



THE EAGLE.

October Term, 1910.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from Vol. xxxi., p. 316.)

THE first group of documents which follow relate to Mr Alan Percy, second Master of the College. He is first met with as Prebendary of Dunnington in York Cathedral, to which he was admitted 1 May 1513. He was admitted Master of St John's 29 July 1516, at the formal opening of the College, though he seems to have been performing the duties for about a month before that date. He vacated his Prebend at York in 1517 and Robert Shorton, his predecessor as Master of St John's, succeeded him there, 1 November 1517.

Mr Percy had been appointed Rector of St Anne with St Agnes in the City of London by the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, and was instituted 6 May 1515. He resigned both his Rectory and his Mastership in 1518; up to the present no reason for these resignations has come to light. The pension assigned to him by the College (£10 a year) was a liberal one at the time, for the stipend of the Master was only £12. Mr Percy, however, did not claim the pension long as

King Henry VIII. in 1520 gave him an estate in Middlesex, whereupon, as the documents shew, he surrendered his claim upon the College revenues.

In Dei nomine Amen. Coram vobis testibus fidedignis hic praesentibus Ego Alanus Percy magister siue praepositus Collegij Sancti Johannis Evangeliste in Cantabrigia Eliensis diocesis volens et affectans ex certis causis iustis veris et legitimis me et animum meum in hac parte mouentibus ab onere cura regimine et solitudine dicti Collegij penitus exui et exonerari. Id Collegium meum in sacras et venerabiles manus Reuerendi in Christo patris et domini domini Johannis permissione diuina Roffensis episcopi executoris egregie principis et domine domine Margarete fundatricis huius loci seu alterius cuiuscunque hanc meam resignationem admittendam potestatem habentis; non vi metu dolo seu fraude ad hoc inductus seu coactus pure sponte simpliciter et absolute resigno. Eamque re et verbo dimitto ac jure titulo et possesssioni meis pro habitis in eadem renuncio Eisque cedo et ab eodem recedo totaliter in hijs scriptis. Praesentibus in huiusmodi resignatione; Magistrum Robertum Newton, Jhoannem Orell, Johannem ffarffax, Robertum Gossege.

Per me ALAN PERCY.

Nouerint vniuersi per praesentes nos Magistrum socios et scolares Collegij Sancti Johannis in Cantabrigia teneri et firmiter obligari Alano Percy clerico in centum libris sterlingorum soluendis eidem Alano aut suo certo attorney vel executoribus suis in festo omnium Sanctorum proximo futuro post datum praesentium ad quam quidem solutionem bene et fideliter faciendam obligamus nos et successores nostros per praesentes. Datas vicesimo primo die mensis Nouembris Anno regni Regis Henrici Octauo decimo [1518].

The condicyon of this obligacyon is such that if the within bound Maister and felows giffes and grauntes rowme ease and pleasur of the low parlour of the said College belonging to the chamber of the Maister of the said College

and the two yinner chambers there togeder with his comons as a felow of the same place duryng his life without any thyng payng therefor at all such tyme when and as oft tyme as it shal please the said Mr Alan to resorte and abide ther and more ouer the said Maister and the felows of the said College and thayre successors giffes grauntes and confermeth vnto the said Maister Alan for terme of his life an yerely annuite or pension of ten pound sterlinge for and of a pension goyng owt of the said College and to be paid by the Maister of the same College for the tyme beyng or his assignes vnto the said Maister Alan or his assignes in the said College all two termys of the yere that is to wete at Thannunciacion of our Lady and Saint Michell tharchangle by evyn porcyons vnto such tyme as the said Alan shalbe advaunsed or promoted to a benefice or other rent of the yerely valour of fiftene pounds sterlinges above all charges and reprises then the said Maister Alan shall incontinently be content to dispose within the said College to some that shalbe felows or disciples of the said College of what cuntre or cuntreys it shall please the said Mr Alan not repugning the statutes the moyte or on half of the forsaid yerly annuite or pension of ten poundes and so shall discharge the same by his sufficient acquittans in that behalff to be advisyd made and ensealled. And in case be that the same Alan happen to be promoted or awaunsed vnto a benefice or other rentes to the yerely valour of threty poundes sterlinges aboue all charges and reprises that then the said Mr Alan shall incontinently after his such promocyon or awaunsmnt dispose the other moyte that is to say the other five pounndes in like manner duryng his naturall life to some that shalbe felows or disciples of the same College and so shall discharge the same from tyme to tyme by a lyke sufficient acquietanncce or some other lawful discharge vnto the said Maister of the said College for the tyme beyng and to the felows of the same to be made ensealled and delyuered And the premisses truly obserued and kept then this obligacyon to be of no strength or vertue.

Endorsed: Concernyng Mr Percy's pencion sum tyme in the Colage.

