whereas the towne doe usuallie hold plea upon penall Statutes (wherein the queene is partie) without any chartre or warrant to iustifie the same.

4. The Universitie crave to have a Leete by prescription and at the time their sayd Leete (for the ease of the townesmen, who are compellable by especiall Charter to serve in a quest of inquirye touchinge forestallinge, regratinge, ingrossinge and victualls, when and so oft as the officers of the Universitie shall require) they doe by the oathe of men then enquire of forestalling, regrating and ingrossing and victualls, and the offences touchinge the same, and of such penall statutes and lawes as any way concerne any offences committed in that kind and noe otherwise.

5. The Universitie hath authoritie to hold plea of accions of iniurye by expres wordes in their Chartres (viz.) *continuum placitorum personalium et iniuriarum* and in such and all other accions they doe proceed according to the Civill Lawes as they are warranted by their Statutes and Chartres of the sayd Universitie. Neither hathe the towne any Chartre that priviledgeth them in all cases to be tried by their fellow burgesses because the Universitie hath authoritie to hold plea in all accions where a scholler or scoller servaunt is partie. And the Universitie taketh it that noe Judge or Justice ought to intermedle in anye such accions

Sed quod pars illa inde solummodo iustificetur aut puniatur coram Cancellario etc., et non alibi nec alio modo. Et quod omnia et singula brevia super huiusmodi placilis sint ipso iure nulla, as appeareth plainlie by their Charters confirmed by Act of Parliament, 6, 7, 8, 9. The Vicechancellour doth licence one butcher in Lent to kill and sell fleshe to such as by reason of sickness and other infirmities may lawfully eat the same. And to the rest of the said fowre Articles, which do charge officers of the Universitie, we cannot give anye direct answer untill the persons be named and the abuses charged upon particuler parties whome they may concerne. But they are verely perswaded that the sayd officers have taken no other composicion or fees, but such as usually have bene taken heretofore and for which they have warrant by Charter for that the Chief Magistrat of the Universitie never heard to the contrarye by the complaint of any man and touching the tolleracions and exaccions suggested they believe them to be malicious and slaunderous.

10. They take it that noe privileged person of the Universitie is compellable to appeare at Quarter Sessions or Gaole Delivery by any processe but by processe from the Vicechancellor for any cause whatsoever (macheme or felonye onlye excepted).

11. The Universitie doe not allowe the usinge of any trades or occupacions contrarye to lawe, and they have as auctoritie to deale in such matters where a privileged person is partie as the Mayor hath amongst the Burgesses.

12. The Universitie do not challenge, nor take into their priviledge, any other persons then such as they may lawfullie take and priviledge by Charter graunted by her Majestie Anno 31 regni sui, and to the rest of the said Article they doe affirme that it is untrue and slaunderous as hath bene latelie iustified and proved before the Barons of the Exchequer.

13. The officers of the Universitie doe make noe other searche, eyther by daye or night, for any other causes then such as they may doe by Chartre and warrant. And touching the convertinge of the forfeitures they affirme that they convert none to their owne use but such as are graunted to them by Charter, for which they paye to her Majestie xli by yere.

14. The Colledges of the Universitie have alwaies bene forward to relieve the poore of the towne of Cambridge from time to time although they doe not take themselves anye wayes bound thereunto by lawe but onlie on meer benevolence and since the last statute made for the relief of the poore Anno Eliz. 39^o the Universitie hath had a speciall care of the sayd poore and for that purpose have joyned in mutuall consent with the towne for contribucion to the poorer parishes their as it will appeare testified under their hands and seales, notwithstandinge which consent the Townesmen have withdrawne and deteyned their weeklye contribucions from the poorest parishes almost for the space of one yeare last past. The Universitie still and during the sayd time continuing their benevolence by their consent as aforesaid graunted.

15. Whereas it is alleadged that the schollers of the Universitie in their playes in Colledges and in their publike sermons doe greivously and verely disorderlye misuse in generall all free burgesses and in particular the Maiestrats of the towne. They affirme the same to be most untrue, malicious and slaunderous. Neyther doe they knowe anye abuse offered them in any Tavernes or elsewhere (except onlie that on the 23 of Aprill last past certaine younge gentlemen and scollers beinge in a Taverne did misbehave themselves in speeches towards the Mayor and his brethren, passing by the sayd Taverne, for which offence they were all accordinge to their severall deserts punished and censured by the Vicechancellor and Mr Doctor Nevill, Deane of Canterburye).

16. The Vicechancellour of the Universitie, or his deputye, doe accordinge to the anncient custome (time out of memorye of man used) and according to their Charters, send prisoners to the Tolbooth or Castle without warrant in wrytinge, their bedle onlye declaringe by word to the Gaoler the cause of the imprisonment, upon which word the Gaoler is bound to take and keepe such prisoner, so sent, by especiall Charter.

Endorsed: 1601, Towne complaints; Universitie Answers —Cambridge.

Right honorable my duty most humbly premised, with unfeyned thanks for your exceedinge great love to this Universitie and your manifold most honorable favour to my selfe, that I may by your honors good meanes have leave to awnswere for my selfe in most uniust and wicked calumnyatyous objections. I deeme it no small parte of my good fortune, and an evident token of your most equal justice and wise disposition for reliefe of myne innocency, I crave none other favor but that your honor wilbe pleased to remember what generall envie men of government usuallye incurre and what particuler malice badd men use to conceive against well doinge.

For the accusations of Thomas Crayforde exhibited against me (to omitt his person and lewd outrageous practises in his longe broken desperate estate for debte), I have directly and truly made answer, as I will iustify uppon my sowle, most humbly prayenge, that after your honour hath considered thereof, you would be pleased to let him some way feelee what it is uniustly to challenge an officer of my place, a course of late so incident to our insolent and malicious Townesmen, that except God and your good wisdome doe, by some exemplarie discipline, reforme and prevent the same, Universitie Governors must have no manner joy to lyve in this jurisdiction. Some of the Towne, since the last hearinge doe charge your honour and others with partiality and iniustice, as we shall shortly make knowne unto you in particuler. Thus most humbly recommending myselfe and my whole service to your honour's commands, I ever pray Almighty God longe to continue your happie daies to the glory of his name and the good of this poor Universitie. Cambridge, Junii, 15, 1601.

your honors most faithful and
bounden over

JOHN JEGON, *Vican.*

Addressed : To the right honorable Robert Cecyll, knight.

With this are enclosed the two following documents :—

Junij 11, 1601

Thomas Crayford's greifes.

1. Thomas Crayford was amerced vs. in the Proctor's

Leete in Cambridge for dressinge of flesh on dayes prohibited, for which vs. his house was entred by force, his goods taken and carried away, his wife beaten and wounded, so that she languished a long time after and dyed, the money never being demanded of him.

2. Thomas Crayford for rescue of his wife was arrested and imprisoned and as yet is molested and sued in the Vicechancellour's Court in Cambridge.

3. Dr Jegon did reenter and forfeit a lease which Thomas Crayford holdeth of the Master and fellowes of Corpus Christi College in Cambridge for vs. parcell of the Rent unpaid, himselfe owing to Thomas Crayford xijs and the Colledge xij*li.*, without the privitie of the fellowes.

4. Thomas Crayford was assalted and beaten in his howse by two strangers and one Beniamine Prynne, whome the Vicechancellor, Dr Jegon, had substituted to traile him unto prison, without cause to be knowne.

5. Dr Jegon wilfully challengeth, and wrongfully withholdeth by force, certain wainscot from Thomas Crayford to the valew of x*li.*, which he bought and paid for.

6. Thomas Crayford hath pawned a lease of the maine of his estate which he hath no other meanes to redeeme save by the sale of certain leases he holdeth of Dr Jegon and the College whereof he is Master. The sale of these Dr Jegon doth not only wilfully without cause withstand to undoe him, but hath also closely delte with the gentleman to whome he hath pawned it to purchase his disfavour towards him, so to overthrowe him.

7. Dr Jegon standinge in his window sawe and did behold his man crush the daughter of Thomas Crayford behinde a dore, being great with child, so that she went presently to her travaille and miscarried, and being required for justice therein, refused it.

Junij 14, 1601

The Answer of Dr Jegon.

1. True it is that Thomas Crayford, an inkeeper and a baker, was amerced in the Proctor's Leete vs. for defects

in thassize of bread, faggots, hay etc., for which vs the known officer, after demand formally made, coming peaceably into his house distrayned a brasse pott for the said amercement, where upon Thomas Crayford and his wife and his son John violently set upon the said officer, beate him, and pulling halfe his beard from of his face, and his mace out of his hand, caste the same into the channell and refused the distresse. None beaten or hurt save the officer only and the wife lived three yeres and more after this was done (*Isla sunt actis curiarum*).

2. Thomas Crayford and his wife and his sonne were all sued for this rescue and violence done to thofficer, *vt supra*. And after hearinge, at the request of all parties, it was referred to Arbitrators therunto named by themselves who have ordered the matter (This also recorded).

3. There was reentry made by the Master and fellowes of the College, according to the lease, for nonpayment of rent and want of repare. And it is utterly untrue that Dr Jegon did at anie time owe unto Crayford anie money. And as touching the College he had everie monie beforehand to make provision for the bread which he delivered to thuse of the College and it could not be therefore indebted to him.

4. Dr Jegon never knewe of any such facte and doth verely beleve it to be a malicious slander

5. The plaintiffe is forbidden to pull downe or sell certaine wainscot which hathe bene ancientlye by the Master and Fellowes demised with a College tenement, whereunto he Crayford maketh claime, the challenge beinge otherwise utterly untrue.

6. Thomas Crayforde holdeth no lease of Dr Jegon or of the College, but John Crayford, son to Thomas, holdeth a tenement of the College by lease which he hath not repaired according to a proviso therein expressed, whereupon the Master denieth the alienation there of, as in duety he is bound, untill it be repaired accordinge to Covenant. The rest of the Article hath no trueth at all in it.

7. It is very untrue that Dr Jegon ever sawe anie suche thinge done by his servant, or that he denied any justice to be done to the partie greved, neyther did he at any

time heare that the partie mencioned miscarried in her travayle.

Ita testabor Super Sacramentum
JO. JEGON, *Vican*.

Endorsed: Thomas Crayford his grevances; Dr Jegon his Awnswere, 1601.

After the Chancellorship of the University of Cambridge was conferred upon me, I must confess it greaves me not a little to finde so great an opposition between the two Bodies, because the continuance thereof must of necessity produce some notorious inconveniencies to both parties. For first that excellent nursery of learning, wherein the minds of all men ought to be free from other cares and exercises, yn the study of learning and vertue, is dayly vexed with matter of contention and quarrell from the Towne. Secondly the Towne on the other side like to be impoverished by maintaining of suites and looseing the good will of all the members of the University, in whose respect men only make more then ordinary reckoning of that place. Both which considerations, because they equally move me, who in a matter of right, am and ever wilbe indifferently disposed. I am resolved to leave noe way untaken which may prevent those ever growing quarrells wherein sinn will ensue those which cannot be other then pernicious even where there is leest error.

It remaineth therefore now that I doe let you know what course hath been already taken and howe farr I thinke it fitte to use your labour and judgement in this matter. First because some busie persons in this matter in the Towne had stirred up some violent exceptions not only to the validity of the ancient Charters of the University but to the execution of the same, I thought it convenient to move the Lord Keeper, whom the Town had chosen for their Steward, that he, whoe so well understood all the circumstances which concern her Majesty's Honour and the publicke peace of that place from whence so many famous learned men are daily produced into the world, and of which sort of men he is a noble patron, may, nay would, require those of the Towne to sett down all their greifes whereby it might be perceived whether they

sought redresse in injuries *de facto*, or whether under that pretext they meant to call in question the Mayor's jurisdiction of the University in those causes which we covenanted by Charters and continuall customs and ratified by Acts of parliament. Whereupon it is true that in some particulars wee finde some oversights in the part of some particular rash headed Schollers in the University thowe on the Towne likewise very many iniuries. Whereupon it was agreed some course should be thought on howe suche things might be here after amended, whereunto the further wee did incline (as they that intended nothing more then the common quiet) I persevid that they the more unjustly sought to raise new dowbts even soe farr as tended merely to the prejudice and annihilating of the said Charter, which her Majesty is soe tender as by noe meanes she will indure either the violating, or nice scanning, or sifting of the words, of the Charter, being suche as have been granted by her Progenitors, confirmed and amplified by herselfe, and things enacted and established by Parliament. Notwithstandinge all which before this Order could be determined and good intention brought to this effect, the Townsmen as I am informed have renewed their former abuses, insomuch as new complaints are presented unto me on both parties in which I am desirous to be informed of the truth. That according to the nature of the fact the blame and censure may be imposed where justly it is deserved. There also hath been a petition exhibited against Dr Jegon, the now Vicechancellor, containing matters very foule if they were true, if otherwise not fitt to be pretermitted without some exemplary justice upon suche a fellow that shall goe about to laye such an imputation upon a man of his former meritt and quality. For the better accomplishing of which my desire, to come at the truth of all these things without all opinion of partiality, which happily would not soe seeme to be done if I shall committ this business to any of the heads of the University. I have thought good even seriously to intreate them as gentlemen must (indifferent to both bodies) to take some paines in the examinacions of all the circumstances of these facts with soe convenient speed as may be and to even the complaints which I have here sent to you enclosed to make your certificate what you doe finde for

truth upon examination. In performance whereof besides that you shall doe a worke very commendable to yourselves, being neighbours to those bodies. I shall take it also at your handes for a very acceptable pleasure because I knowe that by your certificate after an equall and decidet proceeding my understanding of the truth of the fact shall be soe well informed as the way will be laid clear to me to resolve of that course which is just and reasonable. From which two grounds by the favour of God I shall never vary in this nor anything else, be it great or small, to the uttermost of my poor understandinge.

Endorsed: July 11th 1601. Mynuts of Letter to Sir John Cutts, Sir John Cotton, Mr Wends, Cambridge.

Universitie of Cambridge.

Particulars heere ensuinge yelded to our honourable Chancellour upon his motion, to be made by letters as advising, rather then to the Towne upon their complainte.

1. Alehouses.

Concerning Alehouses, yf upon examinacion the number be found to be excessive, to use all earnest endeavour to suppress the over number so farr forth as in case of that difficultie can possibly be done [wherein the Towne shall uppon any presentment find all readiness to reforme.]*

2. Mitimus.

For the Mitimus we are ready to yeld in case of execucion to any course accordinge to the proceedinge of the Civil Lawe [and that the prisoner shall be brought by a known officer, who shall signefye the cause in all cases of importance and subscribe to the book which the Jaylor kepeis.]*. (There is a note in the margin: This is an alteration of the custom used continewallie hitherto and therefore would be well considered of before it be yelded unto).

3. For avoyding of abuses in night searches by younger men, deputie Proctors, we agree to set an order to be dulia kept, that none be appointed deputie Proctors in that case

* These additions in square brackets are in Robert Cecil's own hand.
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but Masters of Arte of three years standinge att the least and such alsoe as the Vicechancellour shall allowe of, and for avoidinge of counterfeit Proctors, to carrie in all searches by the Proctor himselfe, or his lawfull deputie, the Ensigne, beinge the Proctor's Staffe, appoynted for that purpose.

4. Reliefe of the Poor.

For a meet contribucion to the poore we are willinge by our best endeavours to effect it either to thuse of thinhabitants of the Towne (if the Townesmen will accept it from us as of our free benevolence and not as compelled by lawe), or otherwise to relieve the poor of our owne bodie and they the poore of theirs.

That the officers of the Universitie shall not hold plea of any penall lawe, but such as concerne victuals and victuallers, forestallers and regrators and engrossers and such as are granted to them by the Lawes and Statutes of the Realme

Petitions for Orders to prevent future Disquiet.

1. Order in complayninge.

That in complayninge they breake not the order of Ladie Margaret's composition, whereunto they have agreed and stande bounde, beinge reade and made knowne att Yorke House, the 4 and 5 of June 1601.

2. Penalte for not provinge.

That when they shall complaine above and thereby draw priviledged persons to charge, and fayle in prooffe and iustifyinge, then to beare the charges of the Defendants molested and to be liable to the like uppon their Complayntes after due remedy att home.

3. Conference in Assemblies.

That we may have our wonted neighborlie meetings by publike and mutuall conference to compounde grevaunces in time; which meetings (tendered by us unto them) have bene of late yeares by the insolent frowardenes of Mr Wallis, Maior for two years together, and Mr Yaxby for one yeare, broken of and discontinued.

4. Commission of Peace.

That a *Nolumus etc. salvis semper privilegiis Universitatis etc.*

may be inserted in all Commissions hereafter graunted, according to ancient presidentes thereof for many yeares continued. And for this cause we wish a speedy renewinge of the Commission, as also, for more countenance, to have our honourable patrons, our chief Chancellour and High Steward, together with the Vicechauncellor and others of Thuniversitie placed in their due order as in former tymes they have bene. In which commission yf Mr Wallis and Mr Yaxby, the chiefe disturbers of our common quiet were left out, we are verielly persuaded it would be a means, expedient and effectual, for the quiet of both bodies.

JOHN JEGON, *Vicecan*,

Humphry Tyndall.

Roger Goade.

Endorsed: Universitie—Promises—Petitions. 1601, Eliz. 43.

The following document is taken from the Petyt MSS. in the Library of the Inner Temple, vol. xxxviii, fol. 152. It contains no hint itself of the sender or recipient, but it appears (Cooper, *Annals of Cambridge*, ii, 616) to have been sent by Archbishop Whitgift to Sir Robert Cecil, the latter sending the substance of the complaint to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads directing them to take steps to remedy the disorders.

Disorders in the University of Cambridge
Anno Domini 1601.

1. Whereas it is required by Statutes that the lecturers in Schools should reade 4 tymes in every weake of tearme; It is reported that divers readers of philosophy, logicke, rethorick and mathematikes, or at the least some of them, of late yeares have not read 4 times in the whole yeare.

2. Whereas it is required by Statute that the Deanes of every Colledge should send the schollers of their severall houses to the lectures in common schooles, and should appoint monitors to note the absentes; It is reported that those lecturers that doe diligently reade are discouradged for want of auditors.

3. Whereas it is required by Statute that whosoever wil take any degree should keepe certeine exercises and dis-

putations publicly in the schooles ; It is reported that those exercises are for the most part, especially by discontinuers, very slightly and obscurely performed, noe company being present but 3 or 4 of their owne friends, which they bringe from home with them.

4. Whereas it is required by Statute that every student should continewe 12 tearmes resident in the vniversitye before he take the degree of bachelor in artes, and every bachelor in artes should continewe 9 tearmes resident in the vniversity before he take the degree of Master in artes ; and the Statutes do also provide that yf any man have his name out of his Colledge, or be absente for the greatest part of any tearme, that that tearme shall not be accompted for one of the 12 or 9 towards the takinge of his degree ; It is reported that to the great preiudice of learninge, the dishonor of the vniversitye and the whole church the foresayde degrees are yearely graunted to very many that are altogether discontinuers, and herein those that are Masters and head officers in Colledges are greatly to blame, that suffer such mens graces to passe in their Colledges in form as yf they were continuers ;

for the knowledge and profe of this disorder the names and numbers of those commensers that have taken degrees this yeare, together with the time of their presence in the university might be called for from their severall tutors.

5. Whereas it is required by Statute that schollers shoulde have and weare their gownes, cappes, and habites accordinge to their severall degrees, and this Statute is revived by special oth at the admission of graduates ; It is reported and commonly knowne that this order, as also the Statutes for decency of other apparell and behavior, is much neglected.

6. Whereas it is required by Statute that every scholler, graduate or other, should have a name and chamber within some Colledge and there continewe behavinge himself accordinge to the Statutes of the same ; It is reported that

divers doe leave their Colledges and live in Innes and other howses of the towne, pretendinge thereby to save chardges.

7. Whereas it is required by Statute that the Master, fellowes and schollers of every Colledge should kepe their Colledge Hall and common table and use no language there but latine and that they should reverently heare the bible reade in the time of their meales ; It is reported that the Masters of the Colledges are very seldome in their Halles, by reason whereof they permitte fellowes to be absent also at their pleasures, and soe the vse both of speaking latine and readinge the bible is very much neglected.

8. Whereas the Vicechancellor, proctors, and other head officers in the vniversitye have their immunityes and authorityes graunted them to the ende they might be more willinge and able to see these, and suchlike, Statutes trewly executed, for the increase of good learninge and maintaininge of order ; It is reported that they rather busy themselves in the private commodities and authoritye of their owne persons and suffer the learninge and behavior of the vniversitye to go to ruin.

(To be continued.)

R. F. S.



CATULLUS C I.

MULTAS per gentes et multa per aequora vectus
advenio has miseras, frater, ad inferias,
ut te postremo donarem munere mortis
et mutam nequiquam alloquerer cinerem,
quandoquidem fortuna mihi tete abstulit ipsum,
heu miser indigne frater adempte mihi.
Nunc tamen interea haec, prisco quae more parentum
tradita sunt tristi munere ad inferias,
accipe fraterno multum manantia fletu,
atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale.



"TRISTE VALE."

My brother, over land and wave
I come, the last sad rites to pay;
My vain farewell I come to say
To dust, now silent in the grave;

Since death has taken even thee,
Thee—whom I ne'er may meet again;—
I had not merited this pain,
Thy dear face never more to see.

Accept the gifts which old men tell
Our fathers paid in bygone years,
Gifts, moistened by a brother's tears,
One last long greeting, then—farewell.

W. K. G. W.



WORDSWORTH'S CANONS AND CLASSICAL POETRY.

“LITERATURE is a form of Art; and all Art is one,” said Mr Bernard Shaw the other day at the commencement of a lecture on Literature. The saying is particularly apt in coming from a man who has left such a peculiar stamp on his own branch of art. All art is one, but artists differ. They differ in their appreciation of nature, and of human emotion; they differ in their expression of their own emotions; they must also differ in their estimates concerning the scope and method of their several branches of art.

No one will deny that Wordsworth was a poet whose emotions were keenly alive to every kind of impression from without. The business of poets is to interpret human life in its fullest sense. Wordsworth laid down the rule that this interpretation must be made in language which is simple, which belongs to every-day life, but which at the same time is made more pleasant to the reader by metre and various natural poetic devices, such as the repetition and alliteration of words. He strongly objects to those “tricks, quaintnesses, hieroglyphics, and enigmas,” with which certain poets “thrust out of sight plain humanities.”

Since he refers back to the beginning of the art of poetry, perhaps it will be best to do the same, and consider his canons as applying to the early Greek poets. Homer certainly did not use any of the tricks of which Wordsworth complains. Not only the language, but the metre also is spontaneous and natural. In Homer, as in Wordsworth, we find wonderfully beautiful presentations of the elemental feelings of man. The

wrath of Achilles, the struggle in his mind when Priam comes for the body of Hector, the bravery of Diomedes and the other champions, the naive fears, nay even cowardly fears of Hector, the effect of Helen's beauty, the brilliant spectacle of the armies in their glittering armour, are subjects which would have appealed strongly to the mind of Wordsworth, and had he chanced to live in the Greece of that day, he would have made a profitable pupil of the great Homer. The power of “visualizing,” to be perceived in every one of Wordsworth's poems—take for instance the picture of Peter Bell belabouring the faithful ass, or of the Egyptian Princess whose hand Sir Galahad touches—is just the quality which makes Homer live for us. In reading Homer we always see the scene; and the regularity of the metre, and the simplicity of the language do no more than add a pleasure to our perception of it; the attention is not distracted by recondite allusions, or peculiar literary phrases and mannerisms.

Much of this applies with equal force to Euripides, and—despite their huge difference in aim, and in perceptive force—to Aristophanes. Among the Roman poets Catullus, Tibullus, and also Horace have the same purity of expression, in spite of the difference in the thought which they desire to express. This can be seen more clearly by a comparison of the art of poetry with the art of architecture, the queen of the arts, as Ruskin calls it.

In the exercise of this art we may trace the following factors. First there is in the mind of the artist a definite thought, or conception, which he wishes to express in the building he is engaged upon. This will determine the whole character of the finished work; and this corresponds in the art of poetry to the emotion or feeling or idea, in other words, to the one particular aspect of human life, which the poet wishes to express when he sits down to write a poem. Human nature

has many sides: and very rare is the man who can portray every side of human nature equally well. Perhaps our own Shakespeare is the only man who has done so, and therein his greatness lies. Some poets and some architects (using the word in its artistic sense) are fitted by nature for the expression of grand and lofty ideas. The finished building of the one, and the finished poem of the other will affect us with some deep feeling of veneration, or awe, or self-sacrifice. The second factor in the building up of this work of art is the material, in one case words, in the other stones, which material is directly shaped by that faculty in the artist which enables him to express his emotion, and present it clearly to the minds of men. A bad use of material will produce a bad effect both in the building and in the poem. The superimposition of the bricks into a symmetrical form may be compared to the building up of the lines by means of the feet. The poetic ornaments may be compared to the moulding and carving of the stone.

It would seem then that as in a building "ornament cannot be overcharged if it be good, and it is always overcharged if bad," so in a poem there can be no superfluity of the word ornaments, provided—and this is an essential point—that the style of the building (or the feeling in the poem) will naturally receive such ornament. Thus we find that the poet Aeschylus expressed great and lofty ideas which could carry—and which in fact did carry—much ornamentation. Such metaphorical expressions as *πρόδουλον ἔμβασιν ποδός... ἀρβόλας, πλούτου λιμήν, ἰατρὸς ἐλπίς, δὲ φαρμάκων παιωνίων* (of evils in the state) all add immeasurably to our pleasure in reading Aeschylus, and are quite natural in his particular style of poetry. Thus Wordsworth's canon applies in the case of Aeschylus also, though he expressed real emotion in language which was the reverse of simple.

But now let us return to Euripides, Aristophanes,

and Catullus, Tibullus, and Horace. To group these men together seems at first sight ridiculous. But in all of them we find that the building up, and the ornamentation exactly suit, and are quite natural to, the feeling which they wish to express. Catullus, and less well Tibullus, wrote to express the feeling of the moment, whether it were deep hatred or passionate love, or those lighter emotions excited by the every-day misfortunes and joys of those they loved or of themselves. Such themes will obviously be unable to bear with dignity much verbal ornamentation, and if the poet uses such devices as were permitted Aeschylus, the result will be the "thrusting out of sight of plain humanities." Euripides and Aristophanes may best be compared the one with the artist who paints large emotional didactic pictures, the other with the caricaturist. In the one the realism of tragedy, in the other of comedy, precludes any verbal trickery. The language of pure passion, whether it be sorrow, or love, or hate, or joy must ever be simple. There is no room for unnatural colour or the tricks of the skilful sculptor. Such objects afford a pleasant contrast to those which can well unite dignity with ornament.

Horace is in many ways a great contrast to the poets with whom we have just been dealing. He is not emotional, nor gifted with a highly developed imagination. The attraction of his thought lies in his cheerful philosophic view of life, in his appreciation of the great deeds of great men, in his friendliness, and in his sturdy belief in his own powers. His language is peculiarly vigorous, and graced with many idiomatic Greek turns of speech, which were far removed from the language of common Roman life; the metres of his odes afforded him an excellent medium for striking sententious phrases. In his satires and epistles he treats of commonplace things in common language, though his philosophy is always in the background and constantly makes itself heard. It is in his lyrics that his greatness lies, and in them we find his mastery over language

best exemplified. First consider the odes, and they form a large percentage of the whole number, written to commemorate the triumphs of great Romans, or to put forward some philosophic "commonplace." Here who will dare to cavil? The abruptness secured by the use of Greek constructions, all aiming at brevity, and by the emphasis of the resonant metres, together with the masterly grouping of words, lift these great deeds and those so-called "commonplaces" on to a higher plane, and the pleasure of reading is greatly increased. These odes also contain a large number of myths. But they are not recalled merely for purposes of decoration; they are subordinate to the philosophic and moral idea, just as in the middle ages some exhortation to contentment or manliness would be pointed by allusion to the miraculous doings of the saints. When we turn to those of his odes which reflect the beauties of nature, we find a most vivid mode of expression. Here Horace came nearest to simple emotion, and here it is we find the simplest language, no less vigorous for its simplicity. Let us take for example the odes "*Vides ut alta siet nive candidum*," "*O navis referent in mare te novi*," and the third and fourth stanzas of "*Divis orte bonis, optume Romule*." In many of his odes, however, mythology seems out of place, and we look in vain for some warmth of imagination and feeling. Horace never loses his self-possession; and in excuse for these poems in which art seems used for the sake of art, we can only say that this self-possession must to some minds appeal more strongly than the fluxes and refluxes of emotion in a Catullus.