Be yt knowen to all menn by these presentes that I Master Alane Percy clerk haue Released discharged and acquite and by these presents discharge release and acquite Nycolas Metcalf Master of the Colledge of Seynt Johannis in Cambridge and all the Fellowes and scolars of the sayd Colege that now be or that hereafter shall be all the Rowm ease pleasure commodite and profett that I the said Mr Alane have or shuld or ought to haue of and in the said Colege or any place or parcell thereof And all myne Annuyte or annuall pencion of *xli* by yere goyng owt of the said Colege or to be paid by the Master therof And also the somme of *cli* whereyn the Master ffeloves and scolars of the said Colege stond bound to me by their obligacion beryng date the *xxjth* day of November in the *xth* yere of the reign of our soueraign lord Kyng Henry the *viiijth* ffor the gyft and graunt of the said Rowm ease and pleasure and annuYTE or annuall rent As in the said obligacion apperith In witnes whereof I the said Master Alane Percy to this my wrytyng of acquitance and relese my seale haue sett vnto yeven the *iiijth* day of february the *xijth* yere of the Reign of our said soueraign lord Kyng Henry the *viiijth*.

Per me ALAN PERCY.

Endorsed: Acquittance of Mr Percy and also a relesse for the *vli* dew to hym at our Lady day next ensuyng as apperith also by other acquitancys

The document which follows is an early list of benefactors to the Colledge. It is taken from the Volume of "Inventories" prepared in 1545 under the directions of the Statutes of King Henry VIII, which came into force in that year.

It is not a complete list of the benefactors up to that date, but the summary at the end is interesting as showing that the revenue of the Colledge coming from these private donors considerably exceeded the revenues accruing from the gifts of the Foundress, even when to these are added the revenues of the old Hospital of St John. But just as the list of benefactors is defective

so, as a statement of the Colledge revenues, it is incomplete, for the revenues derived from the dissolved monasteries of Broomhall, Higham, and Ospringe are not included. On the other hand it is of interest to note that although no mention is made in King Henry's Statutes of the foundation of Bishop Fisher, yet this "inventory," drawn up in obedience to the Statutes, begins with a statement of Fisher's gifts to the Colledge, an early example of the loyalty of the Colledge to the Bishop's memory.

The giftes of all the benefactors to the Colledge of Saynt John's in the vniuersitie of Cambridge.

First John flissher Busshop of Rochester gave *vcli* ffor the foundation of *iiij* felowes and *ij* disciples for euer to contynue within the said Colledge whiche five hundrethe pounce bought landes and tenementes to the yerely value of *xxvli*.

The same Busshop gave *ml cji* for the fundacion of diuerse and somndry thinges as aperithe in the ordynances and statutes of the said Busshop ouer and besides diuerse and many Jewelles and Ornamentes by hym geuen to this Colledge as it is apparent in the boke of Ornamentes belonging to this Colledge. Whiche *ml cji* bought landes and tenementes to this Colledge to the yerely value of *lvjli*.

Maister Ediall, sometyme prebendary of Vyngham gave *ccli*. as of the legacy or bequeste of Cardinall Morton for the fundacion of *iiij* disciples within this Colledge whiche *ccli* bought landes to the yerely value of *xli*.

Doctor Riplingham gave *cli* for the fundacion of *ij* disciples for euer to contynue within this Colledge which *cli* bought lands to therly value of *vli*.

Maister Robert Dokete, Bachelor of devinitie, gave *cli*. for the fundacion of *ij* disciples whiche *cli* bought landes and tenementes to the yerely value of *vli*.

Sir Marmaduke Constable, knight, gave *ccli*. in money, and landes to the yerely value of *viiijli.*, liing in Holdernes

for the foundation of a felowe and iiij disciples. Whiche *ccli.* bought landes to the yerely value of *xli.* So in the holl his landes do extend to the yerely value of *xviijli.*

Maister Hughe Assheton gave *ccccli.* for the foundation of iiij felowes which *iiijcli* boughte landes and tenements to the yerely value of *xxli.*

The same Mr Assheton gave *cccc* markes for the foundation of iiij disciples which *iiijc* markes bought landes to therely value of *xiiijli. vjs. viijd.*

The same Mr Assheton gave *cli,* ouer and besides grete paynes and labor that he toke opon hym for the College busines, for the foundation of a stipend that is to saie to euery onne of his iiij felowes *xls* in the yere, whiche *cli.* bought landis and tenementes to therely value of *vli.*

The same Mr Assheton gave plate to the value of iiij score and *xviijli.* for the performance of the premisses which iiij score and *xviijli.* bought landes and tenementes to the yerely value of *iiijli xviijs.*

Maister Jamys Beresforde of Derbeshire gave *ccc* four score *viiijli* for the foundation of ij felowes and ij disciples which bought landes to the value of *xixli. viijs.*

The Lady Dame Anne Brokesby gave *clxxli.* for the foundation of on felowe which bought landes to the yerely value of *viiijli.*

Maister Alatreholme gave *cxxli.* for the foundation of on felowe within the said College which bought landes to the yerely value of *vjli.*

On maister Bale gave *cxijli.* for the foundation of on felowe which *cxijli* bought landes to the yerely value of *vli. or better.*

Doctor ffell gave *cccxi.* for the foundation of ij disciples and other vses as apperith in his composicion whiche bought landes to therly of *xvli. et ultra.*

Maister Gregson hathe giffen *cccxxxli.* for the foundation of ij felowes and on disciple whiche *cccxxxli.* bought lands to therly value of *xvjli. and aboue.*

Doctor Lynacre gave *ccxxli. xiijs. iiijd.* in redy money and landes to therly value of *ls.,* being in London, for the foundation of on lector of fisike contynually to be rede, which *ccxxli. xiijs. iiijd.* bought landes to the yerely value of *xjli. ouer and aboue the said ls. so the holl amounteth to* *xiiijli. xs.*

Doctor Dowman gave *cxlli.* and landes to the yerely value of *xiiijli.* lying in the Countys of Derby and Yorke for the foundation of v disciples and ix sisers which *cxlli.* bought landes to the yerely value of *vijli.* So the holl amountes to *xxjli.*

Doctor Lupton Provost of Eton iuxta vyndesour gave *6cli.* for the foundation of vj disciples which *6cli* bought landis to therly value of *xxxli.*

Maister Doket gave *xxxli.* for the foundation of a derege which bought landes to the value of *xxxxs.*

Katherin, the most gracious Quene of Englund, pardoned vs of *lli.* due vnto her for the mortising of the lordshipp of Riddiswell.

Doctor Shirton gave *xli.* in money towards the paving of the hall.

Maister Horneby *xli* towards the glasing of the Chapel windows.

Maister Fenroder gave *vili. xiijs. iiijd.* towards the sealing in the Hall.

Sondry and diuers merchautes in London gave emongest theyme *xli.* towards the byeing of the newest Orgaynes.

Doctor Thomson some tyme Maister of Cristes College gave landes to the yerely value of *viiijli.* for the foundation of ij scholers within the said College *viiijli.*

Doctor Metcalf Archdeacon of Rochester and Maister of this College gave in redy money iiij score *li.* [ouer and besides *xli.* by him giuen towards the buylding of the new chambers on the bake side the College *these words are erased*] which *lxxxli* bought lands to this College vse to therly value of *iiijli.*

The holl lands which purchased and bought with the goodes or by thelpe of Benefactors amounte to the yerely value of
 of ccciiij*li* xijs viij*d*.

And so ther remaynethe landes and tenementes that were redemed and purchased principally with the goodes of and legaces of my lady founders with thelpe of some other benefactors, with the olde house landes, with the manors of Stewcley and Fordham, all to therly value of

ccij*li* viijs. vj*d*.

Ouer and besides mony and sondry Ornamentes and Jewelles by her grace given and bequest to this her Colledge as particularly and playnly dothe apere in the Boke of the Revestery remaying within this Colledge.

[The above statement is all in one handwriting; the following entries are in different and later hands.]

The Lady Katherine duches of Suffolk gave one yerely annuitie of vj*li*. xiijs. iiij*d*. towards the exhibition of four schollers whereof twoe were to be denomjnated The Lord Henry Duke of Suffolk his schollers, the other two the lord Charles his brother's both being her Graces sonnes and dyinge of the swett in the yere of our Lord 1551.

vj*li* xiijs. iiij*d*.

Walter Saukins, Londoner, gave vnto this Colledge one tenement in Woodstret of the yerely value of xls. towards the maintenance of one student in dyvinytie
 xls.

William Cecill, knight of the order, Lord of Burghley, lorde highe treasurer of Englande, gave one yerely annuitye of xxx*li*. to the better reliefe of the schollers of the foundation of the Lady Margaret Countesse of Richmonde and Darbye
 xxx*li*.

The Lady Mildred wiefe to the saide Lord Burghley gave landes to the yerely value of viij*li*. for the foundation of two schollers within the said Colledge.
 viij*li*.

The Sayd Lady Mildred gave xx*li*. towards fyres in the Hall and to the Library of the said Colledge.

Mrs ffrancis Jermyn of Suffolke gave one yerly annuitie of vi*li*. for the foundation of one scholler
 vi*li*.

Ambrose Caue, knight, gave one yerely annuitie of x*li*. towards the maintenance of two students in Diunitie. x*li*.

We give a selection of official letters from the Colledge, written either in acknowledgement of gifts, or in congratulation of members who had attained to high places in Church or State.

The first two are undated, but a clue to their contents is obtained from a small printed pamphlet, entitled, "Selections from the Stewards' Accounts preserved at Haddon Hall." In this, amongst the payments for the year from Michaelmas 1670 to Michaelmas 1671, we find the entry:

Paid to Mr John Buxton of Youlegreave by my honourable lord and ladies command, being a gratitude that his lordship was pleased to give towards the making of some new buildings at St John's Colledge in Cambridge: £20.

At this period the Colledge was engaged in completing the Third Court, which was erected by subscription. The first then seems to be a begging letter, the second a letter of thanks, both probably written in the year 1671.

To Madam Seckford.

Madam

They that are cunning in the Art of Begging are so well versed and studyed in faces, that amongst a hundred they know which to let pass and where to fix, they reade at first sight characters and dispositions of a willing and ready charity. And will sometimes pittie him they beg of as carrying a face apt to undoe him into as low poverty as they themselves suffer. Though perhaps wee have not so particular and exact knowledge of those outward lineaments which might encourage this confident address, yet the

universall fame will not suffer us to be ignorant of those of your great and generous soule which stays not for opportunities offered but seeks them, and to know where it is wanting is all the argument necessary to your noble Bounty. The entrance to our request is verry unlucky and perhaps wee may be thought worthy rather to be laughed at than pittied, who begin to build and know not how to finish. But wee could wish wee had not the reason wee have to wipe off this reproach. A Friend to this Society by his will gave us a considerable summe which we designed to this use, but he in whose hands the mony was is lately dead, and whether the gift will be received wee cannot yet see. Hence wee are encouraged to beg especially of such who are so willing to give. Some in their life build their monument and wee hope a stone laid in a College may give as faire and lasting a memory to your name as one placed in the Church. But besides you will oblige here so many Beadsmen and Votaries, who will make it a great part of their study that the famous Acts of that Bounty and Charity may be read not only in stones but in men, who shall for ever blesse their memory and pray for their happinesse, in which number you will find at present.

your most devoted servants
The Master, Fellows and Schollars
of St John's College, Cambridge.