Thus we shall find that most of the classical poets, particularly those who have made good their claim to the consideration and love of humanity, write in accord with the spirit of Wordsworth's canon. One thing at least is certain. No poet, no painter, no sculptor nor architect will gain immortality who buries under convention the plain realities of life.

H. D.



"TO THE EAGLE."

(Lines suggested by R.H.F. vol. xxix. No. cxlv.)

"OPEN *The Eagle* and it all comes back."

Ah! true my friend, who should more surely know
Than we who tread the wide world's outer track,
Who watch the fleeting sunsets warmly glow
Across the wide-flung plains; who watch by night
(Long, silent watches whilst our comrades rest)
Till in the pearl-grey skies stars sink to rest
And the first dawn-flash gilds the mountain's crest.

You are the link, oftimes the only link
Betwixt the life we live and that great life
Of youth and springtide when on manhood's brink
The new life beckoned us to toil and strife.
Now we have passed from out the cloistered court,
The old ways know our steps no more, but far
Upon the frontiers' edge we've lived and fought
Or waged midst solitudes the bloodless war.

"It all comes back." To-day from out my tent
Pitched by the long-dried, shallow water-ways:
The red earth parched and arid, cracked and rent
By the long drought—the sky line all a haze
Of quivering air and mirage-fashioned trees:
Laying the volume down I look toward
The old grey island midst the guarding seas
And know the worth of life and life's reward.

Far have we drifted : where the rollers croon
 A lullaby that stills the whispering palms
 When tropic islands dream beneath the moon
 And the seas clasp them as in lovers' arms.
 Far are we sundered : east and west must go
 The Island's sons to serve and rule—to pay
 The price of Empire that the world may know
 What we have won and held we hold alway.

But though they wander far none e'er forget
 The greater lesson that they learned of old,—
 To play the game for the game's sake, to let
 No meaner spirit mar the pride they hold—
 The pride of race, the pride of land of birth,
 The pride that counts the foeman true for friend,
 The pride that holds his land the best on earth,
 The pride that makes men battle to the end.

The pride of living clean in unclean lands,
 The pride of knowing *ours* the ruling race,
 The pride of gripping steadfast outstretched hands,
 The pride of meeting brave men face to face.
 This pride of old which is our heritage
 From playing-field and river, won in strife
 Mimic, yet ah ! so real, we did engage
 Before we learned the sterner war of life.

You are the record of those glorious days,
 You bind the hearts of all with golden chain,
 Yours is the message, yours the voice that strays
 Across the seas, and calls—nor calls in vain.
 The years shall pass but you shall laugh at age,
 Imperishable youth shall be your dower,
 For you recall our youth on every page
 And draw our hearts back to one splendid hour.

GERARD W. WILLIAMS.

"Out at the back o' Burke," N.S.W.,
 March, '08.



CORSTOPITUM.

TIME was when an antiquary might without a great deal of exaggeration have been described as a person who acquired Roman altars for use as garden ornaments; but that period has passed, and though Jonathan Oldbuck still lingers in our midst, he is rejuvenating himself and beginning to look at things through different spectacles. Archaeology has in fact of recent years become much more scientific in its methods: instead of inventing a theory and then looking for evidence to support it, one has patiently to observe every piece of evidence that the spade brings to light, and postpone conclusions until all the facts are known and collated; no doubt the luxury of a "working hypothesis" is occasionally permissible, but only if one is prepared to cast it aside as soon as it is proved to be not above suspicion. The system tantalises the ordinary visitor, who usually expects to be told the exact use to which every chamber of every building was put in Roman times; but the business of archaeology is to add to our sum of knowledge of the past, and not merely to provide interesting show-places for the curious.

There is at the present time what might almost be called a "boom" in Roman Britain, and much practical work is being done in many parts of England with the object of elucidating that obscure chapter in the history of our country. Both Oxford and Cambridge men are taking part in the movement, and St John's has its representatives amongst them, but more workers are needed: the ideal archaeologist ought to be a good

classical scholar with a thorough knowledge of history, an expert architect and surveyor, well versed in such subjects as sculpture, pottery, coins, etc.; he should be something of a civil engineer, a good manager of men, and more or less of an expert in osteology, botany, and several other branches of natural science. Such a combination of qualities can hardly be expected to exist in a single individual, and accordingly excavations on the scale of the work at Corstopitum need a staff of several persons. For a man who is interested in the subject, there can be no more pleasant way of spending part of the Long Vacation than to serve as a volunteer assistant in the management of so important a work, where he will lead a healthy out-door life amid attractive scenery and within reach of many places of historical interest. Oxford supplied many such helpers during the past season, and it is hoped that Cambridge will not be behindhand in the summer of 1909.

The results of the past season's work have been of remarkable importance, and have added not a little to our knowledge of the character of Corstopitum. The discovery of the two large granaries or storehouses, each nearly a hundred feet in length, confirms the idea that the place was a base or depôt of what may be termed the Roman Army Service Corps in this district; and the uncovering of part of a very large building, which may possibly prove to be the Forum, has opened to view one of the finest examples of Roman masonry to be seen in the kingdom: the finds of pottery and other small articles have been on a scale exceeding those of 1907, and the discovery of a hoard of gold coins of the latter part of the fourth century is of special importance as affording historical evidence of the prolonged occupation of the town.

The two granaries—substantial buildings, heavily buttressed—stand side by side, though probably the western building is the earlier and may perhaps be ascribed to the time of Hadrian; the other is the

building from which the slab with an inscription to Antoninus Pius, found in 1907, seems to have fallen, and its date may accordingly be given as A.D. 140. Each granary has a flagged floor supported on a series of dwarf walls, the space below being ventilated by means of splayed apertures in the main east and west walls. In the case of the western building the apertures have been divided by stone mullions, one of which remains in place and is perhaps unique. The ventilation openings of this granary have been of considerable size, and without the mullions would have given free admission to the dogs, small boys, and other animals of Corstopitum.

The masonry of this granary is a fine example of Roman legionary work, though much of the ashlar has been torn away, presumably by post-Roman seekers after building stone, and possibly by those whom St Wilfred employed to build his great minster at Hexham in the seventh century; but in some respects the soldier-masons were curiously inexact or careless: to the eye the building appears to be a parallelogram, but an accurate survey proves that no two sides are parallel and no angle a right angle; the foundations of the north east corner too have given, apparently not very long after the completion of the building, and a heavy angle-buttress has been added to prevent a collapse.

While this granary has yielded an inscription of historical value as proving the presence of the Second Legion at Corstopitum in the year 140, the other has this year given us a broken altar with a sufficient amount of its inscription remaining to throw a ray of light on Roman Army organisation. The upper lines, containing the names of the deity and the dedicator, are completely obliterated, but from the lower half we learn that the altar was erected by an officer whose position was that of "*praepositus curam agens horrei tempore expeditionis felicissimae Brittannicae*;"—he was in charge of the granary at the time of a highly successful campaign in

Britain. The style of the lettering perhaps points to the campaign of Lollius Urbicus, in the reign of Antoninus Pius, but whatever the date, there is surely a human touch here. Poor man! He was left at the base, ticking off loads of corn all day and every day, while others were having all the fun at the front; and no doubt he vowed to erect an altar to Mars or Victory, let us suppose, if only the affair came to an end before the monotony of the life drove him out of his wits.

Close to the south east corner of the east granary is the "fountain" which has again been uncovered, but no fresh light has been thrown on its character and purpose. Its site forms an inset into a broad street which runs northwards and divides the granaries from a still more remarkable building, which for convenience has been styled the Forum: possibly it may have a good title to the name, but as a large part, perhaps more than half, still awaits excavation, it is too early to dogmatise.

The building has been a large rectangle, the western side measuring over two hundred and twenty feet, while the foundations of the north and south walls have been traced for nearly half that distance. Unfortunately little but the foundation course remains except on the west side, where a magnificent piece of masonry is standing about five feet high and thirty inches thick, every stone running the full breadth of the wall: externally there is a moulded plinth above the foundation course, but otherwise the stones are "rusticated" or rock-faced, with chiselled margins and bold projections. From the inner side a number of short crosswalls of similar masonry project, and divide the space adjoining the main wall into a series of small courts, which appear to have opened on a large central quadrangle. Similar courts or chambers have been traced on the south side, and they probably existed on the north side also; the east side has yet to be excavated, and it will be interesting to see whether the same design is continued, or whether that side of the

central court is faced by a large public building. The principal entrance was probably on the south side, but it has not yet been discovered. A little to the west of the northern portion of this building were the remains of another structure, which formed a strange contrast in point of size and workmanship, but incidentally rivalled its lordly neighbour in interest: it was small and miserably constructed, but in it, at a depth of a little more than a foot below the surface was found the hoard of gold coins which created so much stir at the time of its discovery. The hoard, which included a large gold ring, was wrapped in a piece of sheet lead, the whole forming a rough parcel about six inches long; it was very nearly mistaken for a stone and shovelled aside, but fortunately the lead covering had been pierced by the point of the pick, and one of the men caught sight of a yellow gleam within.

It was a moment of intense excitement when the leaden parcel was handed to me unopened, and the excitement soon spread over the field; picks and shovels were instantly dropped, and a general steeple-chase over mounds and trenches ensued. The edges of the leaden cover were prised apart with a pocket-knife, and the extent and importance of the find at once became apparent: only a very little soil had found its way into the package in the course of over fifteen centuries, and the coins were in splendid condition; the first I examined bore the image and superscription of Valentinian II., so that I knew at once that we were dealing with a record of the last days of Corstopitum, and this was confirmed by an examination of the whole hoard. There were four coins of Valentinian I., two of Valens, sixteen of Gratian, eight of Valentinian II., five of Theodosius, and thirteen of Magnus Maximus. Maximus assumed the purple in Britain in A.D. 383, but these thirteen coins were not minted until he had crossed to Gaul and obtained possession of the Imperial mint at Trèves; he was defeated and executed in A.D. 388, and the condition

of the coins makes it probable that the hoard was deposited not later than the last mentioned year. The place of deposit appeared to be the back of a small furnace or oven, which must have been disused at the time, as the lead had never been subjected to the action of fire. This fact is important, as it tends to show that Corstopitum came to an end rather by inanition than by violence. Strong traces of a conflagration have been found in several places, but the evidence indicates that it occurred about A.D. 340, and was followed by the restoration of at least some part of the town; but it is possible that when Maximus carried with him to the continent so large a proportion of the garrison of Britain, Corstopitum simply ceased to exist because there was no longer any reason for its existence.

This hoard was the most striking and important discovery of the season, but other finds were numerous and varied. The fragments of "Samian" alone must have amounted to more than a cartload, and the fact that so much should be found in less than two acres of the site of a remote provincial city is striking evidence of the enormous quantity of this ware that must have been produced by the Gallic and German potteries. Bone pins and needles in abundance, *fibulae* and other objects of bronze, some of them enamelled, knives, chisels, axes, nails, and other instruments of iron, fragments of sculpture and other architectural details—all these have added largely to an already considerable collection, which, it is hoped, will one day be displayed in a museum on some part of the site of Corstopitum. Meanwhile the principal buildings discovered during the past season have, through the generosity and public spirit of the owner of the land, Captain J. H. Cuthbert, D.S.O., been left uncovered, and they will be open to the inspection of visitors when the excavations are resumed next July.

R. H. F.



TO THE CICALA.

(After *Xenarchus*.)

COME and let us sing our lays
In a joyous hymn of praise,
With a fal la,
Of the animal that's king
Of the summer and the spring
The cicala.
In the hottest part of noon
When all other songsters swoon
He's a-humming of his tune,
Tra la la la !

He is blithe and he is gay,
And he's singing all the day .
With a fal la,
And he lives in tops of trees
Fanned by every summer breeze
The cicala.
And his favourite food is dew,
And his staple drink is too
(Slender fare for me or you),
Tra la la la !

He is blessed in his birth,
He's an offspring of the earth,
With a fal la.
Yet it's not ancestral pride
That has so beatified
The cicala.

What so sweeteneth his lot
Is, that though the male has got
Vocal powers, the wife has not,
Tra la la la!

When my human life is o'er
Should my soul be keen on more

With a fal la,
If it could it's dwelling choose
It most certainly would use
The cicala.

No more lecturings o' nights,
No more wretched, hen-pecked wights,
No more talk of women's rights,
Tra la la la!

R. F. P.



MAY RACES, A.D. 2508.

“GOOD weather for the races,” I remarked.



“Yes,” said Smith. “Gets better every year, I think. Man I know has a theory that the airships stir the atmosphere up and prevent winds.”

“Rot,” said I. “Got anyone coming up?”

“Oh! I expect the pater will look round if he gets back in time. He is keen just now on this new ice-city in Greenland. If he allows himself twelve hours he ought to do it easily. But he always cuts things rather fine. Last time he didn't wait for the ship to stop—jumped too soon, and fell, as it chanced, on a cabbage-laden air-barge passing underneath. The bargee was loquacious and aggressive, but the pater soon settled all that. He missed the Cambridge special though, and only arrived in time for the flag-waving. But the worst of it is, if *he* doesn't turn up no one else does.”

“How is the boat going?” I asked; “seemed rising rather, yesterday.”

“Yes. Fifteen was digging badly, which sends us up in the bows of course; but we got over in less than five minutes to-day all the same. Rather funny thing happened. Coach's aero. got out of hand. Just as he was shouting, ‘Well rowed, you men, you're going up!’ down he dropped like a stone. Of course he pulled up all right and came on in time to see us bring her in. 4-59 for the full five miles, less three seconds!”

“Why less three seconds?” I asked.

“Oh! bow fouled a rook about ‘Baiter’ and caught a bad crab. Why they allow such brutes about *I* can't think—as bad as the old river-rowing. Seen the new ship, by the way?”

"No, when did she come?"

"This morning. They're painting her at present."

We betook ourselves to that great suburb of lofty boat-houses and towers which still goes by the misleading name of Midsummer Common, though it is many years since the last cow grazed there.

There she lay!—The new ship that in a few days' time was to make her bid for the headship of the air (for though conditions have altered the language of rowing remains much the same as of yore).

One hundred and twenty feet long, carrying sixteen oars (there are no corners in the "five-mile"), she was supported, when in the air, by three circular horizontal screws so ingeniously arranged to work in conjunction with horizontal planes that she could hover, if necessary, with all the ease and grace of a veritable bird of prey. Her great rudder gleamed astern, resplendent with the Arms on a scarlet ground. On her fore screw-shaft perched an eagle of pure gold, while the remaining two were surmounted by pennons bearing respectively the emblems of the portcullis and the rose.

We examined the oars. These simple yet most ingenious contrivances are not unlike the old aluminium tubular water-oars up to the blade. But there they differ greatly. Instead of the curving rigid wood, we saw, as it were, a pair of half-closed wings of the thinnest and finest metal. As the oar is pulled forward these open on a hinge till the maximum surface is exposed, an air-puddle being thus formed. Conversely, at the end of the stroke, as the hands are shot away, the oar closes and glides smoothly back to the beginning, where it is immediately opened by means of a spring between the two leaves. The most remarkable point about the stroke is the absence of "feathering."

The body of the ship gleamed with fresh paint—the sides being brilliant scarlet and the under part white—for she was built of the finest and toughest metal,

strengthened at the screws to carry the small and light screw-motors, all under control of the coxswain.

"She came over last night from town in tow of one of the mail-aeroplanes," Smith informed me. "They say she ran so fast that they had to slow very carefully lest she should ram them and damage herself. Promising craft, isn't she?"

"She is a wonder or a dream," I said.

* * * * *

It is the last day of the Races—

The magnificent "Eagle" has accumulated three very satisfactory "bumps," and now is wearing three red and white wreaths round her prow. Great are the acclamations that greet her as she swings down to station. All along the course (which extends from Clayhithe to near Jesus Locks in a wide curve following approximately the direction of the river) ropes are fixed, being held taut by stationary airships of the C.U.B.C., which take position from marks below. Behind these are crowded all manner of flying craft—from the unwieldy petrol-driven air-barge to the one-man balloon. Vast crowds of brilliantly-dressed visitors occupy them, and here and there the music of a band is heard. Far below launches can be seen dotting the river with the intention of following the race. Flocks of starlings and sea-gulls wheel about catching crumbs and banana-skins, while near at hand, from the chimneys of the gasworks, light clouds of steam roll lazily, as they have done for some centuries. A re-charged balloon rises slowly from their neighbourhood, to take its place behind the gently swaying ropes. It fouls a large airship, however, in struggling for a place, and relieves the monotony of waiting by tearing a gas-chamber. Sinking slowly, it causes no little amusement by landing its occupant in the river, whence he gazes helplessly for a second at the vast cloud of craft a good 400 feet above, before disappearing below the water. He is dragged out damped more in

person than in interest. An umpire dashes down to the start on a swift aeroplane. He has the lower station, and watches the racing from beneath. Another umpire flies 100 feet or so above the crews in case of accident.

A splendid black and white ship paddles down, the sunlight flashing on its blades, which, opening and closing in perfect time, give forth a sound something like "chunk-click" as the hands come in and away again, allowing the springs to "spread" the "leaves" of the oars.

"Well together, aren't they!" says a man in a balloon, "and don't they rip it through!"

"Yes, they are pretty enough," replies another, "but they haven't quite enough beginning to my mind. You see, they have not been really made to go for it yet. L.M.B.C. were up on them when they made their bump yesterday."

The head boat being now at station, the tense excitement of the vast crowd increases, and there is an impressive silence. The report of a gun comes faintly up from the Clayhithe mark-boat, and a distant wave of cheering surges along the lines. One can see, far away, boats dropping slowly down in couples—the partakers in a few early bumps. These come lightly to rest on the ground, save one whose rudder is torn, and she pitches somewhat in grounding and breaks an oar or so.

And now round the long sweeping curve the head boat swings into view. They are rowing a furious stroke,—60 at least. Can they last? Immediately behind come the gleaming screws and shining hull of the "Eagle," flying as easily as a veritable bird, her scarlet oars opening and closing like clockwork, and catching the air in huge swirls well behind the riggers. The umpire floats along below them, giving a curious impression of two vast fowl contending for their prey. The lines vibrate behind them with excitement as the

powerful stationary boats tug at the ropes. "Half a length!" they yell. "Now, you men!" as the wave of blank-cartridge and shouting advances. But within the boat there is steadiness and judgment. The purring of the screws overhead, the swish of the air, the "chunk" of the rowlocks, the "click" of the opening blades goes rhythmically on as each of the sixteen men puts the last ounce into the beginning, and the great boat drives gradually up on her rival. "A quarter of a length," says cox, and the stroke quickens. But there is no "air-splashing," no "bucket," for "bucket" is as fatal in the air as on the water. Now they are almost touching the swaying rudder. They rise a fathom or so to escape the "wash," and cox makes a downward side-shot. Missed by two inches! But there is another half-mile to go. They settle down to kill themselves. But the steering of the head boat is getting more and more erratic. Bow is "skying," and there is a tendency to "dig" in the middle of the boat. A last desperate spurt, and the ball of the "Eagle" grazes the other cox's ear! It is won!! Two hundred yards from home they stop, collapsing over the oars. The upper umpire shoots down and alongside on his white aeroplane and, hovering, pours forth congratulations. Amidst immense rejoicing the crews land and discuss the race of the year. Very soon, with the great flag floating from her stern screw-shaft, the "Eagle" is paddled proudly to the boathouse, and the vast and varied assembly dissolves and is swallowed in the sunset.

THE SONG OF THE "EAGLE" AIR-LIGHTSHIP.

"YE may brag of your bats' wings that hover,
 Ye may prate of propellers that whirl,
 Ye may roof your deficiencies over
 With gas-bags that bucket and twirl,
 Like to like! But to me, the Wind-Rover,
 Give oar-blades that open and swirl!

The Song of the "Eagle" Air-Lightship.

I am crown'd with the murmur of motion,
 I am shod with the sweep of soft air,
 I live, and my life is devotion
 To the Course, and the Crew that I bear,
 Made strong by a mighty emotion,
 Unyielding, exceedingly fair.

Attired in the robes of the morning,
 Enraptured ye see me and say,—
 'She has reft, for her splendid adorning,
 The streamers of heaven away.
 With colour, with swiftness, and scorning,
 She is dight in the vesture of Day!'

Of the throng that resound with our rowing,
 Air-galleys that darken the sky,
 In the power and the pride of their going,
 The fleetest and fairest am I.
 Lo! the banner of victory, showing,
 The Queen of the Lightships am I."

P. A. I.



AN IDYLL "IN STATU PUPILLARI."

REFRAIN Sicilian Spindle-Muse ; refrain,

Thou reed, that sangst three acres and an ox
 To Caesar smock'd, while dight with daisy chain
 Gallus played Daphnis to his model flocks ;

And ye sweet masqueraders, who ne'er faced
 Your regal kine without a dainty flutter,
 While clogg'd Monseigneur made sweet moan to taste
 Your vermeil lips and execrable butter.

Refrain Sicilian Spindle-Muse : refrain.

An oaken desk is murmuring low prelude
 Of ink and quills and art to him unknown
 Who fenc'd with Attic tomes, aped Homer's mood,
 And fell on ears a drowsy Megaphon ;

Of legion'd heads, that sought the classic bands
 And Martial pikes, or history's letter'd banner,
 Or the free lance, lover of those sacred strands,
 Where Rome's Quebec, and Athens Indiana ;

Of metaphysical Minutiae

Which chill with vapourous draughts of good and evil,
 Attentive maids, till they, *dames sans merci*,
 Scoff haughtily at the old fashion'd Devil.

Refrain Sicilian Spindle-Muse : refrain.

The oaken desk has murmured low prelude,
 And sings of one Salome would not shun
 For sister, now immured in studenthood
 And Niobe education.

Dark, with tall figure like an Eden Lily,
 Three times a week to college she would come ;
 For there hidd'n in an heraldic window slyly
 Coz Cupid with gold shaft had sealed her doom.

Her eyes would flame into another's : they,
 The lecture's barrier pass'd, would swiftly meet
 And from the casual herd would stroll away,
 Her voice suspiciously intense and sweet.

O treacherous lecture, deep-guis'd trysting hour !
 O pious professorial sycophant,
 Who from thy lofty height didst chance to lower,
 Dull spy of eyes, that brightly laughed aslant.—

Refrain Sicilian Spindle-Muse : refrain,
 —Who oft above thy innocent tomes didst look
 Half-shuddering at thy feline subtlety :
 Till firm-resolv'd to administer rebuke,
 Thou call'dst her once with august dignity,

And spak'st at length of Levity, Work, The Trip,
 Of cultur'd ladies who success had won,
 But she to thee, with lightly caught-in lip,
 "Alas ! last year I was a poor I. i."

Still, happy meddler ! For, as corn to rook,
 Dew to the scythe, or hive to hiveless swarm,
 So hymen to these twain : that year he took
 An Agricultural Special, she a farm.



THE WEST LAND.

LONG ago, in happy childhood,
 First I knew the storied sea,
 And the tall cliffs of the West land,
 And 'tis there that I would be.

For the ancient waves are calling,
 As of old they call'd to me.
 Ah ! my heart is in the West land,
 And 'tis there that I would be.

And the self-same rocks are standing,
 Where the wind blows clean and free,
 On the beaches of the West land,
 And 'tis there that I would be.

Well I know the pools and caverns,
 Where I roam'd with childish glee,
 Down the lone shores of the West land,
 And 'tis there that I would be.

But alas for dreams and fancies !
 Men must bow to fate's decree :
 Never in the dear old West land
 Will my happy footsteps be !

C. E. BYLES.

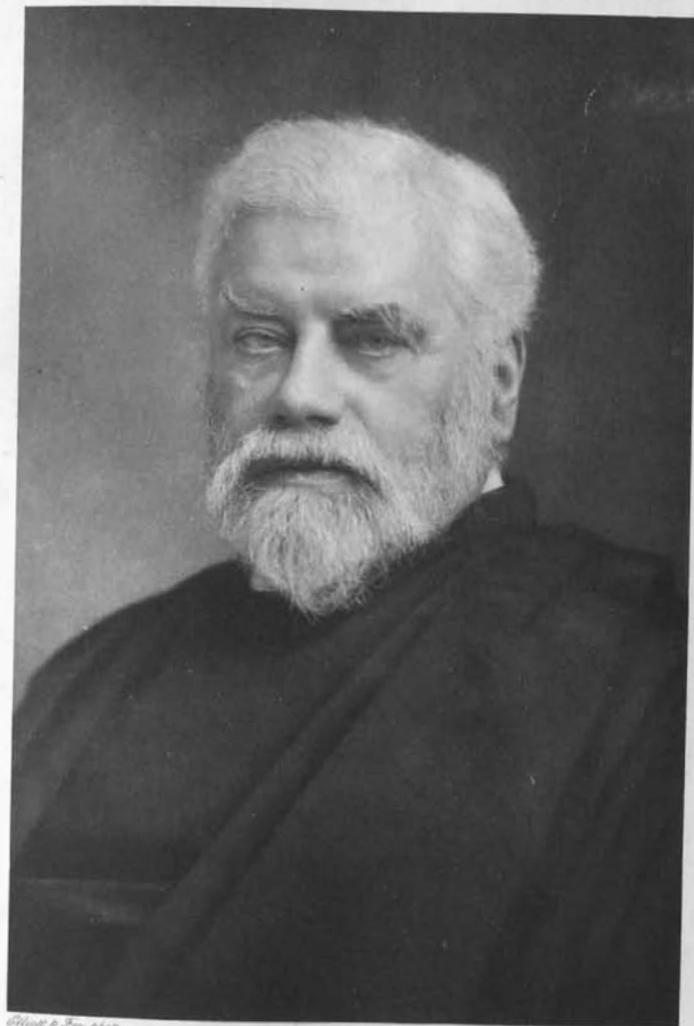
Obituary.

THE REVEREND CHARLES TAYLOR, D.D.

Charles Taylor was born in London on the 27th of May, 1840. The family came from the neighbourhood of Woburn in Bedfordshire; and his grandfather, a man of energy and foresight, had come to London, where he acquired considerable property in Regent Street, then in course of construction. He is said to have been the first job-master in London. His horses were kept on the first-floor level, which they reached by an inclined plane; while the ground-floor frontage was let for a large extent of shops.

Taylor's early days were passed in Regent Street till the age of five, when his father died, and his mother, with her three young sons, went to live in the neighbourhood of Hampstead. Little can now be learned about Charles' boyhood: few of those who knew him are alive, and the Taylors were not given to talking about themselves. They were self-contained, with a quiet and silent tenacity of purpose. It is plain however that Charles soon determined on a College career and the life of a scholar. We find him attending the Grammar School of St Marylebone and All Souls (in union with King's College), and afterwards at King's College School itself. He was diligent and hard-working, as is shown by the number of prizes awarded to him at both schools; and his abilities were many-sided, for he excelled in subjects of all kinds—classics, composition, map-drawing, mathematics, and divinity.

In October 1858 Taylor came into residence at St John's, and there for fifty years he lived and worked. He was a sound and clear-headed classical scholar, and might easily have taken a high place in the Classical Tripos; but he devoted himself mainly to mathematics, and to laying the foundation of the theological knowledge in which he afterwards attained such eminence. It is not within our power to recall now many details of his undergraduate



time, which was on the whole quiet and uneventful. His loyal and kindly nature won esteem and confidence; he was thoroughly hospitable and enjoyed social life; and while he seldom took a leading or prominent share in conversation, there was a subtle vein of quiet humour which underlay the short sentences in which he mostly spoke. He was at his best in his own rooms with a single friend or two, or on a country tramp. He was always a great walker. After the Little-go examination in 1860—in those days we could not take it till our fifth Term—he suggested to a friend to walk to Ely; and this particular walk was kept up by the same pair as an annual institution for some fifteen years or more.