To the right honourable the Countesse of Rutland.

Madam

Tho' my Lord the Earle of Rutland's constant respect and especially his late most obliging letter give sufficient assurance of his inclinations and kindnesse towards us, yet the knowledge wee have of your readinesse to favour all fair and worthy designs make us beg leave humbly to kisse your honour's hand also, which wee cannot but believe ioyned as a partner in that honourable gift and bounty which is coming towards us, by which as we rise in our building wee hope wee shall in our iust returne and acknowledgement too. For though we cannot think to offer anything worthy or equal

to what we receive yet if we should be silent the stones which you lay might rise out of the wall and fall upon our heads and threaten deformity at least, if not decay, to the whole building. The benefit wee hope is not wholly ours. For if ill got goods as wee are assured do not only themselves perish, but bring in their company the innocent wealth in the same mischief for being in their company, we may as reasonably conclude those that are piously and charitably bestowed doe not only prosper but convey a secret blessing to the rest of the estate from which they came. There are those which by a divine miracle increase by spending and multiply while they are scattered. Wee shall take care that what your honour hath done may never be forgotten here, but to recompense it must be the gift of Heaven, for which we shall always pray who are,

Madam, your Honour's most
obliged and devoted servant,
The Master, Fellows and schollers
of St John's College, Cambridge.

The Master of the College at the time the two preceding letters were written was Dr Francis Turner, who had been elected and admitted Master 11 April 1670. He became Dean of Windsor by patent dated 27 June 1683, was consecrated Bishop of Rochester 11 November 1684 and on 23 August 1685 was translated to Ely. The three letters which follow congratulate him on his successive steps. Francis Turner was one of the famous "Seven Bishops." For declining to take the oath to King William III he was deprived of the See of Ely. He seems to have corresponded with the exiled King James II; he died in London 2 November 1700 and was buried at Therfeld in Hertfordshire, of which parish he had been Rector.

Reverendo admodum viro Francisco
Turner Decano Windsorienſi.

Dulce nobis est recolere, Reverende admodum Decane,
placidum tuum apud nos olim per decennium regimen, tam

aequaliter divisum, ut quis sit qui imperet, aut quis qui obtemperet haud satis constaret; Nemo illud onus grave putat, quod ipse qui imposuit cum illo fert et sustinet, sub tam leni et facili imperio nullus esse potuit obsequij aut labor aut mora. Frustra erat quod rebus nostris Te subduxeras ut Tibi et literis sine impedimento vacares, non potuit enim tua virtus tam abdite latere, quin se liquide proderet, et in lucem denuo et gloriam illustrior rediret. Hoc quicquid est muneris impense Tibi gratulamur, quod levidense licet sit prae Tuo merito, maximum tamen haberi debet, quod serenissimus Rex non per sui favoris proxenetas, sed sua propria voluntate et propenso in Te animo conferri voluit, eo fortasse consilio ne ullum dignitatis gradum omisisse videaris, quo ad summum tandem possis pervenire. Regia enim liberalitas semel incitata stare nescit, sed usque progredietur donec Te ecclesiae Praesulem renunciaverit, et nobis insuper novam gratulandi materiam suppeditaverit. Quocumque autem Te vocat gloria sequaces semper cultoris habebis

Tibi omni officio devinctissimos
Magistrum socios et Scholares
Coll. Div. Johan. Cantabr.

Reverendo admodum in Christo Patri
ac Domino Domino Francisco Episcopo
Roffensi.

Cum ad honoris non pedetentim pergas, sed volites, Ornatissime Praesul, minime mirum est si nos anhelopectore, nec passibus aequis Te sequamur ex oculis utcunque sublatum, et ad summum tam velociter evectum, e longinquo quo licet, suspicimus et prono obsequio veneramur. Non nobis attribuimus quasi perspicax nostra prudentia ea praevideret, quae tam feliciter ex vobis cecidere, cum longe certior ex tua virtute meritoque processerit divinatio. Eo fortasse animo Rex serenissimus hanc primam arripuit ansam Te in episcopatu Roffensi, licet non opulento, collocandi, ne si forte ditior vacaret, Te longius abduceret, et ab Aula removeret. Tam commodo autem ordine jam stant res vestrae, ut ubicunque fere Rex egerit, Te

in oculis simul et delicijs habeat, Haud cuivis contingit ijs omnibus virtutibus ex aequo cumulari, quae Ecclesiam simul et Aulam honestent et ornent. Novit scilicet tua Paternitas Ecclesiam sacra doctrina, vitae sanctimonia, prudentia et mansuetudine regere; Novit etiam et Aulae sine vitio servire, innocua enim urbanitate, comitate facili, suavissimis moribus sua servata est virtuti veneratio quae tetrica severitate spreta exolescit. Tibi fortasse debuit olim Ecclesia Anglicana fidem vere Catholicam integre ad posteros derivam, cujus prima fundamenta in illustrissimo Principe vestro labore et diligentia posita sunt, etiam ab ineunte aetate, ut vel inde firmius duratura speremus. Quo tandem Te Regia clementia tuis meritis incitata ulterius provehat solliciti expectamus. Nec infausti est ominis quod amplissimus antistes, cujus ipse premis vestigia, ad id, quo jam tendit dignitatis fastigium, ex hoc nidulo evolavit. Vaticinio cui semel constitit veritas, plenior in posterum de succrescente vestra amplitudine, habebitur fides; Hoc utcumque Tibi cedat, Nos magnum in Episcopo Roffensi nobis auguramur, et pollicemur patronum, pie in memoriam revocantes sanctissimum Fisherum qui ea solum ratione mortem immaturam sentiebat, qua illa erepta erat, pro magno tuo in nos animo et affectu, omnis nobis ulterius benefaciendi facultus. Ex omnibus qui nobis bene volunt et impense favent. Te imprimis agnoscimus et religiose colimus

Gloriae tuae studiosissimi
Magister et Seniores
Coll. D. J. Cantabr.

Ad Reverendum admodum in Christo
Patrem ac Dominum, Dominum Franciscum
Episcopum Eliensem Praesulem amplissimum.

Ex ingenti dolore iste quem Antistite nostro piae et sempiternae memoriae nuper mortuo, concepimus, nunquam recreari satis potuisse nobis videtur, nisi Tu ipsi successisses, quem potissimum Js successorem suam constituisset, si constituendi factam sibi potestatem habuisset. Hoc vero abunde nos erigit et consolatur quum Te illius in terris

sedem illum aliam potiore in coelis nactum esse consideramus; Te porro iisdem gradibus ad eandem festinantem gloriam. Exultavit nostrum Collegium repentino gaudio simulac felicem acceperat nuncium; atque superbioribus fastigiis sublimius se quasi extulit, quo prospectare longius Te modo advenientem possit, cujus adventus quam sibi faustus semper fuerit, summa laetitia et gratitudine recordatur. Quantam Tibi literae et literati debeant Collegium praesertim Tuum Johannense nos novimus et experti sumus, quam sis erga Regem fidebis quam erga Deum et Ecclesiam prius omnes praedicant, nemo satis. Optimus quidem ille sit, necesse est qui adeo potuit Principibus optimis placere sed jam non id agimus ut laudes Tuas eximias et singulares commemoremus, quas scimus tam Tibi in jucundum pene essi audire, quam est jucundum mereri: hoc solummodo testatum volumus in communi laetitia praecipui laeteri et cum omnes Te ad tantum evectum esse Dignitatem gaudeant tanto coeteris vehementius nos gaudere quanto oportet; ut qui in Eliensi Episcopo Praefectum contemplamur Joannensem ac in Te uno amplissimum virum, Reverendum admodum Praesulem nostrum denique decus et praesidium spectamus atque veneramus

Dat. 6 to Kalend.
 Octob. MDCLXXXIV

Magister et
 Socii Seniores
 Coll. Div. Joh. Cant.

Richard Lloyd, to whom the next letter is addressed, was the eldest son of Talbot Lloyd, of Lichfield; he was admitted to the College 12 June 1713, in his sixteenth year, and was admitted a Fellow 1 April 1718. He entered the Middle Temple 9 February 1719-20 and was called to the bar 24 May 1723; he became a K.C. in 1738 and a bencher of his Inn 27 October 1738, serving the office of Treasurer in 1748. He was returned to Parliament, 14 May 1743, as M.P. for the borough of Michael, Cornwall, and was knighted at Kensington 23 November 1745. He was returned as M.P. for the borough of Maldon, Essex, 9 July 1747

and for the borough of Totnes, Devon, 13 December 1754, being then Solicitor-General. He became a Baron of the Exchequer in 1759 and died in 1761.

Honorabili viro, Domino Ricardo Lloyd,
 Equiti aurato, Baroni Scaccarii.

Vir Honorabilis

Jam diu in hac nostra domo inveteravit consuetudo ut quos vel virtus sua, vel Regis amicitia non temere sine virtutibus obtinenda, ad excelsiorem dignitatis locum evexerit, eos, a nobis utique aliquando profectos, etiamnum nostros vocemus, et ingentis gloriae quo possumus jure, particulam vindicemus.

De Te autem, Vir Honorabilis, hoc libentius gloriamur, quod in ea arte, juris nimirum Anglicani prudentia, ad summum venisti, in qua praecipue id est verum (alias eheu! cum exceptionibus credendum) quod vulgo dicitur, suae quemque fortunae artificem esse.

Sed honores amplos neque nunc tandem censemus te meruisse, neque nunc primum es consecutus. Per multos annos erga optimum Principem fidelitate, et ipsius etiam Principis vicissim favore clarum, in legibus interpretandis acutum, in ferendis sapientem sanctum; in curia pariter et Senatu eloquentissimum; omnium Te mentes, omnium voces ad altiora designabant.

Et quam primum ex populi, procerum, Regisque Decreto, augusta illa sedes aliquanto ornatior est facta, et Te minus indigna, tum statim uno omnium consensu, et faustis omnibus conscendisti

Jan. 12. 1760
 Dr Ogden.