It was in 1860 that Taylor's great abilities began to be fully recognized. In that year a new arrangement of College Scholarships came into force; their value, which had hitherto varied according to the number of days of residence, was equalized and increased. Twelve of the new Scholarships were offered for competition, of which nine were awarded to third year men; while Taylor was one of the three students who were elected in their second year. The class lists of 1862 showed that the College had rightly estimated his powers. In that year we had six wranglers in the first ten, and Taylor stood ninth in the list. Soon after this his name appeared in the Second Class of the Classical Tripos. In 1863 he obtained a First Class in the Theological examination—not then a Tripos—with distinction in Hebrew; and in 1864 the Crosse Scholarship and the first Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarship. Meanwhile in our College he had been elected Naden Divinity Student, and he received the final honour of a Fellowship in November, 1864. At rest in this safe haven he settled down to serious and patient study. There are men who read with an eye to the class list, and seem to make getting marks their end and aim. Taylor had never been one of these: he had the true scholar's spirit which is not satisfied with work unless it be thorough and complete. He had too a noble contempt for money; his expenses were moderate, and he did not care to add to his income by taking pupils, so that he was master of his time.

It must not however be thought that he was a mere

bookworm or a cloistered recluse. With a vigorous frame and unusual powers of endurance, he was not only a good walker but showed himself on the river a genuine son of Margareta. He was fond of sculling, and though not a finished oarsman was to be relied on for sturdy and honest work. He was stroke of the sixth boat in the Lent Races of 1863; seven in the fifth boat and captain in the Lent and Easter Terms, 1864; seven in the fourth boat, May 1865; six in the third boat, May 1866.

In 1866 he was ordained Deacon, and Priest in 1867. His life as a young Fellow is well portrayed in the following reminiscences by Canon Pryke, of Exeter:

When I entered the College in 1862 (he writes) the future Master was already a commencing bachelor. Beyond occasional meetings in the rooms of common friends, I saw little of him till after my own ordination in 1867. The younger resident clergy of the College at that time and afterwards—Stanwell, Bowling, Graves, Whitworth, J. B. Pearson—shared his friendship and frequent hospitality. From the first however he was an assiduous student, and spent his evenings in reading rather than in social intercourse. I became associated with him in 1871 and 1872 as his fellow curate at St Andrew's the Great, and we generally met at supper on Sunday evenings at the house of our Vicar, the Reverend John Martin, a man to whom we were deeply attached, and from whom we learned much. Taylor was responsible for the sermon in the afternoon only at St Andrew's, and seldom took part in the other services. He delivered a course of lectures to his afternoon congregation on *The Gospel in the Law*, founded on the book bearing that title, which he had already published in 1869*. His recreation during the years of our residence together was mostly taken on the river: and he was frequently seen out sculling. After I left the College and St Andrew's church for Lancaster, I have the happiest recollections of a friendship regularly

* This book was an expansion of the essay which obtained the Kaye Prize in 1867.

maintained and growing in intimacy. It was my frequent custom to visit Cambridge in the holidays to seek suitable men for assistant-masterships, to see old pupils in their College rooms, and to keep in touch generally with the University for the benefit of the School. It was always part of Taylor's greeting, when I met him in the street or in the College courts, to invite me to a breakfast party, and I have always looked back with pleasure to those gatherings in his rooms of friends old and new. He would come to stay with me in Lancaster from time to time, and, in spite of his somewhat solitary student life at home, he seemed to find real enjoyment in family and domestic concerns, and he took great interest in the boys' work and games. One year he gave a handsome silver beaker, one of the copies which he had made from those in use in the College, as a prize for swimming. It is needless to add that he talked late at night and with untiring enthusiasm about geometrical problems, or on the *Didache*, or whatever else was uppermost in his mind. In July 1890 he distributed the prizes to the boys on the annual speech-day and delivered an address which he prepared with great care, and which made a deep impression.* When, after 21 years of school life at Lancaster, I undertook the charge of the College living of Marwood in North Devon, the Master visited the place, preached in the church, presented an alms-dish at the time of the Queen's second jubilee, and subscribed handsomely to the fund for the repair and restoration of the dilapidated fabric of the church. During his visits to Marwood he would walk all day on the moorland country as far as the coast with much enjoyment. More recently he has explored with me the less known but not less beautiful district of East Devon in the neighbourhood of Ottery St Mary, and visited many of its interesting churches. His last visit, projected in January of this year, I much regret was never paid. Of the hospitality of the Lodge, always generous and unstinted, many members of the College can call to mind numberless instances.

In 1873 Taylor was appointed College Lecturer in Theology; and in 1874 he published his second theological work, "The Dirge of Coheleth in Ecclesiastes xii, discussed

* See p. 83.

and literally interpreted." In 1877 the Syndics of the University Press published his "Sayings of the Jewish Fathers, in Hebrew and English, with critical and illustrative notes." In 1876 he was elected an honorary Fellow of King's College, London, and from 1874 to 1877 acted as examiner at St David's College, Lampeter.

Meanwhile the time approached when Taylor's business abilities were to prove of signal service to his College. The Cambridge University Commission was appointed in 1877, and the revision of our College statutes became a matter of instant and anxious care. Taylor took an active part in the deliberations thus involved, which extended to December 1878. He was a member of both Committees appointed by the College in 1877 and 1878; and finally in 1879, with the Master (Dr Bateson) and Mr Bonney, he was one of the three Commissioners chosen to represent the College in dealing with the Cambridge University Commission.

Before the new statutes came into force our great and wise ruler, William Henry Bateson, who for twenty-four years had presided at the Lodge, was taken from us. He died on March 27th, 1881; and on April 12th Charles Taylor was chosen as his successor.

At a Congregation held on June 14th, the day of the recitation of Prize Exercises, the newly-elected Master proceeded to the degree of D.D. *jure dignitalis*. In presenting him to the Vice-Chancellor, the Public Orator (Mr. Sandys) began with a brief eulogy on the late Master's eminence and distinguished services, and then introduced Dr Bateson's successor in the following terms:—

Hodie vero tanti viri successorem Academiae nomine iubemus salvere. Salutamus virum prudentem, Academiae totius Concilio nuper adscriptum, virum de sui Collegii statutis emendandis bene meritum. Salutamus virum non humanioribus tantum litteris imbutum, sed mathematicis praesertim studiis insignem, et Iudaeorum linguae sacrae peritia illustrem. Oratoris sacri naeniam illam quae Ecclesiae librum claudit, quis tam sobrie est interpretatus, quis eruditius explicavit? Olim veteris Testamenti locos in novo Testamento laudatos summo iudicio examinaverat; idem nuperrime recentiora quaedam mathematicorum inventa cum historia geometriae antiquae coniunxit. Boni autem, nisi fallor, theologi, boni mathematici, boni denique magistri est, et antiqua et nova inter sese comparare; nova antiquis, antiqua novis, animo ingenuo accommodare;

et, sine ullo partium studio, optimum quidque, sive antiquum sive novum, in honore debito habere.

Tanta vero argumenta nobis maiora, nobis altiora; hodie placet potius nobis, virum e fallentis vitae semita, sapientiae studiis tam variis consecratae, ad dignitatis tantae fastigium nuper evectum, non aliter ea qua par est reverentia contemplari, quam ei qui, ipsi in reductis vallibus morantes, illos procul admirantur, qui in ardua Alpium culmina, huic ipsi non ignota, isdem e vallibus evaserunt.

Plura ne loquamur monent vetera illa verba libri a doctore nostro quondam editi, verba doctoris illius Rabbinici, "qui cum aetatem totam inter sapientes egisset, nihil sibi invenisse visus est homini pulchrius quam silentium."

The Orator soon afterwards received from the Master the gift of a finely illustrated work on *Antique Gems and Rings*, as a memento of the *Comitia Maxima* of 1881. In 1886, as Vice-Chancellor-elect, the Master represented the University at the Commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard; on November 8th he received the honorary degree of LL.D. in that University; and, at the great banquet in the Memorial Hall, replied to the toast of "The Colleges and Universities of Europe." From New Year's Day, 1887, to the corresponding date in 1889, he filled with conspicuous dignity the high office of Vice-Chancellor. Among those who received honorary degrees in the first of his two years of office were the Lord Mayor of London (Sir Reginald Hanson), Sir Donald Smith (now Lord Strathcona), whose subsequent benefactions have been of such signal advantage to the College, and Arata Hamao, the first native of Japan to receive an honorary degree in any University of the world. In the following year the fifteen distinguished recipients of the honorary degrees conferred in June included Prince Albert Victor, Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, Lord Acton, Mr A. J. Balfour, Lord Rayleigh, and Professor Adams. Honorary degrees were conferred on eight Archbishops and Bishops on July 18, when the Master, as Vice-Chancellor, invited more than 80 Bishops attending the Lambeth Conference, and nearly 70 other guests, to a memorable banquet in the College Hall.* At the end of the year the Master presented to the University his official stipend of £400 as Vice-Chancellor for the year, and it is to

* See *Eagle*, xv. 209—214.

this act of generosity that we owe the nine statues which adorn the new buildings of the University Library that rise above the ancient gate of King's, facing the front of Clare.

The Master's sermons were remarkable and singularly characteristic. It was his custom generally to preach in the College Chapel at the beginning of the October Term. He would usually take as his subject some question of biblical exposition on which he was engaged at the time, or some historical epoch bearing on the College or the University. His sermons required close attention; for he spoke in a quiet, level tone, with no oratorical display; and he laid no emphasis on points which, to those who followed his words, were often very emphatic of themselves. He always spoke of what he knew and what he felt. What struck one most was his solid grasp of facts, and the patient elaboration of details which showed that he spoke and wrote after deep study and serious reflection; also his judicial fairness and sobriety of mind. Not very long ago he delivered a sermon of noteworthy interest, in which he dealt with great force and lucidity on the difficulties attending the damnatory clauses of the Athanasian Creed. The sermon made a deep impression, and many must have found it both helpful and enlightening. Of his historical method we have fortunately two typical examples within reach in recent numbers of *The Eagle*, the Commemoration sermons of 1903 and 1907. Both deal with Johnian worthies, the former with those of the Elizabethan age, especially William Gilbert, of *de Magnete* fame; while the latter takes a centenary view of the early nineteenth century. "The year 1807 was made for ever memorable by the Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade." This was the preacher's starting point; and he goes on to speak next of "two graduates of the College, Thomas Clarkson and William Wilberforce, who had been leaders in the long struggle against the menstealers."

C. E. GRAVES.

Dr Taylor was recognised in England, Europe, and America as one of the masters of Rabbinic learning. Among Christian Scholars, in this difficult department of knowledge, he ranked high; and he did much to vindicate its relevance to the study of the primitive Christian literature. The chief monument of his studies is his edition of the Talmudic tract *Pirke Aboth*, which he published, under the title *Sayings of the Jewish Fathers*, in 1877. When the book appeared Dr Schiller-Szinessy, who was then University Reader in Talmudic and Rabbinic, pronounced it to be "the most important contribution to these studies made by any Christian Scholar since the time of Buxtorf." A second edition appeared in 1897, and this was followed by a supplementary volume—*Appendix to the Sayings of the Jewish Fathers*—in 1900.

The book contains an English translation of the tract, which consists for the most part of ethical maxims attributed to the earlier Jewish teachers, together with an elaborate commentary and the Hebrew text. The commentary, which was enriched by some sixty pages of Additional Notes in the second edition, is an achievement to which it would be hard to find a parallel in the works of modern Scholars, other than those who write in Hebrew. Much of it, no doubt, is a translation of the elaborate Jewish commentaries of the middle ages, which are mentioned in the preface. But the impressive feature of the whole thing is that the reader is unconscious of the fact that, as he reads, he has passed from the comments of a Jewish Rabbi to those of a Christian scholar. Dr Taylor had made himself a Talmudist like one of the Talmudists. Though he knew, for example, that the sun does not go round over the earth, and though he did not believe in the verbal inspiration of the Masoretic text of the Hebrew Scriptures, he could still think and reason like a contemporary of Jesus or S. Paul. And so it happened that of all the Christians who were busy with pre-Christian and post-Christian Judaism, he was one of the few who did not affront their Jewish rivals by a tone of tolerant superiority. He had no prejudices for or against the postulates and deductions of the Jewish Fathers: when he explained and illustrated their Sayings, he did so as a sympathetic and intelligent disciple.

The value of this book as an introduction to Rabbinism, stands and cannot pass; but it appeals also to a wider circle. There are some who are interested in the early Rabbis of *Anno Domini* for their own sake: there are, or ought to be, more who are interested in them for the sake of such of them as became Christians. In the application of his Rabbinic learning to the service of New Testament exegesis, Dr Taylor revived an honourable tradition of English theological scholarship at a time when the learned world was inclined to cast away this key of knowledge. If no Christian has done as much as Dr Taylor has done for Rabbinic studies since Buxtorf, it is also true that he stood in the line of succession of Christian scholars who realised that they must combine Oriental with Western equipment if they would understand the books of the New Testament.

With all his getting of knowledge—Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic, Greek and Latin, all seemed one to him—he got understanding. He had insight into the minds of the Jews in particular, and insight generally.

In all his work—the Librarian hopes to publish a complete and reasoned bibliography in the next number of *The Eagle*—there is evidence not only of a wide and massive learning, but also of an alert ingenuity, which is only equalled by his inexhaustible patience in the examination of details. He had no prejudice in favour of secondary authorities—not even his own—and was always anxious to take facts into account, even when they conflicted with a theory which he had himself accepted or proposed on seemingly sufficient grounds. He was a scientific theologian in the proper sense of the title—*nullius addictus iurare in verba magistri*.

In spite of official duties he retained his enthusiasm for “original research” and communicated it to others. By his liberality he enriched the available sources of knowledge—notably in the matter of the Taylor-Schechter collection. And here this notice may fitly end with the letter, in which the Public Orator presented to him the thanks of the University for this benefaction.

*Viro Reverendo Carolo Taylor Sacrae Theologiae Professore
Collegii Sancti Iohannis Evangelistae Magistro*

S. P. D.

Universitatis Cantabrigiensis Senatus.

Quod codicum Hebraeorum multitudo ingens in Aegypto reperta bibliothecae nostrae nuper accessit, tibi inter primos, vir liberalissime, acceptum rettulimus. Etenim incepti magni, quo codices illi et reperti et ad nos perlati sunt, tu praesertim patronus exstitisti. Tu munificentia singulari litterarum Rabbinicarum Lectoris nostri peregrinationem non modo facilem sed etiam iucundam reddidisti. Tua et inventoris ipsius liberalitate codicum fragmenta fere quadraginta milia nobis donata sunt, inter quae (ut alia omittamus) primum inventum est scripturae Hebraeae, cuius quidem aetas accurate definiri potest, exemplum omnium antiquissimum; deinde Veteris Testamenti ab Aquila in linguam Graecam totidem verbis redditi reliquiae, quae et Origenem et Sanctum Hieronymum vera scripsisse testantur; libri denique Ecclesiastici capitum complurium fons Hebraeus, Sancto Hieronymo non ignotus et a viris doctis usque ad tertium abhinc annum desideratus. Haec omnia, quae tibi, vir doctissime, quam nobis notiora sunt, spem non mediocrem excitant, fore ut in thesauro tam amplo etiam plura memoratu digna in posterum reperiantur. Interim, ut ex ipso libro, cuius fons antiquus nuper repertus est, verba quaedam mutuemur, novimus esse donum alterum quidem quod non sit utile, alterum autem cuius duplex sit remuneratio. Tuum vero donum, viris doctis utilissimum, confitemur nos non posse munere ullo remunerari; gratias tamen ob liberalitatem tuam in nos collatam et agimus et habemus maximas. Vale.

*Datum in Senaculo
mensis Decembris die xv^o
A.S. MDCCCXCVIII.*

J. H. A. HART.

Those who did not know the late Master till some years after he attained that position may find it difficult to realise that he had formerly been an energetic and indefatigable mountaineer.* His activities, however, were restricted to the decade beginning with 1870, for, though he may have made

* He was elected a member of the Alpine Club in 1873.

pedestrian excursions in the Alps before that year, it is the first marked in the *Alpine Journal* by any important ascent, and the entries close with 1878. During that time he devoted parts of almost every summer to mountain climbing, his usual companions being one, or more commonly both, of the brothers R. and W. M. Pendlebury* and the Tyrolese guide, Gabriel Spechtenhauser, of the Oetzthal (familiarily called Gaber), to whom they were introduced by the parish priest of Fend in 1870. During this season they made some interesting excursions in that district, to which they returned in the following year. In 1872 they spent at least two months in the Alps. Beginning with the Central Tyrol, they made the first ascent of the Thurnerkamp, one of the summits, and then struck southwards for the Dolomites, where Taylor and R. Pendlebury climbed the highest peak—the Marmolata—from Campidello by a route discovered a few weeks earlier by Mr. F. F. Tuckett. Owing to the disappearance of snow, they and their temporary companion, W. H. H. Hudson, also a Johnian, found this comparatively short cut to be a rather difficult and dangerous one. The three friends then worked westward by the Brenta Alta and the Adamello, where they made some variations on the usual routes, till, after descending from the Disgrazia, they pushed on for the Western Alps. At the head of the Val Anzasca the crest of Monte Rosa gleams against the sky, nearly eleven thousand feet above Macugnaga, from which it is separated by the grandest wall of crags, snow, and crevassed ice to be found in the Alps. Hardy travellers with experienced guides had more than once sought to trace out a way through that forbidding maze of precipitous rock and shattered glacier, and had pronounced the dangers unjustifiably great. But a local guide, Ferdinand Imsegg, had persuaded himself that these could be avoided, and the three friends decided, though with some hesitation, which was more than shared by Gaber, to make the attempt. They engaged a third guide, Giovanni Oberto, also of Macugnaga, thus bringing the party up to six, and spent the night of

* R. Pendlebury was Senior Wrangler in 1870 and was a Fellow and Lecturer of the College, dying in 1902.

July 22, which was fortunately a fine one, on some bleak rocks called the Jägernetzen, nearly ten thousand feet above sea level and about five hours' ascent from the village. Before daylight next morning—about half-past two—they began the climb, which the late Master has described in the *Alpine Journal* (Vol. vi. pp. 232—243). It was a continuous ascent up rocky ridges and buttresses, across and sometimes up couloirs, occasionally raked by falling stones or blocks of ice. At first the climb involved more labour than danger, but after a few hours had passed things ceased to be monotonous. They were passing under "a colossal sérac heavily fringed with icicles, when a sharp crack and rattle was heard"—Imsegg, with a shout, sprang forward, while the hindmost (Taylor) started back, and "R. Pendlebury *in medio* but not *tutissimus*, with the rope taut on either side, received a smart rap on the head from a fragment of an icicle. W. M. Pendlebury was struck on the chest by a larger block," which left its mark for some days, "in an expanse of black and blue;" Gaber received a slight bruise on the ankle, but Oberto escaped. The snow had now begun to get soft, increasing the labour and the risk. Presently they started an avalanche, in consequence of which they altered their course so as to quit the snow slopes for rocks at the first possible moment. But now they were confronted with "the most alarming situation of the day." All about them the surface snow was in motion. With great judgment Gaber took a course whereby, after a short flank movement, they were able to mount the slope under the cover of a sérac which divided the snow streams. Above this, a less dangerous ascent over broken ice led them to the last peril, a short but steep snow slope, separating them from rocks, which offered a safe, though anything but easy route to their goal. "The snow was not to be trifled with, but it bore the pressure put upon it and showed no symptoms calculated to cause uneasiness." If it had, probably the story of the climb would never have been written. Before long they had reached the rocks, and serious danger was at an end. Not so their labour, though eight hours had now past since they quitted their bivouac, for it was a long and sometimes difficult climb before they gained the rocky crest running

eastward from the actual summit of the mountain. Along this crest they scrambled, meeting here and there with awkward bits of work, till at last the toil of thirteen hours was over, and they stood on the well-known Dufour Spitze of Monte Rosa. At four o'clock, after a halt of only half an hour, for they had no desire to spend a second night in the open air, they began the familiar descent to the Gorner Glacier, and reached the Riffelhaus Hotel at half-past eight in the evening.

The clearest testimony to the character of this expedition is the fact that eight years passed before it was repeated—by Herr von Lendenfeld—and the third attempt, in 1881, was frustrated by the fall of an avalanche, which killed Signor Marinelli, with his two guides, one of them being Imseng himself, as they were ascending, late in the afternoon, to find a sleeping place higher up than the Jagernetzen. Their porter, who happened to have dropped a little behind, alone escaped. In the last edition of Ball's *Alpine Guide** we find anything but a recommendation of this route:—"It cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of our readers that this side of the mountain, though offering no serious climbing difficulties, is extremely dangerous, by reason of avalanches which fall continually. Those who undertake this route should, therefore, consider themselves favoured by great good luck should they meet with no misfortune." Of course, on the first occasion, the peril had not been fully realised by Imseng, and, when it became very grave, to return would have been more dangerous than to persevere.

In 1873 the peaks and glaciers of Dauphiné attracted the three friends, where they were very well rewarded, afterwards making some excursions in the Mont Blanc district, one of them being an unsuccessful attempt on the Aiguille du Dru. Mr C. T. Dent remarks in his account of this excursion (*Alpine Journal*, Vol. VII. p. 68):—"The monotony of the return and Mr Taylor's head were broken by the descent of a big stone. This Mr Pendlebury adds, with disinterested cheerfulness, was but a trifle. I have no

* The Western Alps, p. 505, Ed. 1898.

information from Mr Taylor on the subject." In the following year Taylor and R. Pendlebury, after some further work in Dauphiné, climbed the Dom from Saas in company with their fellow townsman, the late G. E. Foster, of Brooklands*. In 1875 the three friends visited the Graian Alps, where they discovered a new route up the highest peak, the Grand Paradis, and in 1877 again climbed in the Mont Blanc district, where they crossed a new pass. In 1878 they (Taylor and R. Pendlebury) returned to the Tyrol, where new routes were found up two peaks which had already been scaled. In this summary of the late Master's Alpine work I have dwelt only on the ascents which were novelties, but of course many other climbs were accomplished during these years, not a few of which were difficult, such as the traverse of the Matterhorn from Zermatt to Breuil.

T. G. BONNEY.

The notices of the late Master's life and work which appeared in the public press were many and appreciative. The obituary notice in *The Times* dealt mainly with his scholarship, and was disappointing to his friends because it completely failed to do justice to his personal character. This omission drew from one of his former colleagues, on the Council of the Senate,† the following communication:

Dr Taylor was my junior by one or two years, but infinitely my senior in his experience of the ways of life and rule at Cambridge; and he was, in Cambridge fashion, most communicative of his knowledge, on this head also, to the ingenuous inquirer. In council the accuracy and pertinency of his precedents might always be trusted; but he never objected for the sake of objection. Thus he was punctilious without pedantry, and in discussion as in conversation was very rarely indeed found either superfluous or at fault. Though singularly open-minded in matters of both Church and State, he cherished the conservative traditions by which he

*Shortly afterwards I met our two Johnians at Zermatt and we joined forces in crossing the Col d'Hérens in a fog, which had diverted us from our intended route by the Col de Bertol, and in an ascent of the Pigne d'Arolla in combination with the Col de Breney.

† The signature was A. W. W.—revealing at once to Cambridge men the identity of the author.

was surrounded, and took pride, as well as he might, in the memories of a college whose history so signally illustrates the influence of collegiate associations upon University life and work. His munificence for academical purposes was exceptional even in these open-handed days; but on this subject he certainly showed himself reticent. His courtesy, in small matters as in great, might be called old-fashioned, did it not sometimes seem that the thing itself is not so much the mode as it used to be. His hospitality was part of his nature, and the wish was father to the thought that the undergraduates enjoyed themselves at his receptions. It was impossible to see even a little of him without respecting him, and the friendship and affection that are born of respect are, perhaps, not the least enduring.

The following extracts may also be inserted from articles written by members of the College for *The Guardian* and for *The Cambridge Review*, as they throw light on a character which was manysided to a greater degree than was commonly supposed:

His generosity was by no means limited to the cause of learning, but included many practical and philanthropic objects. First and foremost among these came the welfare of the great College which he loved so well and served so long. There is no department of its present vigorous corporate life that does not bear witness to his open hand. He was an ardent supporter of the Mission in Walworth; he provided the site for the boat-house, and sent the eight to Henley; his constant and lavish gifts to the general funds of the house were as characteristic of the man as his dislike of being thanked for them. But he never held back from any public charge, and his name appears on many subscription-lists in Cambridge and outside.

His influence in the College was also felt in ways that were not material. He had an intense Church feeling without the slightest appearance of ecclesiasticism, and the presence of the one quality, together with the absence of the other, was more potent in keeping alive the love of the worship of the English Church than a more pronounced partisanship could ever have been. And his moderation, which was no part of a policy, but natural to the man, was an invaluable quality in the head of a large College containing many varieties of religious opinion.

As an administrator he took a broad view of things and was content to leave the details to others. Elected to the Mastership the year before the new statutes came into force, he found himself in the full current of an epoch of change; and with no reforming tendencies of his own, he was always ready to support proposals for reform, provided they were well thought out. But he had a short way with visionary or unpractical schemes.—(*The Guardian*).

The late Master's services to Cambridge did not end with his contributions to learning. As Vice-Chancellor he was dignified, hospitable,

and business-like; and when he cared to intervene in University discussions his weightily expressed opinions could never be ignored.... Although in early days he ranked as a reformer, his point of view was instinctively conservative; but he was not unwilling to support proposals for change, if he could convince himself that they had been really well thought out. The pricking of bubbles gave him pleasure, but he was no obscurantist or reactionary, and all his judgments were distinguished by a certain moderation and breadth of view. A man of large means, his public and private generosity were alike unbounded. When he was Vice-Chancellor, he returned the whole of his official stipend to the University in order that it might be applied to the decoration of the exterior of the University Library opposite Clare; and only last year he presented the Library with a fine copy of the *Kandjur*, which, as a contemporary remarks, 'at once secured for Cambridge a first place among the repositories of Buddhist texts.' The most striking instance, however, of his munificent disposition towards learning is to be found in his gift to the University of the Taylor-Schechter Collection. Through the energy of the late Dr Schechter, University Reader in Talmudic, and the generosity of the Master of St John's this hoard of Hebrew MSS. was obtained from the Synagogue Genizah at Old Cairo, with the consent of the heads of the Jewish community there, and was deposited in the University Library. The collection includes a vast quantity of MSS. from the 8th century onwards and rich material for the history of Egypt in the 11th and 12th centuries. It also contains much other valuable matter, for instance, portions of the Hebrew Ecclesiasticus, of Aquila's translation of the Old Testament, Syriac fragments in palimpsest, and an original letter of Maimonides....

Those whose relations with him were limited to University business, would perhaps scarcely realise the existence of those attractive personal qualities which endeared the Master to his more intimate friends—his practical wisdom, sense of humour, detachment of view, and absolute freedom from petty enmities. Although his movements were sometimes stiff and his manner frozen, the real nature of the man was large and generous, and this had come to be recognised in the College which owed him allegiance. His rule of seven and twenty years was dignified, sensible, and patriotic. There was nothing incalculable about his policy and if he left the details of administration to others, there is, after all something to be said for the old-fashioned view of the duties of a Cambridge Head when the occupant of the office is a man of learning. His gifts to the College were almost princely, including the whole cost of the site of the College Boathouse, and considerable donations to a fund for general College purposes which he himself had founded. It was characteristic of him that if after one of these donations a College meeting attempted to thank him, he would proceed with promptitude to the next business. Of late years especially, the attitude of the College towards him has been one of affectionate pride, and although many stories are current concerning him, no one of them has any trace of malice. During the last nine months in particular, by means of his most happy marriage,

the Master was being interpreted to the College afresh. It is this that gives the touch of tragedy to his painless and peaceful end.—(*The Cambridge Review*).

The first sermon of the term was preached by the Dean on Sunday, October 18th, from the text S. Luke xix 41-44. The preacher concluded his sermon with the following reference to the late Master:—"You will readily guess my reason for choosing patriotism, Christian patriotism, especially in its application to the society of which we are members, for the subject of our thoughts this morning. Two of the strongest notes in the character of our late Master, whose loss we lament to-day, were a great love of learning and a deep devotion to his College—two qualities most fitting and natural in one who was called to preside for 27 years over the home of Ascham and Cheke, of William Cecil, Whittaker, and Thomas Baker.

Charles Taylor, in his turn, has left a visible memorial of his love of learning in the books which he wrote and the noble gifts which he bestowed upon the Cambridge University Library. His College patriotism was no less real and it was typical of the man. For the outward expression of patriotism is not confined to any single form; it varies according to temperament and circumstances. But just as the silent pool is as truly a part of, as truly a glory of, the mountain stream as the leaping rapid with its many voices, so the love of country and of College that is expressed in silent acts rather than in words is as true as that which does not shun publicity.

Charles Taylor's patriotism was of the former kind. He was impatient of words, in himself and in others. But how greatly he loved this place is shown by his lavish endowments of it. This is not the time or place to reckon up the bounty for which we shall thank God and bless the Master's memory when next we read the roll of our Benefactors. It is enough to say that there was no object which he deemed likely to promote the best interests of St John's that did not find a means to realisation through his generosity. His unqualified dislike of thanks for what he did was chiefly due to his intense reserve. This, no doubt, had its disadvan-

tages. It rendered him difficult of access, and prevented him from being known to any but a few close friends; and the unfolding of his nature during the last nine happy months of his life was doubtless a revelation to many. Yet to the observant there were not lacking long ago other signs of his deep affection for St John's and its work in the world. Let me take one instance. He never missed a Harvest Thanksgiving at the Church of the Lady Margaret Mission in Walworth, but by his presence there year after year testified to his appreciation of the civilising and christianising influence of our Mission—the first of the Cambridge College Missions in South London. The last piece of work to which he set his hand in behalf of the College was in this connexion. Next year is the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Mission. Dr Taylor was most anxious that it should have a worthy commemoration, and was actually engaged in arranging for this when death took him. No better way of showing our patriotism and our affection for his memory could be imagined than to follow out loyally what we may regard as his dying wish, and thus prove that we, too, care for what he cared—the glory of God and the good name and active usefulness of this ancient and religious house of learning."

The order followed in the late Master's funeral was that for the funeral of his predecessor, Dr Bateson, but it was somewhat simplified in accordance with the change of ideas which the lapse of seven-and-twenty years has brought with it. Another difference was in the unavoidable absence of the greater part of the junior members of the College, due to the fact that the event took place at the end of the Long Vacation. All bachelors and undergraduates in residence were, however, present, and the impression of dignified ceremonial, touched with a sense of corporate sorrow, is one which will remain long with all the mourners. The following account of the funeral appeared in *The Times* :—

The funeral of the Rev Charles Taylor, D.D., Master of St John's College, Cambridge, took place there yesterday.

The first portion of the burial service was said in the College Chapel at half-past two o'clock. A procession was formed at the garden entrance

to the Master's Lodge. First came the head porter and the chapel choir, then the body with four Fellows of the College on either side as pall-bearers. Next came the chief mourners, the President of the College, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Mayor of the Borough, the Fellows and Masters of Arts of St John's, Bachelors and Undergraduates, and the College servants. The procession passed into the second court and through the screens to the chapel, the choir now singing the opening sentences to Croft and Purcell's setting. The 90th Psalm was chanted to a setting by the late Dr Garrett, and the lesson was read by Professor J. E. B. Mayor (President). By special request of Mrs Taylor, the Master's favourite anthem, "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ" (S. S. Wesley), was sung. Prayers were read by the Dean, the Rev H. F. Stewart, and were followed by the hymn, "Now the labourer's task is o'er." At the conclusion, Mr C. B. Rootham played Handel's "Dead March" in *Saul*.

Before the procession left the great gate the choir sang the *Nunc Dimittis*. The interment took place at the St Giles's Church Cemetery, Huntingdon Road, where the committal service was taken by the Rev T. G. Bonney and the Vice-Chancellor pronounced the Blessing.

The chief mourners were the widow, Mr Arthur Dillon and Captain Eric Dillon (brothers of the widow), Viscount Dillon and Sir George Dashwood (uncles of the widow), Mr J. W. Dyer (cousin of Dr Taylor), the Hon Mrs Conrad Dillon, Miss Hilda Dillon, and Mr Robert Newman. The congregation also included Lord Strathcona, Sir John Gorst, Dr Jessop, the Dean of Ely, Sir George Darwin, and Sir E. Candy.

Besides those already mentioned, there were present the following Fellows of the College:—The Rev P. H. Mason, the Rev W. A. Cox, Mr W. E. Heitland, Mr R. F. Scott, Dr G. D. Liveing, Professor J. Larmor, Professor E. C. Clark, Professor A. MacAlister, Dr J. R. Tanner, Dr H. F. Baker, Mr E. E. Sikes, the Rev C. E. Graves, Mr F. F. Blackman, Mr T. R. Glover, Mr J. H. A. Hart, Mr T. H. Havelock, Mr R. P. Gregory, the Rev J. T. Ward, Mr H. S. Foxwell, Mr J. W. H. Atkins, Mr F. Horton, and Mr E. A. Benians. There were also present the Master of Clare, the Master of Christ's, the Master of Sidney, the President of Queens', the Master of Magdalene, the Master of Downing, the Master of Selwyn, the Master of Trinity Hall (represented by Mr A. N. Fynes-Clinton), Professor Ridgeway, Professor Jackson, Professor Courtney Kenny, Professor Lewis, Professor Barnes, Professor Gwatkin, Professor Reid, Professor Hudson, Professor A. E. H. Love, of Oxford (formerly Fellow of St John's), Dr Keynes, Dr Ellis, Dr Latham, Dr Allen, Dr Hobson, Dr Postgate, Dr Alan Gray, Dr Ayles, and the Rev. F. H. Francis, rector of Hornehead (formerly at the College Mission, Walworth), and many others.

There was a cross from the widow, composed of daisies and lilies. Wreaths were sent by the President and Fellows of the College, the Bachelors and Undergraduates, and the Chapel Choir, the Master of Jesus and Mrs H. A. Morgan, Mr Rawlinson, K.C., M.P., and by members of the family, and others.

Abstract of an Address delivered by the late Master at the Royal Grammar School, Lancaster, on the occasion of the Prize Distribution, July 30th, 1890:—

Nothing is more characteristic of the spirit of the age, as manifested in this country, than the interest which is shewn everywhere in the doings of our schools of all grades. Day after day we read the record of their prize days and speech days, and we find that these bring together not only the parents and friends of the students, but also many persons interested on public grounds in their progress. We find Royal dukes and duchesses, statesmen and bishops, men distinguished for their learning, judgment and ability coming forward on these occasions and giving us the benefit of their opinions on the great question of education.

This has not always been the case. Half a century ago there was no such interest in the matter. We must look back more than three centuries for such a revival of learning as prevails in this Victorian era. There is a general demand for better education, and the demand must be satisfied if the country is to keep its place among the nations of the world. Other considerations apart, affairs of state now depend so much upon the popular voice that public opinion must be educated, in order that it may be able to judge without prejudice, and approve measures which are for the real good of the community.

The importance of education is fully recognised in this town of Lancaster, where the Mayor and members of the Corporation come year after year to take part in the prize distribution at their Royal Grammar School. It is a significant fact that this morning they actually adjourned the meeting of the Council in order to be present.

Improved education means increased expenditure. Of Lancaster I will not speak particularly, because I have no local knowledge. But it is a general remark that the old endowments of schools and colleges, liberal and adequate as they were for their time, must be augmented now, if they are to supply the wants of the age. No money is more profitably invested than that which is wisely devoted to education.

The list of honours obtained by alumni of the School

ranges over a considerable variety of subjects, and shews that everything has been done by the Headmaster and his colleagues which it was possible for them to do with the means at their disposal. In sixteen years—to speak of my own College only—the School has gained some kind of distinction at St John's, Cambridge, no less than thirty-nine times. Of its students thus distinguished some have risen very high indeed, and have become authorities in their subjects, as Professor Tucker in classics and literature, and Mr Marr in geology. I must notice also Mr A. C. Seward's distinction in botany.

But "learning" is not the whole of education. It is a vulgar error that a boy goes to school merely to learn a number of things that may be useful to him. The aim of a grammar school is not to prepare a boy for a particular trade or profession, but to train him in character and mind and physically, so that he may be able to live the highest possible life in whatever position he may be placed. It should correct whatever is amiss in him, and develop all his powers, and not simply teach him facts. Much of the time spent in learning by rote, without education properly so called, will at the best, perhaps, have been simply wasted, for what passed for knowledge may (even if it be remembered) soon be out of date: "Whether there be knowledge, it shall vanish away."

A point which I must not leave unnoticed is the importance of good games, not only for bodily training, but as contributing to the formation of character. It is remarkable how high a standard of morality is insisted upon by boys and men in athletic exercises. When in matters of life and death we say, "Let there be fair play," we take for granted that everyone expects truth and fairness in play. In small things and great, in school work and in the later battle of life, resolve and endeavour to live up to the moral standard of your play.

A word about the use of prizes. The secret of success in all kinds of work is attention, or concentration. With this a mind of moderate powers can work wonders, as a few rays brought to a focus by a burning-glass will kindle a flame. Prizes help you to fix your attention upon particular subjects, and thus to work at them the more effectually. And as to

competition, you may work for a prize without any selfish motive at all; for every one of you who does his best incites others to do the same, and the prizes in themselves are of little or no value in comparison with what both winners and losers learn in competing for them, as is expressed in these two lines, which you will do well to remember:

Everyone may win who tries,
For the struggle is the prize.



THE JOHNIAN DINNER, 1908.

THE seventh 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 25th. On this occasion members of the College who graduated in the following groups of years were invited: 1864-1868; 1882-1885; 1898-1901.

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:

*THE MASTER, 1862	Mr F. W. Goyder, 1899
*THE PRESIDENT, 1848	*Mr A. F. Hall
Dr E. Collingwood Andrews, 1884	Mr F. Hammond, 1883
Dr H. H. B. Ayles, 1885	Mr F. A. Hannam, 1901
*Dr H. F. Baker, 1887	*Mr A. Harker, 1882
*Prof W. Bateson, 1883	*Mr J. H. A. Hart, 1898
Mr E. Beaumont, 1867	Dr W. Hart, 1867
*Mr F. F. Blackman, 1891	Mr E. H. Hensley, 1884
*Mr V. C. Boddington	*Mr J. H. Hessels, 1884
*Dr T. G. Bonney, 1856	Mr E. Hill, 1866
Mr H. S. Branscombe, 1885	*Mr F. Horton, 1903
Mr E. Bray, 1867	Mr E. B. I'Anson, 1866
Mr W. H. Bray, 1866	Mr A. R. Ingram, 1899
Mr J. Brill, 1882	*Mr H. B. Jenkins, 1903
Mr T. W. Brogden, 1867	Canon H. D. Jones, 1865
*Mr T. J. I'A. Bromwich, 1895	Mr D. M. Kerly, 1884
Mr W. Browne, 1899	Dr J. Kerr, 1884
*Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, 1885	*Mr J. G. Leathem, 1894
Mr A. G. Cane, 1867	*Mr J. J. Lister, 1880
Mr J. S. Clementson, 1882	Mr A. S. Lupton, 1898
Mr S. W. Cope, 1865	*Dr J. E. Marr, 1879
Mr A. J. David, 1884	Mr R. G. Marrack, 1866
Mr C. Elsee, 1898	Mr J. B. Marsh, 1884
Mr H. J. Elsce, 1885	*Mr P. H. Mason, 1849
Mr F. H. Francis, 1884	Mr O. May, 1900
Mr E. H. Genge, 1866	Mr R. H. Meyricke, 1865
*Mr T. R. Glover, 1891	Prebendary H. W. Moss, 1864
*Mr E. Gold, 1903	Mr D. W. Mountfield, 1883

*Mr J. B. Mullinger, 1866	*Mr R. Stansfield
*Mr E. H. P. Muncey	*Mr H. F. Stewart, 1886
Canon H. Newton, 1864	Mr W. J. Stobart, 1864
*Mr F. Northorp	Mr J. B. Stopford, 1883
Mr J. W. Orr, 1900	*Dr J. R. Tanner, 1883
Mr A. Pagan, 1882	Mr F. S. Terry, 1899
Mr W. E. Paramore, 1899	Mr C. E. Thorpe, 1867
*Mr A. H. Peake, 1900	Mr F. S. Stooke Vaughan, 1867
Mr E. L. Pearson, 1868	Mr E. H. Vigers, 1900
Mr M. H. Quayle, 1864	Mr W. L. Walter, 1898
*Prof E. J. Rapson, 1884	*Mr J. T. Ward, 1876
Mr W. E. Robinson, 1900	Mr C. Warren, 1866
*Mr C. B. Rootham, 1897	Mr H. A. Williams, 1868
*Dr J. E. Sandys, 1867	*Mr P. H. Winfield, 1899
*Mr C. A. A. Scott, 1883	Mr A. Wolf, 1901
*Mr R. F. Scott, 1875	Mr R. M. Woolley, 1899
*Mr E. E. Sikes, 1889	

The Toast list was as follows: "The King," proposed by the Master; "The Guests," proposed by Dr. Bonney, responded to by Prebendary Moss.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term, 1908.

The list of 'Birthday Honours,' issued on June 26, on the occasion of the official celebration of His Majesty's birthday contained the names of two members of the College.

To be a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (K.C.B.): Henry Hardinge Samuel Cunnyngame, esq., C.B. (B.A. 1874). Sir Henry Cunnyngame has been for some years an Under Secretary at the Home Office and has served on many Commissions.

The honour of Knighthood was conferred on Professor Alfred George Greenhill, F.R.S. (B.A. 1870). Sir Alfred Greenhill was a Fellow of St John's and afterwards of Emmanuel College; he has been for some years Professor of Mathematics at the Ordnance College, Woolwich.

Sir Alfred Greenhill was the guest at a complimentary dinner at the Savile Club on July 29th; during the evening the following verses were circulated:

Ode to Greenhill's Cat.

O thou whose eyes have fed on many a page
 Strewn upon chairs and floors of Legal Attics,
 Replete with symbols scattered by the Sage
 In Calculus, Kinetics, Hydrostatics—
 Though hard thy couch may be, though scant thy rations,
 No Cat did ever see such fine equations!

Thy coat electric, when the air is dry,
 And thou upon the floor art calmly lying,
 Thy Master's hand has charged upon the sly,
 And then the laws of Science verifying,
 Sparks to thy nose from out his proffered knuckle
 Have made thee start and made thy Master chuckle!

Oft at the dawn of day he leaves his bed,
 Distracted by some property of numbers,
 And then he flings thee in upon my head
 At five o'clock, to rouse me from my slumbers.
 I've thought thee then the Cheshire Cat in "Alice"—
 But it were vain for this to bear thee malice.

While he is deep in some recondite proof,
 Relating to a Weierstrassian function,
 His meal's forgot—and thou upon the roof
 From some lean sparrow must procure thy luncheon.
 Thy calls of hunger fail to bring conviction—
 Thy μ but sets him thinking about Friction.

Thy frame has illustrated all the laws
 Known to dynamics—falls from roof to basement.
 While we have watched thee almost without pause
 Put through each strange contortion and displacement.
 For thee I plead, and hope the Club won't cavil,
 That thou wilt get a dinner from The Savile!

If x denotes our simple "A. G. G.,"
 Then $x + \Delta x$ we'll now him call;
 For, if we write "Sir A. G. G.," you see
 There's just a Fine Knight difference—that's all.

The list of honours issued on November 9th contains the following promotions:

To be a Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (K.C.B.), Dr Donald MacAlister (B.A. 1877), Fellow of the College and Principal of the University of Glasgow.

To be a Knight of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George (K.C.M.G.), Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael (B.A. 1881), bart., Governor of Victoria.

To be a Member of the Royal Victorian Order (M.V.O.) Fourth Class, Dr Percival Horton-Smith Hartley (B.A. 1889), honorary secretary of the executive committee of the King Edward VII Sanatorium.

On July 24th it was announced that the King had been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rev Canon William Moore Ede (B.A. 1872), Rector of Whitburn, Sunderland, to be Dean of Worcester. *The Times* in announcing the appointment had the following paragraph:—

"The Prime Minister has turned the vacancy of Worcester to a very practical and proper use by nominating a clergyman of considerable experience in large urban districts, and one who is well known for his interest in social questions and his zeal for the welfare of the working classes. Canon Moore Ede, who is about 59 years of age, is a son of Mr William

Ede, formerly head of H.M. Victualling-yard at Deptford. He was educated at Marlborough Grammar School and at St John's College, Cambridge, where, in 1871, he was bracketed with three others as second in the first class of the Moral Sciences Tripos. He has frequently renewed his connexion with the University as select preacher; as Hulsean lecturer (1895), and as lecturer on Pastoral Theology (1906). He was ordained deacon and priest by Dr Baring, Bishop of Durham, in 1872-3, and, after serving curacies in that diocese and in Sheffield, was nominated in 1881 by Bishop Lightfoot to the populous and industrial parish of Gateshead. Bishop Westcott made him an honorary canon in 1894, and made great use of him in the ventilation of those social questions to which the Bishop devoted his sane enthusiasm. Mr Burt, M.P., has described the "relation" between these "kindred spirits" as "beautiful—like that of father and son when at their best." It may be added that Canon Moore Ede, who is a moderate Churchman, was accustomed in earlier life to lecture for the Cambridge University Extension Movement and at the Newcastle College of Science. Wherever he has been he has used his powers as a teacher to make the truths of Christianity live in the minds of working men. For these gifts, and for his efforts as a social reformer and a member of School Boards, he will find plenty of scope in a diocese which includes Coventry and Dudley, and not a little of the Black Country. The new Dean, who has been Rector of Whitburn since 1901, married, in 1874, the widow of the Rev W. C. P. Baylee."

The Public Orator, Dr Sandys, spoke as follows in presenting the Dean of Worcester for the complete degree of Doctor of Divinity *honoris causa* on the 15 October 1908:

Collegii Divi Ioannis in Magistro, Sacrae Theologiae Doctore eruditissimo, multum nuper amissimus, qui studiorum Semiticorum, studiorum etiam Sanskriticorum in provincia, quam liberalis in Bibliothecam nostram fuerit, vobis omnibus notum esse arbitror. Hodie vero Collegii eiusdem alterum alumnum eximium dignitatis iure Doctorem creamus, virum abhinc annos prope septem et triginta in Scientiis Moralibus (ut aiunt) lauream insignem adeptum, qui Angliae in provincia septentrionali laboribus sacris per annos plurimos deinceps deditus, Dunelmensi cum episcopo proximo operariorum de ordine consiliis optimis adiuvando praeclare meritis est. Eundem, in locis plurimis per annos septem lucis Academicæ dispensatorem indefessum, postea Academiae in templo de urbium magnarum cura, de pauperum condicione, egregie contionantem audivimus. Doctoris gradu a nobis statim decoratus, tempore opportuno Decani ad cathedram iure optimo perveniet. Iuvat interim Erasmi verbis ad Decanum

quendam designatum olim scriptis Doctorem nostrum novum hodie alloqui. 'De Doctoris titulo ac Decanatus honore neque non aliis quibusdam ornamentis quae tuis virtutibus ultro delata esse audio, non tam tibi gratulor, . . . quam ipsis honoribus, qui tum demum hoc nomine digni videntur, cum inciderint in promerentem neque tamen ambientem.'

Duco ad vos virum reverendum WILLELMUM MOORE EDE, Decanum Wigornensem nominatum.

At the Installation of Lord Rayleigh as Chancellor of the University on the 17th of June last the degree of Doctor of Science (*honoris causa*) was conferred on three members of the College: The Hon. C. A. Parsons (B.A. 1877), Mr G. D. Liveing (B.A. 1850), and Mr Alfred Marshall (B.A. 1865).

The Public Orator, Dr Sandys, spoke as follows in presenting these gentlemen to the Chancellor:—

Regiae Societatis praesidis, Astronomiae fautoris maximi filius, quem hodie decoramus, etiam in ipsa pueritia machinarum novarum inventor felix fuisse dicitur. Postea Dominae Margaretæ Collegii alterius scholaribus adscriptus, horum mathematicorum in classe prima, Dominae Margaretæ in nave prima, locum insignem est adeptus. Deinde Archimedis aemulis hodiernis additus, non grammophoni tantum tubam terribilem sonitus suaviores edere docuit, sed etiam navium vi vaporis impulsarum more novo movendarum opus difficillimum exitu prospero est aggressus. Machinae genus illud novum, a Societate Regia numismatis aurei honore approbatum, etiam navibus maximis oceanum transeuntibus postea est accommodatum. Quod si Neptunum ipsum alumni nostri de meritis interrogare volueritis, sine dubio Neptunus ipse protinus respondebit:—

Experto credite quantus

Per pontum properet, quo turbine torquat undas.

Duco ad vos scientiarum amatorem omni mercedis amore maiorem, virum honorabilem, Collegii sui honoris causa socium, CAROLUM ALGERNON PARSONS.

Abhinc annos duo et sexaginta Cantabrigiam primum petivit vir intra proximum quinquennium in disciplina mathematica et in rerum naturæ studiis honores summos adeptus, qui, post itinera sua Berolinensia, scientiae chemicae inter nosmet ipsos docendae sese strenue dedicavit, et Divi Ioannis in Collegio primam scientiae illius officinam Cantabrigiensem aedificandam curavit. Postea Universitatis professor nominatus, horum studiorum officinae amplissimae

¹ Erasmus Ioanni Coletto suo (c. December 1504), *Erasmi Epistolae*, ed. P. S. Allen, i (1906), p. 404, n. 18, 'Colet did not actually become Dean until May 1505.'

publice condendae summam diligentiam, summam operum exteriorum experientiam, feliciter adhibuit. Lucis vero radiis spectri (ut aiunt) ope retexendis, et rerum naturae penetralibus examinandis, quot annorum labores dedicavit ! quot discipulis studiorum uno tenore assidue peractorum exemplar quam pulchrum praebuit ! In operibus bonis adiuvandis liberalissimus, in negotiis academicis partium liberalium defensor indefessus, per tot annos inter tantas rerum vicissitudines animum serenum, aequum, prudentem, modestum conservavit. Virum talem preconio eodem dignum esse crediderim, quo populi Americani praeses quidam magnus, professoris nostri in anno primo munus suum ingressus, populi sui a poeta eximio postea est laudatus :—

En vir benigne intentus, fortis, providus,
Sagax patiensque, laudem non culpam timens¹.

In laboribus suis ad exitum felicem perducendis per annos plurimos supersit Collegii sui socius perpetuus, scientiae chemicae professor emeritus, GEORGIUS DOWNING LIVING.

Honorum hodiernorum in serie supremus adest vir honorum mathematicorum in certamine quondam Cancellario nostro proximus renuntiatus. Postea Collegio Bristolensi praepositus et a Collegio de Balliolo socius et lector constitutus, eis tandem est adscriptus, quibus operariorum de labore deliberare auctoritate regia erat mandatum. Interim oeconomiae politicae professor inter nosmet ipsos nominatus, studiorum suorum in castris factiones complures inter sese dissidentes suo exemplo, sua auctoritate, ad concordiam adduxit. Maluit autem scriptorum veterum in fundamentis aedificare videri, quam scholae novae condendae ambitionem et gloriam adfectare. Idem litteris humanicribus olim excultus, non iam litterarum sed scientiarum per viam progressus, in scriptis suis plurimis spiritum quendam mathematicum, non nisi peritis apertum, more tam dextro insinuare adsuetus est, ut, velut artifex summus, artem suam imperitiores saltem prorsus celaverit. Artificis tanti imaginem, arte eximia depictam, amici et discipuli eius, in tot doctrinae sedibus studia eadem profitentes, posteritati tradituri sunt. Interim ipse diu inter nosmet ipsos supersit, et operum novorum ferax, et in his studiis tamquam oraculum ab orbe terrarum toto expetitur.

Seriem nostram claudit oeconomiae politicae professor noster emeritus a Collegio suo et a Francogallorum Instituto honoris causa socius nuper electus, ALFREDUS MARSHALL.

¹ (Abraham Lincoln)

'The kindly-earnest, brave, foreseeing man,
Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame.'

LOWELL'S Commemoration Ode, vi ad finem.

At the Encaenia at Oxford, held on June 24th, the degree of Doctor in Science (*honoris causa*) was conferred on Mr J. J. H. Teall (B.A. 1873), Director of H.M. Geological Survey, and formerly Fellow of the College. In presenting Mr Teall, the Sedleian Professor (Professor A. E. H. Love B.A. 1885, formerly Fellow of the College), spoke as follows :—

Descriptioni Geologicae, impensis publicis faciendae, quae saxorum solo Britannico subiectorum naturam, qua vi conflata sint, quo tempore coorta exquirat, praefectus est Jethro Justinianus Harris TEALL. Qui vir, quo melius rem tantam conficeret, non in uno tantum genere laudis excellit : neque enim solum rationes quae latissime patent animo comprehendere, sed etiam minutissima quaque et observare et repraesentare miro modo potest. His artibus usus, cum saxorum diversissimorum compages scrutaretur, omnia e montibus vi ignea liquefactis exorta esse cognovit : idem mutationes quas haec saxa patiuntur gravi pondere oppressa subtilissime enarravit. Quo ingenio, qua peritia in hoc genere usus sit declarat ille liber de Insularum Britannicarum Petrologia conscriptus, quem aureolum esse ego iure dixerim.

On the occasion of the Installation of Viscount Morley, of Blackburn, as Chancellor of the University of Manchester, on July 9th, the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Lord Courtney, of Penwith (B.A. 1855), Honorary Fellow of the College. The Vice-Chancellor of the University (Dr Alfred Hopkinson) in presenting Lord Courtney spoke as follows :—

The eastern shores of our land may yield to the force of the tides and to the beatings of the waves, but the granite rocks of Cornwall remain steadfast. Though others may have given way to the tides of popular feeling or to the waves of opposition, Lord Courtney has ever remained true to the opinions he has formed and to the causes he has advocated. Never would he have incurred your censure, my Lord, as guilty of the compromise which is illegitimate. By an independent judgment, based on sound knowledge and careful reflection, and by absolute fearlessness in advocating those causes, however unpopular, which have commended themselves to that judgment, Mr Leonard Courtney won the respect of the House of Commons, and the admiration of those who have watched his career or have read or listened to his speeches. If a rational, I will not say proportional, system of representation were adopted, we may safely predict that there would always be at least one cross bench in the House of Commons ; meanwhile "another place" may

afford a serener home for men of mind and character such as his. May such knowledge and fortitude, earnestness, and kindness as Lord Courtney has displayed ever find their due position in the public life of our country.

At the annual Fellowship election, held on November 2nd, Mr William Lawrence Balls (B.A. 1903) and Mr James Arnold Crowther (B.A. 1905) were elected Fellows of the College. Mr Balls submitted a number of papers on Heredity and Cytology, among these being: "Notes on heredity in Cotton;" "Mendelian Studies;" "The sexuality of Cotton;" "The mechanism of nuclear division," and various papers on Fungi. Mr Crowther submitted papers on: "The absorption of β rays from Uranium by matter;" "The scattering of the β rays from Uranium;" "The secondary β radiation and the passage of β rays through matter;" on Roentgen rays and on the Fatigue of metals subjected to radium rays.