Sumus, Vir Honorabilis
 Amplitudinis tuae
 cultores devotissimi
 Magister et Socii Seniores
 Collegii Divi Joannis Evangelistae
 apud Cantabrigienses.

To the Reverend and learned the Master and Senior Fellows of the College of St John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge.

The antient usage of the College to take notice of the progress of such who have ventrured to go from it into the world and the claim you justly make to a share of the dignities they arrive at, is a most honourable instance of the true and paternal anxiety, which your society has always shown for the prosperity of such who have the felicity of an education amongst you.

The knowledge I drew in under the care of your Society, and the honour done me formerly in electing me a Fellow of it, as they were the happiness of my youth, so they constantly have been and ever will be the pride of my riper age; and if that species of pride be blameable, it is a blame which I must carry to my grave.

The method of reasoning and almost the daily habit of it, by which your College has always been distinguished, is the properest preparation for the study of that science into which I was thrown, and all which I can claim to myself is the careful application of those rules which I had learned with you.

The fidelity which you are pleased to make such honourable mention of, with which it was my duty as well as my greatest pleasure to serve the best of Kings has been amply and bountifully overpaid, by the honours which I have from time to time received from his Royal favour; and all that is left for me to desire is, that I may be blessed with abilities to answer the purposes for which he has been pleased to raise me to my present station, by distributing within my sphere that impartial justice to his subjects which he requires from my hands.

Give me leave, after sincerely wishing all prosperity to you and your society to subscribe myself

Gentlemen
your most affectionate
obliged humble servant
RICHARD LLOYD.

Mr Bate, who is thanked for his gift of a Persian MS., was nominated a Fellow of the College by the Bishop of Ely and admitted 7 June 1726. He was a son of the Rev Richard Bate, Rector of Boughton Malherbe, Kent, and graduated from Corpus Christi College. He became Rector of St Paul's, Deptford, and died 3 September 1775.

To Mr Bate, formerly Fellow of the College to which he gave a Persian MS.

Vir Reverende

Munus tuum egregium, quod memor scilicet jucundae tuae in hisce olim sedibus commorationis nobis donatum esse voluisti, et habemus et laeti possidebimus. Non sentit etenim, nisi magna cum voluptate, domicilium hoc in alumnis gratiae mentis indicium; ab illis amoris tesseram accipere non dedignatur; imo potius gestit ditari et honorari sobolis suae pietate: et cum alii literaria supellectile Graeca et Romana matrem suam locupletarunt, tu quidem cohonestare illam studes a remotis Orientalium oris petito apparatu; Persico, dicam, an regio?

Multum attulerunt nobis adjumenti et jocunditatis commentaria illa, et a te et ab amico tuo erudito conscripta; non nihil saltem lucis dederunt libro tuo in tenebris posito, qui et caractere est et lingua nobis haud satis intellectis. Agnoscimus tamen illud tuum Pentateuchum, librum quinque libellis constantem. Hi videntur se mutuo sequi juxta ordinem potius a te in chartula tua designatum, quam ab amico tuo, prae festina quadam incuria, in epistola ejus recensitum: Poema enim Chosroes ante illud venit quod inscribitur Maghnum; et ideo secundum non tertium occupat locum.

Ne vera autem dissimulemus, tuus Nazami, vir doctissime nobis adhuc non intime satis notus est et perspectus. Sales ejus et lepores isti, qui non nisi animo percipiuntur, minus nos quam par est movere potuerunt; at aliae restant vati tuo veneres, quibus melius et faelicus nos tentat. Commendare se nobis quaerit vestitu perquam eleganti, specioso, splendido; pulchras nobis exhibet picturas, coloribus nitidissimis distinctas, varietate et novitate gratas. Captat oculos, captat

amores ; et forsā habebit ; juvat nos certe virum tuum sic e longinquo aspicere ; quod si proprius ille stare tandem nobis contigerit, credimus fore ut capiat nos magis. Singulā virtute praeditum illum esse oportet, qui ab ipso Meninskio est laudatissimus.

Librum tuum sedulo conservabimus. Habemus a Reverendo Doctore Newcome, Collegii nuper Magistro, complures nobis legatos libros, rariores, pretiosos ; qui, ut digni sunt, cella gaudent sibi propria. Ibit erit et tuus ; et sibi procul dubio magnopere complacebit, se Persam atque solum, contra numerosiores stare Graecos et Romanos, et eos fere aequiparare.

Munus tuum, vir amicissime, et amoris tui erga nos pignus est eximium, et eruditionis tuae monimentum non vulgare.

Dat. e Coll. Div. Johan,
1771
Mr Craven.

The next two letters bring us down to recent times. Dr Henry Pepys, successively Bishop of Sodor and Man and of Worcester, was originally of Trinity College. He was nominated Fellow of the College by the Bishop of Ely and admitted 15 January 1806.

To the Right Honourable Sir Thomas
Denman, Lord Chief Justice of the
Court of King's Bench

St John's College, Cambridge
15 February 1833

My Lord

The Master and Fellows of St John's College most respectfully present to your Lordship, as a late member of their Society, their cordial congratulations on your recent elevation to the high and important office of Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench.