On the 30th of October of the City of London School Committee, entertained a large and distinguished company at dinner in Lincoln's Inn Hall in celebration of the foundation of "The City of London Asquith Scholarship" of £100 a year tenable at Oxford or Cambridge. In the course of his speech the Prime Minister, Mr Asquith, paid the following tribute to his distinguished Headmaster, Dr E. A. Abbott (B.A. 1861), formerly Fellow of the College:—"And when I try, as I sometimes do, not to speculate upon what might have been, but to remember what was, and to analyse that debt, while I acknowledge with gratitude much that was due to the stimulating and stirring companionships of boyhood, I find its greatest factor to be the example and the teaching of our old Headmaster, Dr Abbott. A scholar of the finest type, he taught his pupils as well as any schoolmaster of his time the meaning and the just use of words, but, though bred himself in the strictest school of the old Cambridge scholarship, he was, I think, one of the first of our headmasters to show to his class how Shakespeare and Dante might be illuminated and understood by the application of the same scientific methods which had long ago been applied to the classics of Greece and Rome. I see some here to-night—Mr Rushbrooke, Dr Garnett, and Mr Hebb, and I dare say if my eyes had long enough vision I should see others—who sat in the sixth form in those days, and I am perfectly sure that there is not one of them who would not agree with me that those stimulating and vivifying lessons, in which all the acumen of scholarship and all the wealth of learning which Dr Abbott had derived from close converse with the classics, were

brought to bear with intensity, force, and illuminating power upon the study of every modern author and of every period of history. But, my old schoolfellows, behind and beyond all that there was something more. There was the force, the influence, the personality of a man cultured, disinterested, austere, but, at the same time, with a vivid interest in the affairs of mankind and in everything that concerned the boys who came under his charge, and I am perfectly certain there is not a full-grown man here who in those days—the days of the sixties and the seventies—was under Dr Abbott's tuition and guidance who will not agree with me that the most precious possession we took away with us from the City of London School, whether to Oxford or Cambridge, or to the works of business and to the avocations of life, was the sense of that strong, self-sufficing, but, at the same time, widespread, vivifying, many-sided personality to which many of us have looked back in the stress and strain of life as the best example and the best influence. There is nothing, I can honestly say to you, that gives me greater pleasure to-night in meeting this gathering of my old schoolfellows than being able to join with you in this loving and grateful tribute to the man to whose moulding influence we owe so much."

The Rev Francis Bashforth (B.A. 1843), Honorary Fellow of the College, resigned the Vicarage of Minting, Lincolnshire, during the summer; his resignation being accepted by the Bishop of Lincoln on June 30th. Mr Bashforth has held the Vicarage for more than fifty years, having been presented thereto by the College on the 17th of February, 1857. The parishioners united in a presentation to the retiring Vicar, which was made on Monday, June 8th. We take the following account of the presentation from *The Horncastle News* of June 13th:—

"It was hardly likely that such an occasion as the retirement of a beloved vicar, after over fifty years' service, should be allowed to pass unmarked by any visible token of esteem and goodwill. The rev. gentleman's quiet, steady work, his genial, kindly manner, and his warm interest in all that appertains to the welfare of those under his charge, have endeared him to every one of his parishioners, and when it became certain that his retirement was at hand a movement was set on foot by Mr and Mrs Kelk Miller and Mr and Mrs H. Walter for presenting him with a testimonial. This took the form of a handsome silver kettle in the Georgian style, and an illuminated address, which read as follows:—'We, the undersigned, on behalf of the inhabitants of Minting, respectfully beg you will accept this presentation as a small

token of our esteem and regard for the excellent manner in which you have fulfilled your office as Vicar of Minting to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants for the past 50 years, and we are sure that your and Mrs Bashforth's absence will be deeply regretted by all whose business or pleasure brought them into contact with you. Wishing you both every success and happiness in your new home, which we trust will add many years to your lives.'

"The presentation was made on the Vicarage lawn on Monday afternoon, in the presence of a good assembly of parishioners, there being also present the Rev Charles Bashforth (son of the vicar), the Rev L. Dewhurst (Gautby), and the Rev J. A. Penny (Wispington).

"Mr Miller, in making the presentation, said they were gathered together that afternoon to express their kindly feelings towards Mr and Mrs Bashforth and to show their appreciation of their work in the parish, which had extended over so many years.

"The Vicar, in the course of his speech in acknowledgment, said both himself and Mrs Bashforth were deeply obliged, and had not expected anything of the kind. He thought he would give them a little account of the parish, and of what they had done during the last 50 years. Very few of them would know the state of the case at the time he came to Minting. Long, long ago there was a Priory in the parish, and the remains could be seen at the present time, and also the fish pond. The monks seemed to have been a bad lot, and the Government dispersed them, the tithes being given to the favourites of the time. In the process of time the presentation to the Vicarage of Minting and tithes became the property of St John's College, Cambridge. Previous to his own appointment, a Fellow of St John's College held the benefice, but he did not live at Minting. The church was in a falling-down state, and there was nothing for it but to rebuild it. Fortunately it had not been tampered with, but it was in a miserable state. Mr Vyner generously gave £250 towards rebuilding, he himself gave £50, and the parish borrowed £150. The subscriptions amounted to £500, and the total cost was £816 9s. 8d. The church had, he believed, been a great benefit to the parish. What little had been done since he had been able to do himself, but the great thing was that Mr Vyner set them going. Then as to the school, they had trouble to maintain it. It was built before he came, but it needed supporting. Here, again, Mr Vyner gave £10 a year, and he (the Vicar) and another gentleman £5 each. The parish school system was continued from 1857 to 1876. The state of affairs in Minting was about as well as it could be, as the property

had reverted back to the Church, though the value of the living had decreased. At the house he himself had built a study, and paid off the debt, expending in all about £717. He felt the time had arrived when he should retire, as he had done what he could. During the time he had been vicar, there had been 78 marriages, 550 births, and 306 funerals in the parish.

"The Rev L. Dewhurst said he had been asked to say a few words. Mr Bashforth was his nearest neighbour, and one of his best friends, and he felt very much indebted both to Mr and Mrs Bashforth, and to their parishioners. It was wonderful, when they came to think of it, that they should have had one vicar for such a great number of years. He supposed everyone in the parish knew that if Mr Bashforth had turned his intellect upon any matter he would have been very distinguished indeed, and he also supposed that everyone knew that Mr Bashforth's life's work was famous not only in this country but all over the world. Yet he had been content to labour in that little village and to give his best work for the cause of the Church and the good of the people. It needed no words of his to say how faithfully and diligently he had done that work. They had shown their appreciation in their own way, and he was perfectly certain that Mr and Mrs Bashforth, and their son as well, would treasure this presentation, because they would know that it came from those who appreciated the diligent work they had done. On their behalf he hoped that Mr Bashforth would enjoy the remaining years of his life. Those years could not, in the natural course of events, be many, but they hoped leisure would add to his happiness, and that in his new home at Woodhall Spa he would enjoy life as much as it is possible for him to do. He was sure they all wished it had been possible to have made some arrangement so that Mr and Mrs Bashforth might still have remained in their midst, and that someone else might have done the work. This was put before Mr Bashforth, but he felt it necessary to give up altogether and to leave the village. They all wished both Mr and Mrs Bashforth every possible happiness."

The same paper contains the following account of Mr Bashforth's scientific work:—

"The Rev Francis Bashforth was professor of applied mathematics to the advanced class of Royal Artillery Officers, Woolwich, from 1864 to 1874. He accepted the office on the invitation of the Council of Military Education, as it then appeared to him possible to obtain a satisfactory solution of the problem of the resistance of the air to the motion of projectiles, and also that this work might be completed in two

years, supposing that reasonable assistance was afforded him in the small demands he would have to make upon the Government. The president and vice-president of the Ordinance Select Committee, however, were opposed to everything he proposed to do. They professed to know all about ballistics. They had their Navez E.B. instrument, which was at that time everything they could desire, whilst chronographs with rotating cylinders had been tried and had failed. They had made all necessary experiments, so they said, and were prepared to furnish Mr Bashforth with any amount of results from their own stores! It therefore became evident to Mr Bashforth that if anything was to be done he would have to do it himself, and he set about the construction of his new chronograph in 1864, and in June, 1865, it was ready for trial. The chronograph from first to last proved a perfectly satisfactory instrument in all the ballistic experiments in which it has been employed. The time is directly measured by means of a clock with a half-seconds pendulum. In March, 1874, Mr Bashforth's attention was called to a new Royal Warrant which indicated a small reduction of his small stipend, and he at once retired, not being prepared to allow a reduction of a single penny. Considering the success of his work, the labour it had entailed, and the advantage to the Government, a salary of three or four times as much would not have been too much. At the request of Major-General F. A. Campbell, R.A., Mr Bashforth made further experiments in 1877, and later experiments were sent down to him at Minting for reduction. In 1885 the sum of £2,000 was awarded him for his experiments by the Marquis of Hartington, who at the same time fully recognised the value of his services to the Government. The chronograph by which Mr Bashforth's ballistic experiments were made is now in the Museum at South Kensington. Mr Bashforth is the author of a number of works on the science of ballistics, and they are published by the Cambridge University Press."

The Earl of Plymouth (B.A. 1878) has accepted the presidency of a Ludlow branch of the National Service League.

The King, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, has appointed Mr E. J. Soares (B.A. 1884) to be one of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales. Mr Soares, who is M.P. for the Barnstaple Division of Devonshire, will represent the Commissioners in the House of Commons.

On the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant of the County of the City of Glasgow, His Majesty has been pleased

to appoint Sir Donald MacAlister (B.A. 1877), Fellow of the College, to be a Justice of the Peace for the County.

Dr Alfred Marshall (B.A. 1865), Honorary Fellow of the College, was in June last elected a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France in the place of the late Lord Goschen.

Mr F. H. Colson (B.A. 1881), formerly Fellow, has been appointed a Classical Lecturer of the College.

The Rev A. W. Greenup (B.A. 1889), Principal of St John's Hall, Highbury, has been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Theology in the University of London for the period 1908-1910.

Dr L. B. Radford (B.A. 1890), Rector of Holt, Norfolk, and formerly Fellow of the College, has been appointed Warden of St Paul's College, within the University of Sydney, New South Wales.

The Rev J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893), Professor of History in the University of Birmingham, has been appointed Sub-Dean of the newly-constituted Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Coventry.

Professor A. Macalister delivered the opening address to the medical faculty of King's College, London, on October 1. He took for the subject of his address "Fifty years of Medical Education."

Mr C. H. S. Brereton (B.A. 1886), Divisional Inspector to the London County Council, was, during the past summer, invited as the foreign guest for the year to attend the Annual Congress at Cleveland of the National Education Association of America, and to read a paper on "Vocational Education."

Dr R. C. Maclaurin (B.A. 1895), Professor of Physics at Columbia University, New York, has been appointed President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston. Dr Maclaurin was born in Edinburgh, his boyhood was spent in New Zealand; he obtained one of the Smith's Prizes and a Yorke (University) Prize for Law. He was a MacMahon Law Student and Fellow of the College. In 1898 he became Professor of Mathematics at Wellington College, New Zealand; soon afterwards he became a trustee of the University and organised technological education in the Colony. In 1903 he became dean of the faculty of Law in the University of New Zealand. In 1907 he became Professor of Mathematical Physics at Columbia University. As President of the Technological Institute he will have the management of one of the most completely equipped scientific laboratories in the world and the charge of some fifteen hundred students.

Mr P. Lake (B.A. 1887) has been appointed, by the General Board of Studies, to the Royal Geographical Society University Lectureship in Physical and Regional Geography.

Mr W. G. Wrangham (B.A. 1893) has been elected Sub-Treasurer of the Inner Temple in succession to the late Sir Henry Lawrence; Mr Wrangham was called to the Bar 17 November, 1896.

Mr T. F. R. MacDonnell (B.A. 1898), Assistant Government Advocate, Rangoon, has been appointed to act as Secretary to the Burma Legislative Council.

Mr A. H. Peake (B.A. 1900) has been appointed by the Professor of Mechanism Senior Demonstrator in Engineering.

Mr H. B. Jenkins (B.A. 1903) has been appointed an Examiner in the Education Office.

Mr G. H. Woollett (B.A. 1895), Science Master at Nottingham High School, has been appointed Head Master of Malden School, New Malden.

Mr G. Norwood (B.A. 1903), Fellow of the College and senior assistant lecturer in Greek at the University of Manchester, was in July last appointed Professor of Greek at the University College of South Wales, Cardiff.

At a meeting of the Governing Body of Gonville and Caius College, held on the 19th June last, Mr Z. N. Brooke (B.A. 1905) was elected into a Drosier Fellowship in that College.

In June last Ds J. A. Crowther (B.A. 1905) was appointed to a Mackinnon Studentship, for physics, by the Royal Society, for an investigation of the passage through matter of the β -rays from radio active substances.

Ds A. Y. Campbell (B.A. 1907) has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in Classics at the University of Liverpool.

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, held on July 30th, the following members of St John's were admitted members of the College:—R. D. D. D. Brownson (B.A. 1905), London Hospital; H. Chapple (B.A. 1904), Guy's Hospital; C. N. Coad (B.A. 1905), London Hospital.

And at a meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London, held on the same day, the same gentlemen had licences to practice physic granted to them.

At a meeting of the Royal College of Physicians, held on October 29, Mr O. May (B.A. 1900), M.B., was admitted a

Member of the College; and licences to practice physic were granted to:—Mr M. W. Baker (B.A. 1905), St Thomas's Hospital, and Mr R. M. Moore (B.A. 1905), London Hospital. Mr Baker and Mr Moore were on November 12 admitted members of the Royal College of Surgeons.

At the ordinary quarterly comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, held on July 30, Dr H. D. Rolleston (B.A. 1886), was appointed Examiner in Medicine for the ensuing collegiate year; Dr Rolleston was also appointed a member of the Library Committee, and Dr W. Hunter, formerly John Lucas Walker student, one of the Curators of the Museum.

Dr W. Langdon Brown (B.A. 1892), F.R.C.P., has been appointed Physician to the Royal General Dispensary.

Mr F. A. G. Jeans (B.A. 1899), M.B., B.C., has been appointed Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool.

Mr G. C. E. Simpson (B.A. 1902), M.B., B.C., has been appointed House Surgeon to the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool. On the 18th June last he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Mr P. J. G. Rose (B.A. 1901), was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple on 1 July last. Mr D. D. Nanavati was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn on November 18.

Mr H. C. Rose (B.A. 1905), LL.B., and Mr J. N. Taylor (B.A. 1905), LL.B., passed the Final Examination of the Law Society held in June last, and are thereby entitled to be admitted Solicitors.

The list of those who had obtained places in the Civil Service Competition of 1908 was issued in September last. Seven members of the College were placed in the list, the largest number for any College; the total number of Cambridge men being 29. The names of the members of St John's, with their places and dates of their degrees, are as follows:

13.	E. H. P. Jolly	(1907)
19.	A. C. Belgrave	(1906)
27.	N. J. Wadia	(1907)
28.	J. L. Sathe	(1907)
36.	P. J. Hume	(1907)
46.	J. H. Darwin	(1907)
68.	R. Meldrum	(1906)

Mr Jolly was first in Chemistry and Mr Sathe first in Geology. Mr Belgrave has received an appointment in the Post Office.

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

The Rev R. M. Woolley (B.A. 1899), Curate of St Mark's, Marylebone, has been presented to the Vicarage of Minting, in Lincolnshire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev F. Bashforth, B.D.

The Rev H. A. King (B.A. 1892), Curate of St Mary's, Primrose Hill, has been presented to the Rectory of Holt, in Norfolk, vacant by the resignation of Dr L. B. Radford.

The Rev G. Austen (B.A. 1863), Vicar of Aislaby and Rural Dean of Whitby, has been appointed Residentiary Canon of York Minster.

The Rev J. Payton (B.A. 1866), Rector of Hopton Wafers, near Cleobury Mortimer, has been appointed Prebendary of Putson Major in Hereford Cathedral.

The Rev R. B. Bayly (matriculated 1870, but did not graduate), Rector of Hampton Bishop, near Hereford, has been appointed Honorary Chaplain to the Bishop of Hereford.

The Rev E. F. Cavalier (B.A. 1875), Rector of Wramplingham, near Wymondham, Norfolk, has been appointed also Rector of Burford.

The Rev Dr G. C. Allen (B.A. 1878), Headmaster of Cranleigh School since 1892, has been appointed Vicar of Send, near Woking.

The Rev Walter Boyce (B.A. 1878), Head Master of King Edward VII Grammar School, King's Lynn, has received the honour of Membership of the Victorian Order (M.V.O.), Fourth Class.

The Rev E. C. Mackie (B.A. 1882), Rector of Stockton on the Forest, has been appointed Diocesan Inspector of Schools for the Archdeaconry of the East Riding.

The Rev A. W. Greenup (B.A. 1889), Principal of St John's Hall, Highbury, in the University of London, was in June last appointed Chaplain to the Worshipful Company of Weavers. The Weaver's Company is the most ancient of the City Companies. The Charter of Henry II, countersigned by Thomas à Becket, by which the Company was incorporated, granted to them "their Guild, to be had in London, with all the liberties and customs which they had in the time of Henry, my grandfather."

The Rev T. H. Walton (B.A. 1898), Warden of the Choir School in the Manchester Cathedral, has been appointed a Minor Canon of Winchester Cathedral.

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

June last.			
PRIESTS.			
<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	
Atkins, H. L.	(1903)	Winchester	
Fleet, W. W. S.	(1906)	Winchester	
Wilkinson, E. R.	(1904)	Liverpool	
Raven, C. O.	(1892)	St Albans	
DEACONS.			
<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Castle, G. H.	(1906)	Winchester	St Mary's, Portsea
Thomas, H. A.	(1907)	Manchester	St Thomas', Leesfield
Lamplugh, L. J.	(1907)	Ripon	Laithkirk, Middleton in Teesdale
Finch, H. C.	(1905)	Southwell	Alireton

The ordination at Winchester was on S Barnabas' day (June 11), in the other dioceses on Trinity Sunday (June 14).

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To be</i>
Buchanan, A. E.	(1893)	R. Selworthy, Taunton	R. Nymet St George, South Molton
Vigers, E. H.	(1900)	C. St James', Tunbridge Wells	R. Little Stukeley, Huntingdon
Cavalier, E. F.	(1875)	R. Wrampingham	R. Barford, Wymondham
Ransome, M. J.	(1883)	V. Mossley, Congleton	R. Pulverbatch, Shrewsbury
Seaclamore, G. E.	(1879)	C. Findeyn, Derby	R. Edlastone, Ashbourne
Carnegy, F. W.	(1892)	R. Colwall	R. Ledbury
Harvey, H. B.	(1885)	C. St Augustine's, Swindon	V. St Augustine's, Swindon
Jones, B. T. W.	(1899)	C. Bedminster, Bristol	V. Amblecote, Stourbridge
Simpson, E.	(1886)	C. Holy Trinity, Bridlington	P.C. Mallerstang, Kirkby Stephen
Woolley, R. M.	(1899)	C. St Mark's, Marylebone	V. Minting
Kruger, H. R.	(1890)	R. Jacobstowe, Devon	V. St Mary's, Devonport
Harpley, T. A.	(1884)	V. Cowick, Snaith	V. St Lawrence w., St Nicholas, York
Bone, P.	(1892)	C. St Peter's, Harrogate	V. Thurnby-cum-Stoughton, Leicester
Sharp, H. J.	(1878)	V. St Hilda, Leeds	V. St Mary, Somers Town

The list of Select Preachers before the University to the end of the Easter Term, 1909, contains the names of the following members of the College: 1908—August 2, the Rev W. Moore Ede (B.A. 1872), Honorary Canon of Durham, Dean elect of Worcester; August 9, the Rev J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893), Honorary Canon of Birmingham; October 11, the Rev A. J. Tait (B.A. 1894), Principal of Ridley Hall;

November 15, the Very Rev W. Moore Ede, Dean of Worcester; November 22, the Rev J. M. Wilson (B.A. 1859) Canon of Worcester; 1909—March 14, the Rev T. G. Bonney (B.A. 1856), Fellow of the College; June 6, the Venerable H. E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1878), Archdeacon of Middlesex.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel during the Term as follows: October 18, Mr H. F. Stewart, Dean; October 25, Mr A. J. Tait, Principal of Ridley Hall; November 15, Mr W. G. Pryke, Canon of Exeter; December 6, Professor J. E. B. Mayor, President.

The Burleigh Preachers for the College this year were: At Hatfield, the Rev C. W. Bourne (B.A. 1868), Rector of Frating, and at Stamford the Rev H. F. Stewart, our Dean.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, held on Monday October 26, the following members of the College were elected to serve on the Council of the Society for the ensuing year: Mr A. Harker (B.A. 1882), Professor Larmor (B.A. 1880), and Professor Seward (B.A. 1886).

At the Annual General Meeting of the London Mathematical Society, held on November 12, 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), Mr G. T. Bennett (B.A. 1890), and Major P. A. MacMahon, Sc.D.

The Electoral Roll of the University, for the current academical year, contains 690 names; of these 86 are members of St John's.

Mr V. A. Mundella (B.A. 1891), Head of the Physics Department at the Northern Polytechnic Institute, Holloway, was in June last appointed Principal of the Sunderland Technical College.

Mr J. R. Brown (B.A. 1899), Science Master at Bury Grammar School, Lancashire, has been appointed Headmaster of the County School and Pupil Teacher Centre, West Suffolk.

Ds T. O. Bosworth (B.A. 1906), Scholar of the College, was on the 18th of June last elected to the Harkness (University) Scholarship for 1908.

Ds A. R. Dalal (B.A. 1907) has obtained the first place in the final examination for the Indian Civil Service. He has been awarded the (University) Bhaunagar Medal and the (College) Cama Prize.

Dr J. L. Troubridge (B.A. 1908) has been appointed an Assistant Master at Manchester Grammar School.

Dr F. F. Gledstone has been re-elected to a Wordsworth (University) Divinity Studentship for the academical year ending June, 1909.

On the 25th of June last the Special Board for Law elected O. Hughes-Jones to a James William Squire Scholarship and L. Danvers Smith to a Rebecca Flower Squire Scholarship; the tenure of these, University, Scholarships to be as from 1 October, 1908.

The Rev Frederick James Lyall (B.A. 1858), who died at Bedford on the 10th of April, 1908, left with his will a memorandum to the following effect:—

The oil painting of the old chapel of St John's College, Cambridge, which hangs in the dining-room, I wish sent to the Master and Fellows of St John's College, Cambridge, to be hung in one of their Common Rooms or the Library.

Mr Lyall's sister, Miss Kate F. Lyall, has handed over the picture to the College, and it has been placed in the Library. It represents the Western interior of the old Chapel, and shews the Organ Loft. It appears to be signed "Victoria Galkett '57."

An interesting collection of note books and manuscripts formerly belonging to Dr Brook Taylor (B.A. 1709), author of "Taylor's theorem," has been presented to the College by Mr Ernest Taylor, a descendant. The collection includes letters from Abraham De Moivre and other scientific men, as well as copies in Dr Taylor's hand of his letters to them. Among the latter is a proof of "Taylor's theorem," unfortunately the manuscript at this point is a little damaged by damp.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number:—Professor A. C. Seward to be an examiner in Botany, and to be also a member of the Board of Electors to the Allen Scholarship; Mr R. F. Scott to be an Almoner of Christ's Hospital; Dr G. D. Liveing to be a Governor of the South Eastern Agricultural College, Wye; Mr J. E. Purvis to be a member of the Council of the Borough of Cambridge; Mr E. A. Benians to be a member of the Special Board for Economics and Politics; Mr K. J. P. Orton to be an examiner in Chemistry; Professor A. C. Seward to be an examiner in Elementary Biology; Mr R. P. Gregory to be an examiner in Botany; Mr R. F. Scott to be a member of the Watch Committee, and to be an elector to

the Sadlerian Professorship of Pure Mathematics; Dr Bromwich to be an examiner for the Mathematical Tripos; Professor Rapson to be an examiner for the Oriental Languages Tripos; Dr Bromwich to be an examiner for the Bell and Abbott Scholarships; Mr F. H. Colson and Mr W. H. Gunston to be examiner for the Previous Examination; Mr A. W. Flux to be an examiner for the Economic Tripos; Mr H. F. Stewart to be an examiner for the Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*The Seven against Thebes of Aeschylus*, by T. G. Tucker (University Press); *Cambridge Tracts in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics*; No. 8. *The elementary theory of the symmetrical optical instrument*, by J. G. Leathem, Fellow and Lecturer of the College, and University Lecturer in Mathematics (University Press); *Examples in Elementary Mechanics. Practical, Graphical, and Theoretical*, by W. J. Dobbs (Methuens); *Plautus. Acling edition of the Mostellaria; with a translation into English verse*. Edited by G. Norwood, M.A. (Manchester University Press); *The House of Commons; its place in national history*, by J. Howard B. Masterman (Murray); *A history of the Holy Eucharist in Great Britain*, by the late T. E. Bridgett, C.S.S.R. (Burns and Oates); *An elementary manual of radiotelegraphy and radiotelephony for students and operators*, by J. A. Fleming, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Pender Professor of Electrical Engineering in the University of London (Longmans); *A History of Classical Scholarship*. By John Edwin Sandys, Litt.D., Fellow of St John's College, and Public Orator in the University of Cambridge: Vol. ii. From the Revival of Learning to the end of the eighteenth century (in Italy, France, England, and the Netherlands). Vol. iii. The eighteenth century in Germany, and the nineteenth century in Europe and the United States of America (University Press); *Henry Beaufort. Bishop, Chancellor, Cardinal*. By Lewis Bostock Radford, D.D., late Fellow of St John's College, Rector of Holt, Norfolk, and Warden-Elect of St Paul's College, Sydney (Pitman).

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, June 1908.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

Old Regulations.

Wranglers.	Senior Optimes.	Junior Optimes.
5 Barnes, G. G. (br.)	33 Jones, R. M. (br.)	57 McCowan, H. V.
8 Dunkley, H. F.	43 Rau, B. S.	70 Ross, I. E. C.
24 Lees, S. (br.)	53 Leonard, P. J. (br.)	73 James, F. A.
		81 Dawson, A. M.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

New Regulations.

Class 1.

Chasteney, H. E.
Spargo, F. W.
Tait, H. N.

Class 3.

Whiddington, R.

MORAL SCIENCE TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 2.

Division 1.

Ds Hume, P. J.

Division 2.

Hurst, R. F.

ECONOMICS TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 2.

Division 1.

Ds Twinn, F. C. G

ECONOMICS TRIPOS, Part II.

Class 2.

Division 1.

Richards, R.

Ds Ward, D. W

CLASSICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 1.

Division 2.

Rose, H. A.

Class 2.

Division 1.

Corney, L. G.
Dodd, R. P.
Kraus, M.

Division 2.

Scougal, K. H.

Division 3.

Brice-Smith, R.
Iremonger, E. V.

Class 3.

Division 2.

Muncey, E. H. P.

Division 3.

Hicks, F. W.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

Second Class.

Ds Campbell, A. Y.

NATURAL SCIENCE TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 1.

Green, N.
Lister, T.
Marrack, J. R.
Shepherd, W. L.
Shore, T. H. G.
Wilmott, A. J.

Class 2.

Bell, T. O.
Campbell, C. G. H.
Gonehalli, V. H.
Lillie, D. G.
Sheppard, W. G.

Class 3.

Allen, G. A.
Dollman, J. G.
Paterson, M. W.

NATURAL SCIENCE TRIPOS, Part II.

Class 1.

Whiddington, R. (Physics)

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 3.

Hughes, J. E.
Stuart, H. E.
Swift, J. M.
Wooler, C. U.

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

Class 1.

Ds Cripps, R. S.

The Hebrew Prize was awarded to Ds Cripps.

LAW TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 2.

Arias, H.
Levy, L. C.
Jeffreys, R. S.

LAW TRIPOS, Part II.

Class 1.

Swords, W. F. (Senior).

Class 2.

Wood, T. E.

Class 3.

Ds Stewart, D. M.
Willett, E. W.
Veevers, W.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 1.

Cheshire, F. M.
Fraser, D. S.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

Class 1.

Previté-Orton, C. W.

Class 3.

Anderson, L. R. D.
Jackson, J. E. N.
Thorne Waite, A.

MEDIEVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

Class 2.

Montgomerie, W. S.

MECHANICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS.

New Regulations.

Class 2.

Torry, A. J. D.

Class 3.

Cruikshank, G. M.

COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, June 1908.

PRIZEMEN.

MATHEMATICS.

Third Year.
Tripos Part I.

Barnes
Dunkley

First Class.

(March 1908)
Rau, B. S.
Jones, R. M.

Second Year.
First Class.

Mordell
Weightman
Dalvi
Clough

Thompson, A. R.

First Year.
Tripos Part I.

Chastaney
Spargo
Tait

CLASSICS.

Second Year.

First Class.

Third Year.
Tripos Part I.
Rose, H. A.

Morton, F. D.
Russell-Smith
Tillard
Barrett
Ireland
Hughes, A.

First Year.

First Class.

Parker
Green, S. M.
Dale
Dutton
Hellings
Fisher
Halsey
Patterson, R. F.

THEOLOGY.

Tripos Part II.
Ds Cripps

Second Year.
First Class.
Ds Gledstone

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Third Year.

Tripos Part II.
Whiddington

Tripos Part I.
Marrack

Second Year.

Tripos Part I.

Green, N.
Lister, T.
Shepherd, W. L.
Shore, T. H. G.
Smith, O. C.
Wilmott, A. J.

First Year.

First Class.

Laidlaw
Morris
Naunton
Stansfeld
Stocks

HISTORY.

Third Year.

Tripos Part II.
Previté-Orton

Second Year.

Tripos Part I.
Cheshire
Fraser

First Year.
Marchand

LAW.

Third Year.

Tripos Part II.
Swords

First Year.

First Class.
Hughes-Jones
Smith, L. D.

MEDIEVAL AND MODERN

LANGUAGES.

First Year.
Waterhouse
Whitlock

ELECTED TO FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>m</i> Dalvi	<i>c</i> Tillard
<i>m</i> Thompson, A. R.	<i>ns</i> Shepherd W. L.
<i>c</i> Barrett	<i>ns</i> Shore, T. H. G.
<i>c</i> Hughes, A.	<i>ns</i> Smith, O. C.
<i>c</i> Ireland	<i>h</i> Cheshire
<i>c</i> Morton, F. D.	

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS CONTINUED.

<i>m</i> Barnes	<i>c</i> Russell-Smith
<i>m</i> Chastaney	<i>ns</i> Allott
<i>m</i> Clough	<i>ns</i> Green, N.
<i>m</i> Dunkley	<i>ns</i> Lister, T.
<i>m</i> Jones, R. M.	<i>ns</i> Marrack
<i>m</i> Lees	<i>ns</i> Morris
<i>m</i> Leonard	<i>ns</i> Parnell
<i>m</i> Mordell	<i>ns</i> Stocks
<i>m</i> Spargo	<i>ns</i> Whiddington
<i>m</i> Tait	<i>ns</i> Wilmott, A. J.
<i>m</i> Weightman	<i>h</i> Fraser, D. S.
<i>c</i> Doold	<i>h</i> Marchand
<i>c</i> Fisher	<i>h</i> Previté-Orton
<i>c</i> Hellings	<i>l</i> Swords
<i>c</i> Kraus	<i>ll</i> Ds Cripps
<i>c</i> Parker	<i>th</i> Ds Gledstone
<i>c</i> Rose, H. A.	

ELECTED TO EXHIBITIONS.

<i>ns</i>	Stansfeld	<i>l</i>	Smith, L. D.
<i>h</i>	Constable	<i>m, ml</i>	Whitlock
<i>l</i>	Hughes-Jones		

c classics; *m* mathematics; *h* history; *th* theology; *l* law; *ns* natural science; *m, ml* medieval and modern languages.

The Exhibitions of Dale and Dutton for Classics and Naunton for Natural Science were also increased.

MASON PRIZE. (for Hebrew)	HEBREW PRIZE. Ds Gledstone	ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE. Lees
Not awarded		

HUGHES' PRIZES. Third Year.	READING PRIZES.	HOCKIN PRIZE. (for Physics)
Barnes } <i>aeg.</i>	(1) Russell-Smith	Whiddington
Whiddington } <i>aeg.</i>	(2) Guest-Williams, W. K.	
Previté-Orton } <i>aeg.</i>		
Swords		

WRIGHT'S PRIZES. Second Year.	First Year.	NEWCOMER PRIZE (for Moral Philosophy).
Cheshire	Hughes-Jones	Not awarded
Lees	Marchand	
Lister, T.	Mordell	
Tillard	Morris	HUTCHINSON RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP.
	Parker	Whiddington
	Waterhouse	

NADEN DIVINITY STUDENTSHIPS.	HUGHES EXHIBITION (for Ecclesiastical History).
Ds Cripp	Not awarded
Dodd	

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.		
Third Year.	Second Year.	First Year.
No candidate	Previté-Orton	Constable
	<i>Proxime accessit</i>	<i>Proxime accessit</i>
	Dodd	Cheshire

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, December 1907.

Foundation Scholarships of £80 :

(for Mathematics)	Wren, T. L. (Latymer Upper School, Hammersmith)
(for Mathematics)	Carter, W. H. (Liverpool College).
(for Classics)	Rogerson, W. J. L. (St John's School, Leatherhead)
(for Natural Science)	Price, N. J. (King Edward's School, Birmingham)

Foundation Scholarship of £60 :

(for Classics)	Braunholtz, H. J. (Oundle School)
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Foundation Scholarship of £40 :

(for Mathematics)	Street, R. O. (Bournemouth School)
(for Natural Science)	Long, A. P. (Perse School)
(for Modern Language)	Wells, W. D. (Lycée Malherbe, Caen)
(for Hebrew)	Denham, J. P. (Merchant Taylors' School, London)

Minor Scholarships of £60 :

(for Mathematics)	Davis, H. J. (King's School, Chester)
(for Classics)	Ottley, W. H. T. (Malvern College)
(for Natural Science)	Conder, J. M. (Windermere Grammar Sch.)
(for History)	Jackson, G. E. (Denstone College)

Exhibitions of £30 :

(for Mathematics)	Gillson, A. H. S. (Cambridge & County Sch.)
(for Mathematics)	Carpenter, C. G. (City of London School)
(for Mathematics)	Williams, P. M. W. (City of London Sch.)
(for Classics)	Todd, H. W. (City of London School)
(for Classics)	Moody, B. (Marlborough College)
(for Classics)	Thompson, C. B. (Shrewsbury School)
(for Natural Science)	Wilmore, A. N. (Manchester Grammar Sch.)
(for Natural Science)	Knox, R. U. E. (Dulwich College)
(for Natural Science)	Shore, L. R. (Dulwich College)
(for Modern Languages)	Fryers, J. L. (Merchant Taylors' School, London)

CLOSE AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS, June 1908.

Open Exhibitions of £30 :

(for Mathematics)	Watson, T. W. (King Edward VI. School, Stourbridge)
(for Classics)	Dodd, W. P. (University College, Aberystwyth)
(for Classics)	Oakley, F. C. (Felsted School)
(for Natural Science)	Goode, R. H. (Private Tuition)
(for Natural Science)	Nicklin, G. N. (Birkbeck College)
(for Natural Science)	Pittom, W. W. P. (Northampton & County School)

Dowman Sizarships :

Cullen, A. P. (Bishop's Stortford College)
Lloyd, M. T. (Aldenhall School)
Winder, R. McD. (Cranleigh School)

School Exhibitions :

(Baker)	Guest-Williams, W. K. (Durham School)
(Dowman)	Hutton, R. J. (Pocklington School)
(Lupton & Hebblethwaite)	Aubry, C. P. (Sedburgh School)
(Robins)	Cotton, R. H. A. (Sutton Valence School)
(Hereford)	Streeten, B. R. (Hereford Cathedral School)
(Somerset)	Watkins, A. (Hereford Cathedral School)
(Somerset)	Woodall, F. E. (Manchester Grammar Sch.)

JOHNIANA.

The following is taken from *Notes and Queries* for March 14, 1908. Francis North, of Catlidge (*i.e.* Kirtling), Cambridgeshire, son of Dudley North, K. B.; School, Bury St Edmunds; was admitted a fellow commoner of the College 8 June 1653, aged 15.

DR JESSOPP, the learned authority on the subject, in his life of Roger for the 'D.N.B.', wrote of Roger North's 'Life' of his brother the Lord Keeper:—

"There is a certain charm about it which few readers can resist, and the Lives of the Norths must always remain an English classic and a prime authority for the period with which it deals. The Life of Lord Keeper North was first issued under Montagu North's editorship in 1742."

The fact is that Roger North's 'Life' of the Lord Keeper has never been issued. I have before me Roger North's original manuscript for the whole work. It is that used by the son Montagu, as the omission from the printed work of many long passages marked with a pen for omission proves. Taking what Montagu has retained, I can best say that Roger North left a body fed and clothed, and his son Montagu produced a skeleton with scant remains of flesh. Montagu sometimes started off in the same words, but quickly modified it all to his own narration of leading facts. Working with this manuscript as his basis, he must have prepared an entirely fresh copy for his printer.

Roger North's original manuscript is in ten volumes. The first opens with a very long preface, which is, of course, still unknown: then comes an "Advertisement," and in this he explains his method, and says that the work is complete in ten volumes. Turning to the actual volumes, I find he dates v., vi., and vii. in 1708, which is four years before Montagu was born. There are included, and always specified, many pages of the Lord Keeper's own speeches.

A curious little incident is that vol. ix. bears the fine dated (1702) armorial bookplate of one of the well-known Poley family of Suffolk. Just below it Roger North has written explaining that shortly after his lordship's death this volume was lent, and that somehow this plate was put into it; but he adds with evident satisfaction that Poley's executors honourably sent him back the volume.

Here is an extract from Dr Jessopp's edition, in the Bohn series, of Roger North's 'Life':—

"From this school he was transferred to St John's college, in Cambridge, where he was admitted fellow-commoner under one Mr Frost, the 8th day of June, 1653. And there he improved at the same rate, and being a fellow-commoner was acceptable to the very best of the society as well for his company, which was more than ordinary agreeable and facetious, as for his forwardness in all ingenious studies and the sciences called liberal. Here he learnt what was to be had of University philosophy old and new: applied to mathematics and made great advances in them, capable of the utmost course therein if other affairs of his life inconsistent with such applications had not forbid that. But he was ever a judge of new propositions after the synthetic way (for the analytic was not then much professed), and if they failed could show where; and here he began his use of music, learning to play on the bass-viol, and had the opportunity of practice so much in his grandfather's and father's families, where the entertainment of music in full concert was solemn and frequent, that he outdid all his teachers and became one of the neatest violists of his time. He was much encouraged and assisted in all ingenious studies by the conversation of one Mr Matthews, of Sidney college, who was his elder brother's tutor and very eminent for a master (literally) of all arts and sciences, and was entrusted with the education of divers noblemen as their tutor; and a famous man he had been indeed if his heart could have been showed without a microscope."

Roger North's original MS. of this portion of the 'Life' runs as follows:—

"From this school, he was translated to St Johns Colledg in Cambridg, and admitted a fellow Commoner; and being of a stature less than was usual, he was called the little fellow commoner: the best of the society of fellows in the Colledg were fond of him, and exceedingly affected his company, which was more than ordinary agreeable, and facetious. He was a notable thorn in the sides of fools and humorists, (In all Societys there will be some such) for he with his little eyes observed every ones behaviour, and used to gather, and marke for his owne all the vain, and Redeculous actions of such as fell obnoxious to him, and then made the fellows merry with his facetious way of Relating them, and they for their diversion Encouraged him and he never failed to seise upon every foolish behaviour, and described it, not satirically, but veritably, as If the thing it self had bin there seen or Heard; as for Instance of one Brodgate a vain presbyterian Enthusiast and fellow of the Colledg; his lodship noted that when looking out of his windoe (where he spent most of his time) he saw strangers in ye Court, he made his clock strike, that they might observe he had a clock in his chamber; And if many Scollars were in the Court, he went downe on purpose to make them capp him. And he used to put broad pieces in his books upon his table, that the officious openers of them, might see, and envye his Riches; with much more of that kind.

"His lordship was a Dr at a sort of minor witt called Quibbling, which then, & perhaps no less since prevailed much among the juniors: the Colledg Barber, by long provocation and exercise, was become a tollerable punster, and once barbing this little gentleman, he was much piqued at an affront put upon his bason, for the little fellow commoner sayd it was a base-one; the Barber looked him in ye face and Sayd he, is not your name North; yes, and what then: I thought so, sayd ye barber, for the wise men came out of the East. But, setting aside these trifles, his lordship applyed himself seriously to his Study, and acquired a competent knowledge of university philosophy, old and new; And made great Advances in the mathematiques, and being well capable had in due time fulfilled an utmost cours therein, but to that his affaires of more Importance sayd, Nay. But yet he was always a good judg of New propositions, In the Synthetick way, (the Analitick was not so much in use in his time as since) and if they failed, shew where. And at the university he commenced his applications to musick, and what with practice there, and at his parents houses, he became a most expert violist, and at length a composer of conserts. And An Auther in print, treating the pholosopick part and shewing the very anatomy of Harmony, of which more in ye Chapter of his Ingenuity: And in matters of naturall and experimentall philosopie, he was most assisted by ye favour of ye ingenious Mr Mathews of Sidney Colledg, who had bin tutor to his eldest brother, and was truely a master of the Sciences, and had bin a great man indeed, if his heart could have bin shewed without a microscope."

Readers will at once realize the many interesting touches which have been omitted in the printed version.

Edward Almack, F.S.A.,

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—L. H. K. Bushe Fox, Esq. Treasurer—J. Fraser. 1st Boat Captain—C. J. W. Henslow. 2nd Boat Captain—C. L. Holthouse. Hon. Sec.—H. F. Russell Smith. Junior Treas.—J. M. Short. 1st Lent Captain—C. A. Allen. 2nd Lent Captain—K. S. Thomson. 3rd Lent Captain—H. L. Penfold. Additional Captain—P. A. Irving.

It was expected that L. R. D. Anderson would be up for another year and fill the post of 2nd boat captain, but

unfortunately he had to be about his business and forsake the Boat Club, which would have benefited much from his energy and experience. Oh, business, what things are done in thy name! His resignation necessitated a few changes among the officers, which were acknowledged at a general meeting of the Club held early in the term.

Bateman Pairs.

At the end of the summer term, after the publication of the last number of *The Eagle*, the annual event of the Bateman Pairs was held. This created more interest than sometimes, and produced some good racing. The two crews left in the finals had been out several times before the race, and each planned a secret trial to Clayhithe. But it was unfortunate, although inevitable, that they should choose the same day. This "unsporting" practice of tearing oneself away from the snares and cousins of May Week in order to sit a pair is highly to be commended from the rowing point of view; for it should be remembered that a light pair is a different thing from a scratch four.

The racing took place on Wednesday, June 17th, the day after the College Ball. There were four entries.

First Heat.	Front Station.	P. A. Irving H. A. L. Laidlaw
	Back Station.	H. L. Penfold J. M. Short

The front pair were well together after their journey to Clayhithe, and won with some ease.

Second Heat.	Front Station.	L. R. D. Anderson C. L. Holthouse
	Back Station.	C. J. W. Henslow H. F. Russell Smith

The bow of the latter pair was late, and caused some amusement by rowing in plain clothes, which he recklessly cut into suitable shapes for the occasion. When he took his place in the boat, however, he kept far better time than the stroke, and rowed with such vigour that he pulled the boat into the bank thrice, and the other crew won.

Final Heat.	Front Station.	P. A. Irving H. A. L. Laidlaw
	Back Station.	L. R. D. Anderson C. L. Holthouse

This was a good race. Laidlaw and Irving rowed hard all the way over, and secured a narrow victory, which they thoroughly deserved.

LONG VACATION.

On July 16th the usual expedition was made by members of the Club to Bedford Regatta.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining a coxed light four we did not enter a crew for the Bedford Grand Challenge. Such boats are not obtainable in Cambridge, and the boat we had borrowed the previous year was not altogether satisfactory, so it was decided to devote our efforts to the two junior races.

The two fours which we entered were as follows:—

L. R. D. Anderson (<i>bow</i>)	S. E. Sewell (<i>bow</i>)
2 H. L. Penfold	2 P. E. Evans
3 C. L. Holthouse	3 D. E. Cruickshank
J. M. Short (<i>stroke</i>)	L. A. Allen (<i>stroke</i>)
N. Worrall (<i>cox</i>)	T. N. Morris (<i>cox</i>)

Both crews were handicapped by having only a week for practice, but this difficulty was partly overcome by the great keenness shown by all concerned. Even morning outings were indulged in, in spite of the stress of work which the long vacation always brings. We are sure that many valuable lessons in watermanship were learnt by having to share the river with the weed cutter, which had chosen that inopportune time to make its appearance.

On the day of the Regatta the first four was drawn, with outside station, against a four from the Nottingham R.C. The latter went off at a terrific stroke, putting in two strokes before our crew had finished one, but they could not keep this up, and we had the race in hand by the bridge and won comfortably.

The next heat was against Evesham R.C., the eventual winners. In this race we had the inside station, but were unable to keep up with a heavier and more harmonious crew. About half way they took our water, but had to give way again since our men did not give up, as we afterwards learnt they had been expected to do.

In the Maiden Fours our second boat had outside station against Kensington R.C. They showed much better form in the race than they had in practice, but were unable to hold their own against a crew who had been in training for a much longer time, and were eventually beaten by half a length.

Our efforts were not crowned (or cupped) with the success which they deserved. We should like to see some regulation concerning the weight of coxswains introduced at this Regatta. College crews from Cambridge always have to carry coxswains weighing three or four stone more than their opponents, being thereby considerably handicapped.

Coxswainless Fours.

On October 1st practice for the light four began. The order of rowing for the first week was Short (stroke), Holthouse, Irving, G. A. Allen, with Henslow as mentor. When Fraser took on the coaching Henslow stroked the boat, and the evils of competition were seen in the bows, where two places had to be filled from four candidates. There was no obvious or inevitable combination. When the order was finally settled with Henslow (stroke), Holthouse, Irving, G. A. Allen, it was too late to get really well together by the races, which took place a week earlier than usual, and we were forced to scratch. This was unfortunate, as the crew was by no means without promise, and a new ship had just been bought by the Club to carry them. But it was decided that the best course was being taken. The event was won by a good Jesus crew, which beat Trinity Hall in the final.

Pearson Wright Sculls.

The Pearson Wright Sculls were rowed off as usual a week before the Colquhouns. There were three entries, all of whom had been seen out in funnies several times in spite of the call that tubbing made upon their time.

G. A. Allen drew the first station, J. M. Short the second, and H. L. Penfold the third. Allen started faster than the other two, and maintained his lead. Sculling all the way over strongly, and at a faster stroke, he won somewhat easily, Short and Penfold finishing about level.

Colquhoun Sculls.

The Colquhouns were rowed on November 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and were won by Eric Fairbairn, of Jesus, who beat H. E. Swanston, also of Jesus, in the fast time of 7 min. 58 sec. There were nine entries. Unfortunately we had no representatives except in the capacity of signallers and gunners.

College Trial Eights.

With an abnormal entry of freshmen this year the hopes of the Boat Club were high. It was obvious that the realisation of our great opportunity next term depended to a large extent upon the quality of the freshmen, and no pains were spared with a view to making this year a good rowing year. But why are they all so "petite?" There seems to be some fate which brings one generation of nine stoners upon another to the Club. And even when we get a fairly heavy man, he must needs be so fleet of foot that he is needed elsewhere. At any rate the weight of the freshmen is not

below our average, and what they lack in that respect, they make up for in enthusiasm. Our heartiest thanks are due (i) to the weather for its unparalleled tranquillity during the term; (ii) to M. Henderson for coaching one of our senior boats once again. We congratulate him on his well-deserved victory. If ever he goes down.....but hush!

Originally it was hoped to have three senior boats and three juniors, exclusive of that excellent institution the Rugger boat; but it was soon seen that by dropping one boat altogether the form of all the other five boats would be considerably improved. Consequently this was done, and Henderson, Holthouse, Short, Penfold, and Russell Smith undertook the coaching. The races were rowed on November 27th, with Mr Bushe-Fox umpire. The crews were well up to the average, and the racing, particularly in the first division, proved most exciting. Henderson's boat won by about half a length. The greater liveliness of his crew told over the first half of the course, and they stuck to the lead they had obtained right to the finish; and though Holthouse's crew rowed pluckily, they could make no impression on their rivals, nor make up that fatal half-length. The time was good considering the head wind. The Rugger boat also rowed in this division, luckily in the back station. It suffered by being too good for the juniors, and yet not good enough for the seniors; really requiring a division all by itself in between the two. Short's boat won the juniors by about a length. They took a big lead to begin with, and rowed well though rather short; consequently Russell Smith's boat came up on them all the way home, and might have beaten them with rather smarter work at the beginning of the course. Penfold's crew rowed too fast a stroke.

The names and weights of the winning crews are as follows:—

Winning Senior Crew.		Winning Junior Crew.	
	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
R. F. Donne (<i>bow</i>)	10 0	F. C. Oakley (<i>bow</i>)	9 5
2 G. W. Spencer	9 11	2 G. A. M. Griffiths	9 7
3 C. G. Carpenter		3 G. E. A. C. Monck Mason.....	10 8½
4 A. Watkins	11 6	4 W. P. Dodd.....	10 9½
5 H. R. Ragg		5 C. C. Gale	11 5
6 J. C. Irving	11 0	6 T. Clough.....	11 11
7 G. A. Allen	10 13	7 S. G. Askey	11 0½
B. R. Streeten (<i>stroke</i>).....	10 7	G. I. C. Marchand, <i>stroke</i> .	
R. W. Hyde (<i>cox</i>).....		C. R. Skinner, <i>cox</i>	8 4
Coach—M. Henderson		Coach—J. M. Short	

On the evening of the races there was a dessert in Lecture Room VI., when Mr Bushe-Fox presented the Cups to the winning crews.

The Trial Eights.

Five members of the Club have been seen in the trials this term, of whom four were rejected.

The race was rowed on December 5th. Two Lady Margaret boats, one of them stroked by Mr Bushe-Fox, paddled to Ely to watch it. The weather was perfect for the outing; the lunch at the "Cutter" was better; and perhaps the form shown in the boats was best of all. Unfortunately, Henslow's boat lost, but, as he filled what is acknowledged to be the hardest place to row in—"6" in the losing boat—extraordinarily well, we shall hope next term to hear it said to him, "Friend, go up higher."

RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—F. W. Hicks. Hon. Sec.—A. J. Bentley.

Unfortunately the record of the Rugby XV. does not offer much scope for a display of eloquence. We began the season rather badly, but improved as the term went on. The team did not as a whole really get together until very near the end of the term. Only seven colours returned this term, and of these one was unable to play, while the L.M.B.C. claimed two others. Consequently several new men had to be tried, and we took some time to settle down.

Lack of dash and sprint in our side was to a great extent responsible for ill-success.

Colours were presented to A. T. Edwards, L. D. Smith, T. Lister, and W. H. Carter.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

With nine of last year's XI. up again we anticipated a successful season, which has been in part realised. With the inclusion of three Freshmen the team started the season well by defeating Jesus 9—1. This power of scoring goals did not show itself in the first four League matches, in which we were opposed by four strong sides, and suffered defeat. Now, however, when the season is far advanced, the team seems to be settling down to their real form, with the result that three out of the last five League matches have been won.

The forwards are distinctly good when they are all on the top of their form. In the last League match, against Trinity Rest, when they scored six goals, they showed a rare amount of promise for next term. The defence is quite good, and the weight which was lacking last year has given added stability to the halves and backs.

The Second XI. have pursued a most triumphant course, seventeen matches have been played and only four lost.

Their goal average is a thing to wonder at! May they have no difficulty in "getting on." The Third XI. has made a most successful appearance.

We take this opportunity of congratulating the Captain, J. A. Fewings, and H. Whewell on playing in the Seniors' Match, also C. B. Thompson and H. Chell in the Freshmen's Match.

Colours have been given to C. B. Thompson and G. D. Read.

The following matches have been played :

OPPONENTS.	RESULT.	FOR.	AGST.
*Jesus	won	9	1
Caius	lost	1	6
King's	won	4	3
*Queens'	lost	1	5
Trinity Rest.....	won	3	1
*Clare	lost	0	3
Jesus	drawn	2	2
West Wrattling	lost	2	3
Emmanuel	won	2	1
Emeriti	drawn	6	6
King's	lost	2	3
Sidney Sussex.....	won	2	1
*Jesus	won	5	3
*Trinity Rest	lost	1	5
Queens'	won	3	1
Jesus	won	9	3
*Trinity Rest	won	6	2

* Denotes League Match.

AMALGAMATED ATHLETIC CLUBS.

Balance Sheet, 1907-8.

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance from 1906-7.....	99	14 1	Grants to :		
Subscriptions :			L.M.B.C.	416	0 0
Arrears from 1906-7...	26	5 0	Cricket & Football Cl.	182	0 0
For 1907-8	753	2 6	Athletic Clubs	34	2 6
			Lawn Tennis Club....	51	14 6
			Fives Club	15	16 0
			Lacrosse Club.....	1	3 4
			Hockey Club	28	8 0
			Collectors' Fees.....	9	19 4
			Paper, Printing, and		
			Postage.....	1	7 6
			Bank Charges.....	0	0 1
			Balance	138	10 4
	£879	1 7		£879	1 7

R. P. GREGORY, *Hon. Treasurer.*

Audited and found correct, } E. A. BENIANS.
November 9th, 1908.

THE LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

The Long Vacation Cricket XI. may congratulate themselves on a record number of fixtures, and a very satisfactory number of wins. The batting and the bowling of the team has been consistently good. Interesting matches were played against the dons of the College and the Walworth Mission.

The averages are as follows:—

Batsman.	No. of Inns.	Times not out.	Highest score.	Total runs.	Aver.
F. D. Morton.....	14	2	51*	283	23.5
F. M. Cheshire.....	10	2	38	168	21.00
J. R. Stoddart.....	12	3	43	183	20.3
F. M. Mosely.....	13	2	47	199	18.09
E. J. Y. Brash.....	15	0	85	268	17.8
R. P. Dodd.....	7	2	30	88	17.6
F. Northrop.....	14	3	29	162	14.7
L. C. Levy.....	15	4	36	101	9.1
K. H. Scougal.....	13	0	32	115	8.8
H. C. H. Lane.....	14	0	25	122	8.7
R. S. Jeffries.....	11	1	32	86	8.6

* Signifies not out.

Also batted. W. H. Harding 2—1—6, H. F. Dunkley 1—0—7, H. L. Laidlaw 1—0—0, V. C. Boddington 3—0—2, G. L. Gorrings 1—0—4, V. W. J. Hobbs 1—0—0, P. N. F. Young 1—0—6, A. F. Thompson 1—0—0, H. L. Penfold 1—0—6.

BOWLING.

Bowler.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Aver.
F. M. Cheshire.....	123	18	429	35	12.2
R. S. Jeffries.....	151	21	666	44	15.1
K. H. Scougal.....	27	1	125	5	25.0
J. R. Stoddart.....	39	2	195	7	27.8
F. D. Morton.....	111	16	150	11	40.9

Also bowled. E. J. Y. Brash 8—26—1, W. H. Harding 5—24—0, A. L. Gorrings 19—69—4, V. W. J. Hobbs 5—36—1, H. C. H. Lane 6—15—2, L. C. Levy 2—13—0, F. M. Mosely 3—11—0, R. P. Dodd 2—17—0.

CRICKET FIELD LEVELLING FUND.