They rejoice that the early promise which your Lordship gave of future eminence, whilst you were a student within their walls, has been so fully realised ; and that the eloquence,

zeal and ability which you have exhibited in the exercise of an arduous profession have been rewarded with this distinguished mark of your sovereign's confidence, at a time of life when you may be permitted under the blessing of Divine Providence to look forward to a long career of honour and usefulness

J. WOOD,
Master.

My dear Sir

Be pleased to accept my best thanks for the good will expressed by yourself and the Fellows of St John's, on my late appointment. Your allusion to the time I passed within your venerable walls, might perhaps be best answered in the words of Erasmus—*Somniculosum admones vigilantiae* : but since that period, my mind has been exercised in some of the most anxious tasks that have at any time been cast upon an advocate : and I will confess that the terms in which you speak of my professional career are most gratifying to my feelings.

I have never been unconscious of my own great deficiencies : but as the determination to perform my duty has hitherto secured me some portion of public confidence and approbation, I venture to hope that the same principle may carry me through to the end.

I have the honour to be, my dear Sir, with sincere respect and gratitude

your faithfull servant
THO DENMAN.

To the Rev Dr Wood, Master of St John's College,
Cambridge &c. &c.

St John's College
1 June 1841

My dear Lord Bishop

It has been the custom of our College, from time immemorial, to offer their congratulations to those members of our Society who for their merits have been appointed to offices of dignity and importance in Church or State ; and

I beg to assure your Lordship that the College fulfils this duty with peculiar satisfaction upon the occasion of your Lordship's elevation to the See of Worcester.

We look back with pleasure to the time when your Lordship resided amongst us as a Fellow of our College; and since you quitted our walls we have not been inattentive observers of the faithfulness and diligence with which you have discharged the important duties of a parochical minister, and of the zeal and ability with which you administered the higher functions which devolved upon you as Bishop of Sodor and Mann.

Whenever your Lordship is disposed and at leisure to receive a deputation from the College, we shall be happy to have the honour of waiting upon you and repeating our congratulations in person.

Permit me, My "Dear Lord Bishop, on my own part to express my fervent wish and prayer that you may long live to adorn the station which you so worthily fill

yours &c.
RALPH TATHAM.

Bishop's Court
Isle of Mann
June 4th 1841

My dear Master

I beg that you will accept on your own part, and that you will convey to the other members of St John's College, my most sincere thanks for the very flattering terms in which they have been pleased to convey to me through you their congratulations on my elevation to the See of Worcester.

I shall always look back with pleasure to the many years which I passed as Fellow within the walls of St John's and hope soon to afford the strongest proof of the estimation in which I hold that Society by requesting that you would enter my eldest son as a member of it.

My movements are, I regret to say, at the present time so uncertain, partly owing to the protracted stay of the late Bishop's family in the Palace at Worcester and partly to the uncertainty which exists as to the duration of the present

parliament that it is wholly out of my power to fix either time or place for the Honor which the College are so good as to propose of sending a Deputation to congratulate me. As soon however as I am able to anticipate with any certainty when I shall be settled, either in London or at Worcester, I will with your leave write again, but I would not delay for a single post expressing my heartfelt acknowledgements to yourself and the College for your kind and flattering communication

I am, My dear Master
your sincere friend
H. WORCESTER.

P.S. May I beg the favour that You will insert my name among the subscribers to the proposed Monument to the memory of our late Master as a Subscriber of twenty Guineas.

The documents which precede have all been transcribed from the originals preserved in College. Those which follow are transcribed from the originals in the Public Record Office.

The first is a letter from the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Houses to Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury and Chancellor of the University, congratulating him on his appointment as Lord High Treasurer of England.

Our bounden duties premised. Since the writinge of our late letters, understandinge of further advancement to a place of soe high honor from the good providence of Almighty God by his Majesties graciouse disposicion and experimentall knowledge, conferred upon your Lordship with the concurrence of generall congratulacion for the same. Wee of the Universitie (farre more bownde then others) might not without great forgetfulness of dutie be silent in this behalfe, or smother our reioycinge within our owne bosomes, but must needes give some waie to our dutyfull affeccions to breake forth and shew themselves by hartily gratulating to your Lordship and thanks rendered to God for this your accession of honour. Wherin wee think may be observed in

the dispensacion of the divine providence that it hath pleased God to blesse your Lordship with the inheritance not onely of the virtues of your worthy father (whome for honour's sake we mencion) but also with the same kynde of rewards and stepps of honor, ioyned with the love of Prince and people, for sowndness of Religion towards God, fidelitie to his annoynted and integritie for the common benefitt of the subiectes.

Others in their severall kyndes may, and we doubt not, do present, lardger testimonyes in this generall applause but your Lordship wee trust will accept from schollers our bounden duties our lovinge harts and if it be but the widowes myte accompanied with prayer to God for his blessings to be long continewed upon your Lordship and from yourself to be derived, as hitherto, to descend even to the utmost skirts of this Common wealthe.

This office due to your Lordship wee had intended should have come from the whole Body of the University but because that would have requyred circumstance and thereupon delay, wee well knowing that all others concurre in one mynde with us herein are bold in the name also of the whole to present this our suddeine yet more seasonable gratulacion. And soe resting upon your Lordships lovinge and honorable acceptacion doe with our dayly prayers commend the same to the gracious favour of thalmighty.