The work of levelling the cricket field was completed in the early summer, and during the past term the two football grounds have been in use. The total cost of the improvement has been £138 9s. 0d., towards which £122 8s. 5d. has been contributed. A balance of £16 0s. 7d. thus remains to be raised. Almost the whole of the £122 8s. 5d. has been contributed by resident members of the College. Two or three Old Johnnians, however, voluntarily sent subscriptions, and the Treasurer therefore ventures to intimate to other Old

Johnnians who retain an affectionate memory of the scene of their former activities, that assistance in meeting the deficit which remains would not be refused. At the same time he begs to acknowledge the following subscriptions received since the beginning of June.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Amount previously acknowledged.....	109	13	5	G. W. Spencer.....	5	0	
C. G. Sharp.....	10	6		H. N. Tait.....	5	0	
R. F. Hurst.....	5	0		W. S. Soden.....	5	0	
R. M. Jones.....	5	0		C. W. Radcliffe.....	5	0	
J. E. Jackson.....	2	6		S. L. Thompson.....	10	0	
J. K. Deane.....	5	0		H. R. Hassé.....	10	6	
R. T. Vine.....	5	0		P. J. Hume.....	5	0	
W. G. Stokes.....	1	0	0	H. F. Dunkley.....	10	6	
H. E. Chasteney.....	10	0		J. E. Hughes.....	5	0	
W. E. Doggart.....	5	0		G. C. Lim.....	5	0	
K. H. Scougal.....	10	0		E. V. Ironmonger.....	2	6	
H. E. Stewart.....	5	0		A. W. Mc Cowan.....	1	1	6
N. S. Subbarao.....	5	0		Mr. H. F. Baker.....	1	1	0
A. R. Thompson.....	1	1	0	W. Lumb.....	7	6	
P. O. Whitlock.....	10	0		G. I. C. Marchand.....	7	6	
H. Parker.....	5	0					
F. W. Spargo.....	5	0					
					£122	8	5

E. A. BENIANS, Treasurer.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—F. A. A. W. Heaton. Ex-Presidents in residence—Mr Hart E. C. Dewick, J. M. Swift. Hon. Sec.—W. H. Woollen. Treasurer—C. S. Fleet. Committee—V. C. Morton, R. F. Donne.

The meetings this term have proved very interesting, and have been well attended. The Society was unfortunate in losing Dr Foakes-Jackson's expected paper on "The Elizabethan Settlement," and it was regretted that Canon Appleton also was unable to read his paper in person. A particularly good discussion, which followed Mr Duncan-Jones' paper, is worthy of notice. Programme:—

October 30th—"Some Great Churchmen of the past, and their connection with the University."

Rev C. G. Griffinhoofe, M.A., St John's College.
V. C. Morton's rooms, H, New Court.

November 13th—"Christianity and Social Reform."
Rev Canon Appleton, M.A., Master of Selwyn College.
H. W. P. Burton's rooms, H, New Court.

November 20th—"Authority in Religion."
Rev A. S. Duncan Jones, M.A., Junior Dean of Caius College.
C. J. W. Henslow's rooms, G, Second Court.

Advent Sunday, November 29th, 8 a.m.—Corporate Communion.

LONG VACATION LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Except for a few wet days the weather left little to be desired during the period allowed for residence. The courts were in splendid condition, and thanks to the able assistance of the senior members of the College, we were enabled to win nearly all our matches. Three matches had to be 'scratched' owing to rain, and the last, against Clare, was not played, as it was fixed for the day on which the unhappy news arrived that the College had suffered the loss of its Master. With Messrs. Bushe-Fox, P. H. Winfield, J. H. Atkins, T. J. I'A. Bromwich, C. B. Rootham, F. Horton, and H. C. Stanford in residence we were able to turn out a strong VI. Others who played were A. Chapple, C. G. Sharp, G. A. Allen, V. C. Boddington, E. H. P. Jolly, and L. R. D. Anderson. Special thanks are due to Messrs. Winfield and Atkins, who played first pair on nearly every occasion, and never lost a match.

Appended is a list of the matches with their results:—

Dates.	Opponents.	Results.
Saturday, July 11th.....	Caius	Won (6-3)
Wednesday, " 15th.....	Jesus	Scratched
Saturday, " 18th.....	Jesus	Scratched
Tuesday, " 21st.....	King's	Won (7-2)
Thursday, " 23rd.....	Caius	Lost (2-7)
Friday, " 24th.....	Pembroke.....	Lost (4-5)
Saturday, " 25th.....	Jesus	Won (5-4)
Tuesday, " 28th.....	Clare	Won (6-3)
Wednesday, " 29th.....	Trinity	Won (5-4)
Thursday, " 30th.....	Christ's	Won (5-4)
Saturday, Aug. 1st.....	King's	Won (6-3)
Tuesday, " 4th.....	Trinity	Scratched
Thursday, " 6th.....	Pembroke	Won (5-4)
Saturday, " 8th.....	Christ's	Won (5-4)
Saturday, " 15th.....	Clare	Scratched

LACROSSE CLUB.

President—M. W. Paterson. Captain—L. C. Levy.
Hon. Sec.—R. S. Jeffreys.

There have been no College practice games this term, but a few people have turned up to 'Varsity practices at Fenner's from time to time.

With most of last year's team in residence, and a number of players coming on, we have every prospect of a good season.

We congratulate L. C. Levy, C. G. Preke, and F. E. Woodall on appearing for the 'Varsity in the two matches played this term.

THE CHESS CLUB.

President—Mr W. H. Gunston. Vice-President—H. C. H. Lane.
Committee—W. H. Weightman (Ex-officio). Hon. Sec.—A. A. Guest-Williams.

The meetings of the Club this term have been held, as usual, on Friday evenings. The Club is in a critical state of regeneration. New members of the first year have, we hope, materially strengthened our team and brightened our prospects for the season. One of our members has joined the 'Varsity Club, and it is hoped that more will follow suit.

Unfortunately only two matches could be arranged for this term; this misfortune was doubled by the fact that the Pembroke Sec. was unable to raise a team on the day arranged, owing to sundry indispositions on the part of his supporters. The other match *v.* Trinity is yet to be contested, but we have every advantage in the way of ground, etc., and so may hope for better luck.

The following will represent the first seven boards:—

W. H. Weightman, H. C. H. Lane, A. Watkins, W. H. Carter,
P. M. W. Williams, E. H. P. Jolly, A. R. Thompson.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr J. R. Tanner. Hon. Sec.—C. W. Previté Orton.

The Society has to record its thanks this term to Mr Head for his kindness in reading a paper.

The list of meetings is as follows:—

Oct. 28th.....	" Napoleon I."	Rev F. W. Head
Nov. 18th.....	" Boccaccio "	C. W. Previté Orton
Dec. 2nd.....	" Finland "	G. I. C. Marchand

NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

President—J. R. Marrack. Treasurer—Dr J. E. Marr. Hon. Sec.—T. H. G. Shore.

Four papers have been read this term:—

October 26th—"The relationship of Physics to the Natural Science."
By Mr. Crowther.

November 4th—"The Animal Parasites of Man."
By T. H. G. Shore.

November 18th—"The Ultimate Basis of Science."
By W. L. Shepherd.

December 2nd—"Heredity and Sex."
By Prof. Bateson, F.R.S.

During the term Messrs G. A. G. Bonser, R. Stansfeld, and W. S. Soden have been elected members of the Club.

Mr Crowther (*President*, Lent 1906) is to be congratulated upon his election to a Fellowship, as also is Mr Balls, who was a member of the Club.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

President—H. S. Barrett. *Hon. Sec.*—R. F. Patterson. *Committee*—Mr Glover, R. P. Dodd.

The following papers have been read this term :—

October 28th—"The Satiricon of Petronius Arbiter."

By R. F. Patterson.

November 12th—"Roman Satire."

By R. T. Halsey.

November 30th—"The Astronomy of the Greeks and Romans."

By F. B. Fisher.

The Society is in a flourishing condition, and the attendance at all the meetings has been very good.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master; *Vice-Presidents*—The President, Mr Mason, Mr Graves, Dr Sandys, Mr Cox; *Committee*—Mr Bushe-Fox, The Dean, Mr Hart (*Senior Secretary*), Mr How (*Senior Treasurer*), Mr Rootham, Dr Tanner, Mr Ward, R. Brice-Smith, A. J. Bentley, H. P. W. Burton, R. F. Donne, F. B. Fisher, F. W. Hicks, J. E. C. Ross, J. E. Walker, G. I. C. Marchand, C. J. W. Henslow, C. L. Holthouse (*Junior Secretary*), S. L. Thompson, C. H. Ritchie (*Junior Treasurer*), A. R. Thompson, W. H. Weightman.

On August Bank Holiday we were glad to be able to welcome a large number of parishioners from the Mission. The day was fine, and the usual programme was carried out. The Chapel Tower was visited by a good many in the morning, and there was a cricket match in the afternoon. Many preferred the river, and were conducted along the banks by members of the College. Lunch and tea were supplied in hall, and the party left for London soon after seven. We believe that no one missed the train.

There was a large gathering of Johnians and Cranleighans at the Mission for the Harvest Festival, and we were very glad to see the Master there. He took the chair at the supper, and among the other speakers were the Archdeacon of Middlesex, who had previously preached, and the Vicar.

On Sexagesima Sunday we celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Allen Whitworth's sermon, from which the College Mission had its beginning. The Archbishop of Canterbury is going to preach in Chapel, and there will be a meeting in the College Hall on Saturday evening, at which the Bishop of Southwark and the Earl of Plymouth will speak, besides the Archbishop; this meeting will be open to the University. There will probably be another meeting for members of the College at which it is hoped to discuss proposals for permanently celebrating this anniversary. Some form of convalescent home is one suggestion that has been made.

On December 2nd a meeting was held in Mr Hart's rooms to which the Freshmen were invited. The Vicar had come up for the occasion at considerable inconvenience to himself and gave an informal address. There was not a very large number present, but those who were there showed considerable interest.

We hope that as many members of the College as can manage it will go down and stay for a few days at the Mission. Any information as to its whereabouts will be gladly given by C. L. Holthouse or C. H. Ritchie.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

It is difficult to write an account of this term's work, for the whole constitution of the Corps has been changed and various new branches have been added. The Infantry Battalion remains much as before in organisation, but the conditions of efficiency have changed so as to make it an adequate training school for Officers of the Auxiliary Forces. The system of lectures and certificates will undoubtedly increase the interest and utility of the Corps. The Mounted Infantry Company has become a Squadron of Cavalry, and a section of Field Artillery, an Engineer Company, and a R.A.M.C. Company have been added, thus completing the means of training for all branches of the service, and providing an outlet for the various talents and enthusiasms of all sections of men in the University.

It has been felt that there are some men who are keen on shooting but to whom the other activities of the Corps did not present a sufficient reason for joining. In order to provide an additional interest in this direction and to improve the musketry of the Company generally, a College Rifle Club has been formed which proposes to provide competent instruction in rifle shooting, and to hold practices and competitions each term. The Rules of this Club will be found below.

The Corps was in Camp for a fortnight after the end of the May Term, some men being able to stay for the whole time and some being able only to put in a week. A change was made from the custom of the last few years by going to Aldershot instead of Salisbury Plain. The Camp was once again "on the slopes of Danger Hill," immortalized by our Colonel's famous song, and the presence of our Oxford friends just across the road contributed much to the success of our manoeuvres and to our enjoyment of the social side of Camp. Combined sing-songs were frequently held alternately in the two Camps.

The Electrical Engineers, who have now become formally amalgamated with the Corps, were also with us, but the

Mounted Infantry were taking part in cavalry training elsewhere.

This term we have had two very instructive field-days; the first was in the neighbourhood of Lords Bridge, on November 12th, in conjunction with several Public School Corps, and the second on the evening of November 26th. This was quite the best night operations we have had here of recent years. It involved getting a considerable body of troops across country, through small gaps in fences, in perfect silence on a very dark night. Not only did the scouts lead us true, but there was so little noise that we were not discovered till quite close to the enemy's position. The object of the attack was to destroy a bridge thrown by the enemy's Engineers across the Cam; this was successfully accomplished, with a considerable explosion, but somehow without damaging the bridge too much for us to go home over it, which was fortunate.

I should like to draw attention to the following extract from Weekly Orders :

"Re-enrolment.

"Members of the late C.U.R.V. are reminded that they must be re-enrolled as members of the Officers Training Corps. Those desirous of being re-enrolled are requested to do so as early as possible. Enrolment forms can be obtained at Headquarters or from O.C. Companies."

Since the volunteer year closed at the end of May Term instead of as usual on November 1st, some men failed to make themselves efficient. The War Office has taken this into consideration and old members of the C.U.R.V. can be enrolled in the O.T.C. even though they were not efficient last year.

J. E. C. Ross,
2nd Lieut. Commanding
G Company, C.U.O.T.C.

RULES OF THE ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE RIFLE CLUB.

Chapter I.—Title.

The Club shall be called the "St John's College Rifle Club."

Chapter II.—Conditions of Membership.

1. There shall be two classes of members :—

(a) *Ordinary Members.*

All members, attached members, and honorary members of the Cambridge University Officers' Training Corps, who are members of St John's College, are eligible to become ordinary members.

(b) *Honorary Life Members.*

Honorary life members may be elected by the Committee. They need not be members of St John's College.

2. (i) (a) Ordinary members shall pay an entrance fee of 5/- and an annual subscription of 10/-, due in advance on November 1st in each year; or in the event of anyone joining after that date on the day he sends his name to the Secretary.

(b) An ordinary member who has paid his subscription for three years shall become a life member.

(c) Any member may become a life member by making a single payment of 30/- on entrance, or a payment of 17/6 after one year's membership.

(ii) (a) *An original member, i.e.,* one who has joined before the end of the Lent Term, 1909, shall be excused an entrance fee.

Or (b) May become a life member by making a single payment of 25/-.

(iii) Honorary life members are not required to pay any entrance fee or subscription.

3. (i) Any ordinary member whose subscription is not paid by the end of the term in which it becomes due shall be fined 2/6; if the subscription is not paid by the end of the next term he shall be fined 5/-.

(ii) Any member whose subscription is not paid by the end of the term in which it becomes due will be suspended until he has paid all sums due from him to the Club.

(iii) No member may enter for any Club competition until his subscription is paid.

4. (i) *Ordinary Members :*

(a) May shoot in all Club competitions, and

(b) May attend and vote at all General Meetings;

(c) May wear the Club colours and blazer.

(ii) *Honorary Life Members* have all the privileges of ordinary members.

N.B.—Members must conform to the rules of the range on which they are shooting.

Chapter III.—Management of the Club.

1. (a) The management of the Club shall rest with a Committee, consisting of a President, who is a member of the Club, of a Vice-President, who shall be elected from the members and attached members of the corps who are members of the Club, of a Secretary, who shall also act as Treasurer, and six members, who shall be elected annually at the Annual General Meeting. All Ex-Presidents and Ex-Vice-Presidents in residence, who are members of the Club, are *ex-officio* on the Committee.

(b) The Committee shall elect a Captain. Any member of the Committee is eligible for election, but if the Captain is not already a member of Committee, he shall become one upon election.

2. (a) The management of the Club teams, matches, competitions and practices shall rest with an Executive Committee consisting of the Captain, the Secretary, and one other member elected by the Committee from their own number.

(b) The Executive Committee have control over the funds of the Club, but their expenditure in any one term must not exceed £5 without the consent of the General Committee.

3. Handicaps shall be arranged by the Executive Committee.

Chapter IV.—Meetings.

1. *General Meetings.*

(a) There shall be an Annual General Meeting in October, at which the Secretary shall read his reports for the year, and the Secretary, Auditor, and members of the Committee for the ensuing year shall be elected.

(b) At the request of any six members the Secretary shall summon a General Meeting.

(c) Any ten ordinary members shall form a quorum.

2. Committee Meetings.

(a) There shall be a Committee Meeting held within the first fortnight of each term.

(b) The Secretary shall summon a Committee Meeting at any time at the request of two members of the Committee.

(c) Any four members shall form a quorum.

Chapter V.—Duties of the Officers.

1. The President shall preside at all General and Committee Meetings at which he is present.

(a) Shall select teams to shoot in matches.

(b) Shall take charge of the Firing Point if present.

(c) Shall appoint a substitute to fulfil his duties, if he be unable to be present at any match.

The Secretary.

3. (a) Shall have the care of the funds of the Club, and shall present at the Annual General Meeting an abstract of the accounts for the year.

(b) Shall give a week's notice of General and an adequate notice of Committee Meetings to all concerned, and shall enter a record of them in the minute books, of which there shall be two, one for General and the other for Committee Meetings; such books to be accessible to all members of the Club on application to the Secretary.

(c) Shall send to members, at the beginning of each term, a notice, giving time and dates of the various competitions and practices to be held during the term; he shall also place one on the screens; also place a notice of each competition, with full particulars at least a week before it takes place. He shall enter a record of all competitions in a book provided for the purpose.

(d) Shall be responsible for the collection of all entrance fees, subscriptions, etc., due to the Club.

(e) Shall arrange that at all Club practices there shall be at least one person present who is qualified to assist beginners with his advice.

Chapter VI.—Alterations of Rules.

No alteration shall be made in these Rules except at a General Meeting, and such alteration shall require a two-third majority.

At a meeting held on Thursday, December 3rd, these Rules were passed, and the following gentlemen elected as Committee :—

President—2nd Lieut. J. E. C. Ross. *Vice-President*—Lance-Sergt. C. G. H. Holtzapffel. *Hon. Sec.*—Cadet F. G. Burr. *Committee*—Cadet J. A. Fewings, Gunner C. J. W. Henslow, Cadet G. I. C. Marchand, Cadet R. F. Donne, Cadet H. F. Brice-Smith, Cadet R. I. U. Knox.

N.B.—Gentlemen intending to join can obtain a copy of these Rules at the beginning of next term from any member of the Committee.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—C. J. W. Henslow; *Vice-President*—W. G. Constable; *Secretary*—G. I. C. Marchand; *Committee*—C. Beale, H. P. W. Burton, H. F. Russell-Smith.

It is a tradition that, after the Magpie and Stump, the St John's College Debating Society is the best in the University. Such at least is the tradition outside St John's College. But, judging by the attendance at the Debates, this tradition does not appear to be held in the College itself. Modesty, or some kindred virtue, is no doubt at the bottom of this, but after all the Debating Society cannot flourish either on mere tradition or on the excellence of the debates alone. Picture the presiding genius of the Society, garbed like some Ex-President, hastening with eager wings to some unusually attractive debate,—and finding a "House" of 17 persons. All honour is due to the small band of patriots that give a (more or less) regular support to the Society; they are indeed the "quality" of the House. But for the Society to flourish, "quantity" is also necessary.

Apart from the question of numbers, the Society is undoubtedly "going up." The speeches have been throughout of a higher standard than usual, and several members have displayed debating qualities of no mean order. Such of the Freshmen as have spoken are to be congratulated on their efforts, though the Society would welcome a larger attendance generally on the part of the First Year. Consternation was spread among the more unruly members of the Society at the beginning of term by the appointment of a Grand Chucker-out-in-Chief. But so great was the terror inspired by the individual personality of this officer that no occasion was found for him to exercise his functions. At the time of going to Press there are indeed rumours that he has designs on a certain Ex-President, but owing to lack of reliable information it is impossible to give details of this horrible scheme.

The Visitors' Debate was one of the most successful in the recent history of the Society. It is not often that members are allowed the privilege of listening to speeches from two Ex-Presidents of the Union Society on the same night; but when those two are supported by such excellent debaters as Messrs Ramsay and Somerset, the excellence of the debate may well be realised. The best thanks of the Society are due to the Visitors for a most successful evening, the more so in that speeches of so high an order do undoubtedly infuse fresh enthusiasm into the Society in general, and fresh vigour in particular into such members of it as practise in "another place." In this connection the congratulations of the Society

are due to itself for having nurtured that rising politician whose election to the Committee of the Union Society at the end of the May Term gave such general satisfaction. After being unrepresented at the Union Society for a somewhat lengthy period, it is gratifying to find the influence of the Debating Society again asserting itself in official circles; and it is to be hoped that this is the beginning of a succession of office-bearers at the Union Society, of whom our Debating Society, as their foster-mother, may be justly proud.

The following Debates have been held this term :—

Saturday, October 17th. F. D. Morton moved "That this House would welcome the institution in this country of Universal Military Training." Ayes: F. D. Morton, G. I. C. Marchand (Sec.), and P. A. Irving. Noes: R. P. Dodd (Ex-Pres.), H. F. Russell-Smith, and F. M. Cheshire. Neutral: V. R. Haslam. The honourable opener having replied, the House divided: Ayes, 23; Noes, 18; majority for the motion, 5. Fifty members and visitors were present during the evening.

Saturday, October 24th. P. A. Irving moved "That this House approves of further extension of motor traffic." Ayes: P. A. Irving, H. N. Tait, F. B. Fisher, A. Watkins, T. Clough, and G. E. Jackson. Noes: V. K. Haslam, J. B. Sterndale-Bennett, F. D. Morton, H. R. Ragg, R. P. Dodd (Ex-Pres.), and T. H. G. Shore. The honourable opener having replied, the House divided: Ayes, 11; Noes, 18; majority against the motion, 7. Forty members and visitors were present during the evening.

Saturday, October 31st. Freshmen's Debate. H. R. Ragg moved "That this House expresses its unqualified condemnation of the Government's Licensing Bill." Ayes: H. R. Ragg, J. L. Fryers, and A. Alexander. Noes: A. Watkins, G. E. Jackson, H. W. Harris (Ex-President), L. C. Levy, J. M. Swift, C. M. Cripps, and G. I. C. Marchand (Sec.). The honourable opener having waived his right of reply, the House divided: Ayes, 18; Noes, 19; majority against the motion, 1. Forty-five members were present during the evening.

Saturday, November 14th. F. B. Fisher moved "That this House deplores the liberty of the Press." Ayes: F. B. Fisher, W. F. Ireland, and W. W. P. Pittom. Noes: J. B.

Sterndale-Bennett, A. Alexander, A. Watkins, R. P. Dodd (Ex-Pres.), and G. I. C. Marchand (Sec.) The honourable opener having waived his right of reply, the House divided: Ayes, 3; Noes, 12; majority against the motion, 9. Twenty-five members and one visitor were present during the evening.

Saturday, November 21st. J. M. Swift moved "That the time has now arrived for the introduction into the country of some measure of Tariff Reform." Ayes: J. M. Swift, A. C. Nicholls, F. D. Morton, L. C. Levy, and E. B. Adamson. Noes: F. M. Cheshire, A. Watkins, G. N. Nicklin, and C. C. Gale. The honourable opener having waived his right of reply, the House divided: Ayes, 11; Noes, 12; majority against the motion, 1. Twenty-seven members were present during the evening.

Saturday, November 28th. Visitors' Debate. Mr H. G. Wood (Jesus College, Ex-President of the Union Society), moved "That this House regrets the Spiritual Squalor of the Middle Classes." Ayes: Mr H. G. Wood (Jesus College, Ex-President of the Union Society), Q. Ramsay (Caius College). Noes: Mr R. H. E. H. Somerset (Queens' College), J. T. Sheppard (King's College, Ex-President of the Union Society). The honourable opener having replied, the House divided: Ayes 8; Noes 29; majority against the motion, 21. Vote of thanks to the Visitors proposed by Mr W. G. Constable (Vice-President), seconded by Mr H. P. W. Burton. Mr J. T. Sheppard replied, and the vote of thanks was carried unanimously. Sixty-four members and visitors were present during the evening.

Friday, December 4th. Change of Officers' Debate. Mr C. J. W. Henslow (retiring President) did not move "That 'tis better to have loved and lost, than never to have loved at all."

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Mr H. S. Foxwell; *Treasurer*—Dr L. E. Shore; *Librarian*—Mr C. B. Rootham; *Secretary*—J. B. Sterndale-Bennett; *Committee*—Professor Rapson, Rev H. F. Stewart, R. Brice-Smith, E. H. P. Muncey, C. L. Holthouse, H. F. Russell-Smith, F. M. Mosely, C. H. Ritchie, R. Stansfeld, G. A. G. Bonser, G. I. C. Marchand, A. A. Guest-Williams, H. J. Braunnholtz, and H. F. Brice-Smith.

The Musical Society has been very full of activity this term: it has, with the assistance of a Sub-Committee, revised its Rules, which were found in several instances to be inadequate.

The College Chorus has been practising Mozart's "Vesperae" and J. S. Bach's "Now shall the grace," which are to be performed in the College Chapel next term. It is to support Mr C. D. Brook's, of King's, in the performance of Mr Rootham's Concert in the Guildhall on the 9th inst.

Two successful Smoking Concerts have been held. The first on November 12th, and the second on December 3rd, at which Mr Benians and Professor Rapson respectively very kindly took the chair. We were able on the first occasion to welcome a distinguished visitor in the person of Sardar Kahar Singh, confidential Minister of His Highness the Raja of Nabha, who was introduced by Professor Rapson.

The programmes are appended.

First Concert—

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE SOLO.....Polonaise in A major*Chopin*
A. A. GUEST-WILLIAMS.
- 2 SONGS.....{ "Mistress Mine"
"Blow, blow thou Winter Wind" }*R. Quilter*
E. H. P. MUNCEY.
- 3 SONG....."Revenge! Timotheus cries"*Handel*
Mr D. WINDER.
- 4 VIOLIN SOLO.....Prelude.....*Bach Gounod*
H. H. LORENZ.
- 5 SONG.....Quisdegno*Mozart*
A. F. HALL.

PART II.

- 6 PIAFOFORTE SOLOS...{ Romance in F sharp major }*Schumann*
{ Nachstuch in A flat major }
W. A. ASCHAFFENBURG.
- 7 SONG....."Droop not young lover"*Handel*
R. Mc D. WINDER.
- 8 STRING QUARTETTE.....*Haydn*
H. H. LORENZ. A. A. GUEST-WILLIAMS.
A. J. ANTHONY. R. B. ODGERS.
- 9 SONG.....Forget not yet (Sir T. Wyatt)*C. B. Rootham*
Mr Rootham.
- 10 SONG.....Corrinna's going a'Maying.....*E. Walker*
A. F. HALL.

Chairman—Mr BENIANS.

Second Concert—

PART I.

- 1 VIOLONCELLO SOLO...Preisted (from Die Meistersinger).....*Wagner*
R. B. ODGERS.
- 2 SONG (Recit. and Air)... "Tyrannic Love" (from Susanna).....*Handel*
V. C. BODDINGTON.
- 3 PIANOFORTE SOLO.....Scherzo.....*Mendelssohn*
W. A. ASCHAFFENBURG.
- 4 SONG....."The Vagabond"*Vaughan-Williams*
V. S. BROWN (Jesus).
- 5 VOCAL DUET....."Love in my bosom"*Cunningham-Woods*
E. H. P. MUNCEY, V. C. BODDINGTON, R. STANSFELD, A. F. HALL.

PART II.

- 6 SONG....."Hybrias the Cretan"*Elliot*
R. W. HYDE.
- 7 SONG....."No longer mourn for me when I am dead"*Pany*
V. C. BODDINGTON.
- 8 PIANOFORTE SOLO.....Ecosaissen.....*Beethoven*
H. J. BRAUNHOLTZ.
- 9 SONG....."Away, away you men of rules"*Pany*
V. S. BROWN (Jesus).
- 10 VOCAL QUARTETTE { "Its oh to be a wild wind"*Elgar*
"The waking of the fairies"*Harvey Lohr*
E. H. P. MUNCEY, V. C. BODDINGTON, R. STANSFELD, A. F. HALL.

Chairman—Professor RAPSON.

THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and additions to the Library during Quarter ending Midsummer, 1908.

Donations.

DONORS.

- James (M. R.). A descriptive Catalogue of the MSS. in the Library of Gonville and Caius College. 2 vols. roy. 8vo. Camb. 1907-8. 14.4.35,36..... } The Master and Fellows of Gonville & Caius College.
- *Sylvester (J. J.). Collected Mathematical Papers. Vol. II. (1854-1873). 4to. Camb. 1908. 3.40. } The Syndics of the Camb. Univ. Press.
- *Lee-Warner (Sir William). Memoirs of Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wylie Norman. 8vo. } The Author.
- Lond. 1908. 11.42.18.....
- Le Roy (A.). L'Université de Liège depuis sa Fondation. roy. 8vo. Liège, 1869. 5.25.48..
- Aeschylus. The Prometheus vinctus. With Introduction, Notes, &c., by E. E. Sikes* and St. J. B. Wynne Wilson*. 8vo. Lond. 1898. 7.24.79.....
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Cruickshank, G. E. (E. 1911)	5, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Cruickshank, G. M.	Guy's Cliff, High Barnet, Herts.
Cubitt, Rev S. H. (E. 1908)	Fritton Rectory, Great Yarmouth
Cullen, A. E.	83, Forest Road, Nottingham
Cullis, L.	Technical College, Auckland, N.Z.
Cummins, C. A.	Forcadso, S. Nigeria
Cummings, R. R. (E. 1911)	Royal Naval College, Dartmouth
Cunningham, E. (Fellow) (E. 1909)	9, Rookfield Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.
Cunynghame, Sir H. H. S.	Home Office, Whitehall
Cuthbertson, F. E. L.	Mansfield Grammar School, Notts.
Dale, F.	
Dally, J. F. M.D. Halls (E. 1908)	105, Sloane Street, London, S.W.
Dalvi, V. G.	
Darwin, J. H.	Station Road, Esher, Surrey
Davey, A. A.	Rotherwood, Ivanhoe Road, Denmark Park, S.E.
Davidson, E.	9, Gambier Terrace, Liverpool
Dawson, A. M.	Harston Rectory, Grantham
Dawson, R. T.	Wellesley Road, Yarmouth
Denham, H. A.	Barkingside, Ilford, Essex
Densham, A. T. (E. 1909)	Avongrove, Sneyd Park, Bristol
Devenish, H. N. (E. 1911)	Little Durnford, Salisbury
Dewick, E. C.	Ridley Hall, Cambridge
Dhawe, S. B., I.C.S. (E. 1912)	Chapra, India
Djibdin, Sir L. T., K.C. (M. 1911)	Nobles, Dormans, East Grinstead
Dixon, C.	

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Dodd, R. P.	
Dodgshun, E. J.	27, Clarendon Road, Leeds
Doggart, W. E.	
Dollman, J. G.	14, Newton Grove, Bedford Park, Chiswick
Donne, R. F.	
†Douglas, S. M. (E. 1910)	c/o A. Scott & Co., Rangoon, Burma
Douglas, A. F. (E. 1912)	10, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.
Drake, Rev C. B. (E. 1910)	Leverington Rectory, Nr. Wisbech
Drake, Rev H.	Brinsworth Rectory, Eye, Suffolk
Druce, C. L.	The College, Chester
Dunkley, H. F.	
Dutton, H.	
Dyer, Rev C. H.	8, Highbury Terrace, Dowanhill, Glasgow
Dyson, Rev F., late (E. 1910)	London and County Bank, 314, Grand Parade, St Leonard's-on-Sea
Easton, Rev J. G. (E. 1913)	Murston Rectory, Sittingbourne
Edmonds, Rev H.	The Clergy House, Aston, Birmingham
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.	62, St Nicholas Road, Plumstead, S.E.
Elliot-Smith G. (E. 1909)	Cairo, Egypt
Ellis, A. I.	79, South Hill Park, Parliament Hill, N.W.
Ellis, W. H. M.	1, Trafalgar Terrace, Monkstown, Dublin
Elsee, Rev C. (E. 1911)	The Clergy House, Parish Church, Leeds
Evans, A. E.	Erianfa, Eaton Grove, Swansea
Evans, P. E.	
Evatt, Lieut G. R. K. (E. 1908)	Middlesex Regiment, c/o Cox & Co, 16, Charing Cross, London
Everatt, R. W. (<i>Ad. S.</i>)	
Every, J. M.	
Ewbank, Rev A. (E. 1909)	St Peter's Vicarage, 27, Duncan Terrace Islington, N.
Fayerman, A. G. P.	Hillside, Kenilworth, Warwickshire
Fergusson, L. R.	The Hydro, Malvern
Fewings, J. A.	
Fewings, P. J.	Kingsbridge House, West Marlands, South- ampton
Field, Rev A. T. (E. 1911)	Ryther Rectory, near York
Field, A. M. C. (E. 1912)	50, St Cuthbert's Terrace, Blackhill, C. Durham
Field, Rev F. G. E.	The Gables, Cliff Road, Sherringham, Norfolk
Fisher, F. B.	
Fleet, C. S.	
Fleet, Rev W. W. S. (E. 1910)	London & Westminster Bank, Balham Hill, S.W.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Flux, A. W. (E. 1911)	Board of Trade, Whitehall, S.W.
Forster, R. H. (E. 1910)	Brooklyn Lodge, Mill Hill, Barnes, S.W.
Forster, T. E. (E. 1913)	3, Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Foxwell, E. E. (E. 1909)	
†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, Childebert 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.
†Garrett, H. L.	Queen's College, Hong Kong
Gaskell, W. (E. 1908)	Moradabad, 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
Gibbings, Rev W. T.	131, Clarence Avenue, Queen's Park, North- ampton
Gibson, J.	15, Menai View Terrace, Bangor
Giles, R., C.I.E. (E. 1910)	Ash, Stedhan, Midhurst
Gill, R. G.	13, Warwick Lane, E.C.
Gillespie, T.	Brookfield, Winchester Road, Southampton
Gledhill, W. G.	13, Kent Street, Gt. Yarmouth
Gledstone, F. F.	
Glover, F. B. (E. 1910)	6, Parsifal Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Glover, T. R. (Fellow)	
Gold, E. (Fellow)	Devana Terrace, Cambridge
Godwin, Rev C. H. S.	St Aidan's Lodge, Middlesborough-on-Tees
Gonchallij, V. H.	
Gorringe, A. L.	Chyngton, Sussex
Gorst, Rev P. F.	Saxby Rectory, Melton Mowbray
Grabham, G. W.	P.O. Box 178, Khartoum
Grant, F. H. S.	20, Marney Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
†Graves, Rev C. E. (Fellow) (E. 1908)	St Martin's, Grange Road, Cambridge
Green, Rev E. W.	Ridley Hall, Eastbourne
Green, N.	
Green, S. M.	
Greenhill, Prof Sir A. G. (E. 1909)	Royal Artillery College, Woolwich
Greenlees, J. R. C.	Langdale, Dowanhill, Glasgow

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Greenstreet, W. J. (E. 1913)	The Marling School, Stroud, Gloucester
Greenup, Rev A. W. (L. 1913)	St John's Hall, Highbury, N.
Gregory, H. H.	Studleigh, Ceylon Road, Westcliffe on Sea
Gregory, H. L. (E. 1911)	Englefield House, Highgate, N.
Gregory, R. P. (Fellow) (E. 1911)	
Grenfell, J. S. G.	Heath Mount, Hampstead, N.W.
Grigson, P. St. J. B.	East Harling Hall, Thetford
Groos, A. W. J. (E. 1911)	12, Farquhar Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
Gruning, J. F.	Dibrugarh, Assam, India
Guest-Williams, W. K.	
Gurney, T. T. (E. 1913)	Chesterton Hall, Cambridge
Gwatkin, Rev T. (E. 1911)	3, St Paul's Road, Cambridge
Gwatkin, Rev Prof H. M.	8, Scroope Terrace, Cambridge
Gwatkin, Rev F. L.	Oak Lodge, Crawley, Sussex
†Haigh, P. B.	c/o Messrs Grindley Groom & Co., Bombay
Hall, A. F.	
Hall, Rev T. Howard	Sproatley Rectory, Hull
Hallack, W. C.	66, Tyrwhitt Road, Brockley, S.E.
Halsey, R. T.	
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
Hannam, Rev F. A. (E. 1913)	Oswald Road, Frodingham, Doncaster
Hardy, G. S.	Lensford Road, St. Albans
Harding, W. I. (E. 1908)	Churchfield's House, S. Woodford, Essex
Harding, W. H.	
†Hardwich, Rev J. M. (E. 1911)	St John's, Horton Crescent, Rugby
Harker, A. (Fellow) (E. 1913)	
Harker, Rev G. J. T. (E. 1909)	Aldenham Grammar School, Elstree, Herts.
Har Kishan Singh (E. 1909)	c/o Dr S. Rain, Mianwali, Punjab, India
Harman, N. B.	108, Harley Street, W.
Harris, H. Wilson (E. 1911)	Spencer House, Plymouth
Hart, J. H. A. (Fellow)	
Hart, S. L. (Sc. D.)	London Mission, Tientsin, China
Harwood, S. F. D.	Royal College, Curepipe, Mauritius
Haslam, F. W. C.	Canterbury College, Christchurch, New Zealand
Haslam, Rev A. B. (E. 1908)	Royal Grammar School, Sheffield
Haslam, V. H.	
Hassé, H. R.	Fulneck, nr. Leeds
Hathornthwaite, J. T. (M. 1912)	Raeburn, Boscombe, Bournemouth
Hatten, A. W.	Bodle Street Green Rectory, Hailsham, Sussex
Havelock, T. H. (Fellow) (E. 1913)	Rockliffe, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Hawridge, R. S.	Rowallen, Barrow in Furness
Hawkes, W. J.	The Woodrough School, Church Road, Moseley, Birmingham

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
†Hayes, J. H. (E. 1913)	The Leys, Cambridge
Hayman, C. H. T.	Edwinstowe Vicarage, Newark, Notts.
Hayter, K. S. R.	Chigwell School, Essex
Hayward, A. W.	Holmlea, Ongar, Essex
Hay, Rev W. K.	Christ Church, Patricroft, Manchester
Heaton, F. A. A. W.	
Heath, F. C.	Tudor Hall, Hawkhurst, Kent
Heitland, W. E. (Fellow) (E. 1910)	Carmefield, Newnham, Cambridge
Henderson, M.	7, Lansdowne Terrace, Grand Parade, Eastbourne
Henslow, C. J. W.	
Hibbert, H.	Broughton Grove, Grange-over-Sands, Carnforth
Hicks, F. W.	3, Roseneath Villas, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Hicks, Prof W. M. (Sc.D.)	Leamhurst, Ivy Park Road, Sheffield
†Hiern, W. P. (E. 1911)	The Castle, Barnstaple
Higgins, F. A. R.	Burnham Thorpe, Eton
Hill, A.	Nethooks, Cadnam, Southampton
Hill, Rev E. (E. 1911)	The Rectory, Cockfield, Bury St Edmunds
Hill, F. W.	Ellerton, Mill Hill Park, W.
Hill, J. R.	13, Ashfield, Bradford, Yorks.
Hill, W. E.	
Hill, Rev W. N.	79, Montgate, York
Hilleary, F. E. (LL.D.)	187, Romford Road, Stratford, E.
Hoare, H. J. (E. 1908)	Catherington Ifield, Crawley, Sussex
Hobbs, V. W. J.	Hampden Presidential Club, Phoenix Street, N.W.
Hodges, C. F.	St James' Vicarage, Bury St Edmunds
Hogan, C. D. D.	Common Room, Middle Temple, London
Hogan, R. V. J. S.	69, Lancaster Gate, W.
Hogg, R. W. (M. 1908)	Christ's Hospital, W. Horsham
Holmes, H. T. (E. 1913)	Eastnor, 71, Wellington Road, Heaton Chapel
Holthouse, C. L.	
Holtzapffel, J. G. H.	
Honeybourne, H. C.	Royal Grammar School, Guildford
Honeybourne, V. C.	c/o Messrs Holt & Co., 4, Whitehall Place, S.W.
Hornibrook, M.	31, Upper Hamilton Terrace, St John's Wood, N.W.
Horton,	
†Horton-Smith, L. (F.S.A., Scot. (E. 1910)	53, Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W.
Hough, J. F.	The School House, Brentwood
Hough, S. S. (E. 1909)	Royal Observatory, Cape Town, South Africa
Houston, Prof W. A. (E. 1909)	The University, Galway
How, Rev J. C. H. (E. 1909)	Trinity College, Cambridge
Howard, A. (E. 1909)	The Experiment Station, Pusa, Behar, Bengal
Hoyle, J. J.	Johannesburg, South Africa

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
†Hudson, Prof W. H. H. (E. 1911)	34, Birdhurst Road, Croydon
Hudson, E. F.	Churcher's College, Petersfield
Hughes, A.	
Hughes-Jones, O.	
Hulme, T. E.	Eldon, nr. Leek, N. Stafford
Humfrey, J. C. W.	Wilden, Nr. Stourport
Hume, P. J.	27, Fitzroy Road, Regent's Park, N.W.
Humphries, S.	City of London College, White Street, Moorfields, E.C.
Hunt, Rev A. G. L.	Great Snoring Rectory, Fakenham
Hunt, Rev A. L. (M. 1911)	Great Snoring Rectory, Fakenham
Hunter, Dr W.	103, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, W.
Hurst, R. F.	Crown Place, Clayton, Accrington
Hutchinson, F. D.	Great Wilbraham, Cambs.
Hutton, Rev W. B.	Langenhoe Rectory, Colchester
Hyams, A.	24, St Peter's Road, Mile End, E.
Hyde, R. F.	
Iles, G. E. (E. 1908)	Khartoum, Sudan
Iliffe, J. W.	Central Higher School, Sheffield
Ingram, Rev D. S. (E. 1909)	Great Oakley, Essex
Ingram, Rev A. R. (L. 1909)	The Lady Margaret Mission, Walworth, S.E.
Ireland, W. F.	
Iremonger, E. V.	West Ham, Weymouth
*Irving, P. A.	
Irving, J. B.	14, Heath Hurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Irving, J. C.	
Irwin, W. L.	c/o Col L. Hunt, Elmsholme, Weathersfield Vermont, U.S.A.
Jackson, Rev A.	All Saints' Vicarage, Northfleet, Gravesend
Jackson, J. E. N.	Normanby Rectory, Sinnington, R.S.O., Yorks.
Jacquest, S. P.	
James, F. A.	Haigh Vicarage, Wigan
James, G.	King's College, Strand, W.C.
Jeffreys, R. S.	
Jenkins, F.	S.E. Agricultural College, Wye, Kent
Jessopp, Rev A. (D.D.)	Scarning Rectory, E. Dereham
Jinarajadasa, C.	Corso Garibaldi 20, Milan, Italy
†Joce, J. B. D.	The Strand, Bideford
Johnson, Rev A. R. (M. 1910)	Marwood Rectory, Barnstaple
Johnson, Rev E. J. F. (E. 1910)	Sarsden Rectory, Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Johnston, Rev A. B.	5, Lonsdale Road, Wolverhampton
Johnston, F.	72, Fitzjohn Avenue, Hampstead
Jolley, E. H. P.	
Jolly, L. J. P.	Sattur, Tinnevely District, South India

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Jones, H. T. G. (E. 1911)	Herne House, Cliftonville, Margate
Jones, P. C. V.	Glyn
Jones, Rev B. T. White	38, St John's Road, Bedminster, Bristol
Jones, Rev G. (E. 1912)	St John's Vicarage, Maidstone
Jones, R. M.	
Jose, C. H.	33, Beaufort Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham
Keeble, C. F. A. (E. 1911)	Abbey School, Beckenham
†Keeling, Rev C. P.	St James' Rectory, Collyhurst, Manchester
Kerly, D. M. (E. 1913)	1, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Kerr, Jas. (M. 1912)	School Board for London, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
Kershaw, Rev A.	52, Aspinall Street, Heywood, Lancs.
Kerslake, Rev E. K.	Burnham Deepdale, near Lynn
Khan, F. M.	c/o M. I. Khan, Esq., Mustafa Castle, Meerut, India
Khong, K. T.	16, Tressillian Crescent, St John's, S.E.
Kidd, A. S.	St Andrew's College, Grahamstown, Cape Colony
King, G. K.	War Office, Pall Mall, S.W.
King, Rev H. A. (E. 1913)	The Rectory, Holt, Norfolk
King, L. A. L.	St Mungo's College, Glasgow
†Kingdon, D.	41, Inglis Road, Ealing, W.
Kingdon, C.	St Andrew's School, Eastbourne
Kirkness, L. H.	Madras Railway Company, Central Station, Madras
Kirloskar, V. G.	
Kitto, J. L.	Porthleven, Cornwall
Knight, C.	510, Blackburn Road, Bolton, Lancs.
Kynaston, Rev Canon H. (D.D.) (E. 1911)	The College, Durham
Lake, P.	13, Park Street, Cambridge
Lall, P. (E. 1909)	25, Glengarry Road, East Dulwich
Lamplugh, Rev A. A. F.	Ripon
Lamplugh, Rev D.	Marham Vicarage, Downham
Lane, H. C. H.	
Larmor, Professor J. (Fellow) (E. 1912)	
Latifi, Alma, I.C.S.	c/o Punjab, Civil Secretariat Lahore, India
Leadman, W. M.	Oak House, Pocklington
Leathem, G. (E. 1910)	Dharwar, India
Leathem, J. G. (Fellow) (E. 1910)	
Ledgard, W. H. (E. 1913)	Ingleuik, Annandale Avenue, Bognor
Lee, H.	28, Victoria Avenue, Surbiton
†Lee, W. J. (E. 1910)	The Scaurs, Jedburgh, N.B.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Lees, S.	
Leeser, H.	29, Bernward Strasse, Hildesheim, Germany
Leftwich, C. G. (E. 1911)	Khandwa, Central Provinces, India
†Lee Warner, Sir W. (E. 1912)	Eaton Tower, Caterham Valley, Surrey
Leonard, P. J.	
Levy, L. C.	
Lewis, Dr C. E. M. (E. 1911)	Widmore, Bromley, Kent
Lewis, H. G.	2, Lodge Road, Upper Orange Street, Cape Town, S. Africa
Lewis, H. S.	25, Bignor Street, Cheetham, Manchester
Lewis, P. J.	Lorraine, Hereford
Ley, Rev A. B. M. (E. 1909)	White Colne Vicarage, Earls Colne, R.S.O.
Lillie, D. G.	
Lim, G. C.	Eversleigh, 39, Heine Hill, S.E.
Lincoln, N.	Abbey Mead, Chertsey on Thames
Linnell, J. W.	Pavenham Vicarage, Bedford
Linney, D.	Government School, Pietersburg, Transvaal
Lister, J. J. (Fellow) (E. 1910)	
Lister, T.	
Little, Rev J. R.	Stansfield Rectory, Clare, Suffolk
Liveing, Dr G. D. (Fellow) (E. 1910)	The Pightle, Newnham, Cambridge
Lloyd, J. H. (E. 1911)	Edgbaston Grove, Birmingham
Lockton, Rev W. (E. 1909)	31, Magdalen Road, Exeter
Long, Rev B.	Wokingham Rectory, Berks.
Lorenz, H. H. H.	
Love, Prof A. E. H. (E. 1910)	34, St Margaret's Road, Oxford
Lucas, E. C.	Wivelis-Combe, Taunton
Luddington, L. H. (E. 1912)	St Mary's, Ely
Lupton, A. S. (E. 1912)	3, Snowdon Mansions, Goudar Gardens, West Hampstead
Lupton, J. (E. 1911)	19, Edith Villas, West Kensington, W.
Lusk, J. (E. 1910)	Southdean, Colinton Road, Edinburgh
Lydall, F.	65, Ladbroke Square, Notting Hill, W.
Lymbery, A. W.	Colston House, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham
†MacAlister, Sir D. (Fellow) (E. 1909)	The University, Glasgow
Macalister, Prof A. (M.D.) (Fellow)	Torrisdale, Lady Margaret Road, Cambridge
Macaulay, F. S. (E. 1909)	19, Dewhurst Road, Brook Green, W.
†McBride, E. W. (E. 1909)	McGill College, Montreal, Canada
Mc Cormick, Rev Canon	St James's Rectory, Piccadilly, W.
Mc Cormick, Rev J. G. (E. 1908)	St Paul's Vicarage, Prince's Park, Liverpool
McCowan, H. W.	14, Cambridge Gardens, N. Kensington, N.W.
†McDonnell, M. F. J.	5, Coleherne Road, Redcliffe Square, S.W.
MacDonald, S. G.	Student's Club, St Thomas's Hospital, S.E.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Mackintosh, Rev A. (M. 1912)	Hamble Vicarage, Southampton
Mainer, E.	The County School, St Asaph
Mann, T. E.	Kirk Hall, Rockland, Attleborough, Norfolk
Manohar Lal (E. 1911)	Principal, Randhir College, Kapurthala, India
Marchand, J. I.	
Marrack, J. R.	
Marr, Dr J. E. (Fellow)	
Mars, F. W.	3, Ashgrove Terrace, Gateshead-on-Tyne
Marsh, Rev J. B. (E. 1913)	Belchamp, St Paul Vicarage, Clare, Suffolk
Marshall, Dr A. (E. 1909)	Balliol Croft, Madingley Road, Cambridge
Mason, Rev M. H. H.	24, Sydenham Road, Croydon
Mason, Rev P. H. (Fellow)	
†Masterman, Rev Canon J. H. B.	St Michael's Church, Coventry.
Mathews, G. R. (E. 1912)	10, Menai View Terrace, Upper Bangor, N. Wales
Matthews, J. C. (E. 1913)	146, Harley Street, W.
May, O.	126, Cazenove Road, Stoke Newington, N.
Mayor, Rev Prof J. E. B. (President)	
†Mayor, Rev J. B. (E. 1913)	Queensgate House, Kingston Hill, Surrey
Melbourne, The Most Rev	Bishop's Court, Melbourne, Australia
the Lord Archbishop of (E. 1909)	
†Meldrum, R.	The Cottage, Lowdham, Notts.
†Merivale, B.	3, Victoria Villas, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Meyer, R.	23, Beethoven Strasse, Frankfurt on Main, Germany
Middlemast, E. W. (E. 1910)	Bishop's Gardens, Adyar, Madras
Middleton, C. B.	Vane Terrace, Darlington
Mills, E. J.	367, Snobnall Street, Burton on Trent
Montgomerie, W. S.	38, Fulford Street, Old Trafford, Manchester
Montgomery, Rev W.	
Moore, F. J. S.	The Grange, Leominster
Moore, Rev C. (E. 1909)	Royal Hospital School, Greenwich, S.E.
Moore, C. H.	
Moore, R. M.	30, Gore Road, London, N.E.
Mordell, L. J.	
Morris, T. N.	
Morshead, R.	Hurlditch Court, Tavistock, Devon
Morton, F. D.	
Morton, V. C. (E. 1911)	
Morton, W. B. (E. 1913)	Queen's College, Belfast
Mosely, F. M.	
†Moss, Rev H. W.	
Moss, J. C. (E. 1910)	Church Hill, Harrow-on-the-Hill
Moss, W. (E. 1910)	Charterhouse, Godalming
Mottam, J. C. (<i>Ad. St.</i>)	Dial House, Tunbridge Wells
Moxon, Rev T. A. (E. 1910)	Alfreton Vicarage, Derbyshire

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Muirhead, F. L. (E. 1910)	Downe Lodge, Downe, Farnborough, Kent
†Mullinger, J. B. (E. 1911)	1, Bene't Place, Cambridge
†Mullins, W. E. (E. 1913)	18, Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
Muncey, E. H. P.	
Murphy, W. L.	33, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin
Nanavati, D. D.	c/o Hiralel Dayabhai, Esq., 59, Espanade Road, Fort Bombay, India
Naunton, W. J. S.	
Neave, D. H.	Elmhurst, Fordingbridge, near Salisbury
Neave, W. S. (E. 1908)	Elmhurst, Fordingbridge, near Salisbury
Neill, N. C.	36, St James' Street, S.W.
Newbold, The late Rev W. T. (E. 1910)	Aldridge Rectory, Walsall
Newling, S. W. (E. 1909)	Woodleigh, South Woodford, Essex
Newton, H. G. T.	Holmwood, Redditch
Newton, Rev Canon H. (E. 1911)	Holmwood, Redditch
Nicholls, A. C.	
Niven, H.	
Norbury, F. C. (E. 1909)	Bridge House, Stratford on Avon
†Norwood, E. (E. 1910)	28, St Stephen's Mansions, Smith Square, Westminster, S.W.
Norwood, G. (Fellow) (L. 1913)	21, Gordon Road, Roath, Cardiff
Oakeley, H. E. H. (E. 1910)	London Hospital, E.
Ohm, D. McK.	Hesketh Park, Stockport
Oliver, Rev J.	Cowlam Rectory, Sledmore, Yorks.
Orgill, W. L.	The Cottage, Hill Ridware, Rugeley, Staffs.
Orr, W. Mc F.	Royal College of Science, Dublin
Page, T. E.	Charterhouse, Godalming
†Palmer, T. N. P. (E. 1909)	4, Carlton Building, Parliament Street, Cape Town
Palmer, Ven J. J. B. (E. 1910)	Cambridge Nicholson Institution, Kottayam, Travancore, South India
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Phillips, S. H.	Strathaven, Risca, Newport, Mon.
Pilkington, A. C. (E. 1912)	Heyford, Palace Road, Llandaff, S. Wales
Plowright, C. C.	Apsley Villas, Poole Road, Darnall, Sheffield
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Powell, Sir F. S.	1, Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, W.
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Powning, Rev J. F.	Landkey Vicarage, Barnstaple
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Prest, E. E., M.D.	Ayrshire Sanatorium, Glenaiston, New Cumnock, Scotland
Previté-Orton, C. W.	
Prideaux, H. S.	Truthall, Helston, Cornwall
Prior, Rev Canon A. H.	The Vicarage, Mansfield
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Pryke, Rev Canon W. E.	The Close, Exeter
Prytherch, D. R. O.	The County School, Penygroes, Carnarvonshire
Quick, E. K.	
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Radcliff, Rev R. T. M. (E. 1912)	Elliston, South Australia
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Rice, Rev C. M. (E. 1912)	19a, Market Hill, Cambridge
Richards, R.	Tan-y-Hoord, Llangynog, Oswestry
Richardson, A. H.	St Thomas' Hospital, S.E.
Ridley, F. T.	Oakslade, Reigate
Rigby, Rev O. (E. 1908)	Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ontario, Canada
Ritchie, J. N. (E. 1912)	Balvraid, Pitt Street, Dunedin, New Zealand
Ritchie, C. H.	
Rivers, Dr W. H. R. (Fellow) (E. 1911)	
Rix, W. A.	Seaford Park, Poreham, Hants.
Rob, Dr J. W. (E. 1911)	Hungerford Lodge, Oaklands Park, Weybridge
Robb, A. A.	Lisnabrecny House, Belfast
Robinson, Rev A. J. (E. 1910)	Freshwater Rectory, Hants.
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.
Roby, H. J. (LL.D.) (E. 1909)	Lancrigg, Grasmere
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Saberton, F. R.	Witcham, Vabreck, nr. Blackpool
Salman, Rev J. S. (M. 1912)	Ebberston Vicarage, Snainton, R.S.O., Yorks.
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Sandall, T. E. (E. 1911)	The Chawantry, Alford, Lincs.
Sands, P. C. (Fellow)	32, Woolstone Road, Forest Hill, S.E.
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Scoular, J. G.	St Bees, Carnforth
Sears, J. E.	6, Percy Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne
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Sephton, Rev J. (E. 1909)	90, Huskisson Street, Liverpool
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Shannon, G. C. (E. 1911)	c/o Messrs Grindlay Groome & Co., Bombay
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Shepherd, W. L.	
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Shore, Dr L. E. (Fellow)	
Shore, T. H. G.	
Short, J. M.	
Sibly, T. M.	Stonehouse, Glos.
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Smith, O. C.	
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Sneath, Rev H.	Christ's Hospital, Horsham
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Stokes, C. H.	
Stokes, J. W. G.	Eyecote, Leominster
Stout, Prof G. F. (E. 1911)	Craigard, St Andrew's, Scotland
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Taylor, A. D.	
Taylor, E. C.	Newlands, Grange over Sands, R.S.O.
Taylor, G. M. C.	Medomsley, Woodside, Wimbledon
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Thompson, K. S.	
Thompson, W. C.	Barwickstead, Beckermnet, Cumberland
Thompson, S. L.	
Thomson, Rev F. D.	Layham Rectory, Ipswich
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Thorpe, Rev C. E. (E. 1913)	Horningsea Vicarage, Cambridge
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Vinter, Rev R. K. (M. 1912)	Marton-cum-Grafton Vicarage, York
Vinycumb, T. B. (E. 1909)	Riverside, Holywood, Co. Down
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†Ward, D. W.	
Ward, Rev J. T. (Fellow)	
(E. 1909)	
Warren, Rev Chas. (E. 1910)	St Michael's Vicarage, Lincoln
Warren, Rev W. (E. 1911)	Black Notley Rectory, Baintree
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Wood, T. E.	Osborne House, Barnsley
Woodhouse, Rev R. (L. 1909)	Mersham Rectory, Surrey
Woods, B. F.	The College, Maritzburg, Natal
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