From Cambridge this 9th of May 1608

your Lordships humble in all
duty to bee commanded
Ro. GOADE PROCAN.

Ro. Soame	William Smythe
Vmphry Tyndall	Jo. Cowell
Ed. Barwell	Wi. Branthwaite
John Duport	Sa. Harsnett
Ric. Clayton	John Hills
	Laur Chadlerton

Addressed: To the right honorable our very good Lord
Therle of Salisbury.

Thomas Playfere, whose death the Vice-Chancellor notifies to Cecil, as Chancellor, was Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity and Fellow of St John's. He was succeeded by Mr Davenant of Queens' Colledge.

My most honorable good Lord

Hearing this morning of the death of Docter Plafer (our Margaret lecturer) I tooke it my duty to acquaint your honour with the same most humbly praying some notice of your pleasure for the choice of another in his place. I see our University stands very well affected to Mr Davenant of Queenes Colledge upon his owne merritt and your honour's former commendation of the man. So with all due reference of my best endeavour to your honours commaundement in this or any other matter I most humbly take my leave and rest

your honours most bounden ever
THOMAS JEGON, *procan.*

Cambridge, 3 February 1608 [1608-9].

Addressed: To the right honourable the Earle of Salisbury.

Endorsed: Feb. 3. 1608. Vicechancellor of Cambrig. to my lord.

The letters which follow refer to Valentine Carey, who became Master of Christ's Colledge. He was originally of Christ's, then became a Fellow of St John's, removed to a Fellowship at Christ's, and after three years returned again to St John's as a Fellow. The Fellows of Christ's had elected William Pemberton, one of their own number to be Master. For some reason the election was void and in the end Carey with his strong Court influence was nominated Master of Christ's by King James.

My verie good Lord

I understand that the headshipp of Christ Colledge in Cambridge, being now voyde, Mr Carey (one that is and hath beene for some good tyme his Majesties Chaplain) is a suitor for yt. Your Lordshipp out of your noble disposition is pleased some tyme in like case to say *Detur digniori*,

which moveth me now to presume to recommende Mr Carey to your honorable favor, which I doe out of myne owne knowledge and long observacion of his worthynes. Before he was preferred to his Majesties Service he tooke paynes manye yeares in my house as my chaplain in ordinary, during all which tyme, I founde him for his learninge discrecion and modestye and all other commendable partes the man the neerest fashioner *secundum cor meum* of all others that have attended mee. Wherefore yf yt may please your Lordshipp to afforde hym your good favor in this his suite I assure you you shall do it for a very woorthy man, and I shall bee ever most readye withall true thankfulness to acknowledge yt. So wishing your Lordshipp all honor, happynes, I rest

your Lordship's very assured and affectionate
frend at command

T. ELLESMERE, *Canc.*

From my house att Asheridge
29 October 1609.

Addressed : The right honorable the Earle of Salisbury.

Endorsed : 9 October 1609, Lord Chancellor in favor of Mr Carey his Majestys Chaplayne.

Our humble duties *etc.* As we are very sory ther should fall out such extraordinary occasions in this University to trouble your Lordship and others in great place, your Lordships Assistants, so have we just cause to thancke God, and to acknowledge onr dutyfull thanks to your Lordship to whose wise care for the good of every member, Colledge of this body, when such occasions do arise (as now from Christ Colledge) the same is ordered and tempered with such moderation as the faults of schollers unexperienced ar mett with to their instruccion and amendment, and their state kept and preserved from the daunger they unadvisedly incurred as wee fynde by your Lordships honorable letters of the 14th November, which being lately directed unto us (as the two senior Doctors in Divinity about the eleccion of Christes Colledge Mayster, requiring (according to the equity of their Statutes) our Judgments touching their said late eleccion and to that end vouchsafing to acquaynt and send unto us, for

our better informacion the whole deliberate examination and proceeding before your Lordship and others, your honorable assistants. Wee upon the due perusing thereof and conference together do in our poore judgmentes take the said late eleccion to be voyd, concurring with your Lordship in our assent therein upon the reasons and grounds sett downe in the said proceeding.

Which together with this our letter wee do accordingly by the same messenger returne, with what convenient speed we might. Beseeching Almighty God in like sort to direct your Lordship in the supply of this Governor for Christes Colledge, as not long since for Cayus Colledge, for the mayntenance and propagation of religion, learning vertue and peace. And so praying for your Lordships honorable long prosperity we humbly take our leave this 16 of November 1609. From Cambridge

your Lordships most humble
to bee commanded

ROGER GOADE
VMPHRY TYNDALL.

Addressed : To the right honorable Therle of Sarisburye

Endorsed : 1609 November 1609. Ecclesiastical, Dr Goad, Dr Tyndall, to my Lord.

My duty to your lordship most humbly remembred. It may please your lordship to receive herewith his Majesty's letter, to you directed, concerning Christ's College in Cambridge. His Majesty's disposition will appeare thereby to be Mr Carey although he were much balanced with Doctor Clerke, but the reason is expressed in the letter.

I have returned to your lordship Doctor Goad's letter and a parcel of Sir Henry Wooton's despatches which was forgotten in my last. And so I most humbly take my leave, from the Court at Royston this 20 November 1609

your lordship's most humbly
to command

THO: LAKE.

Addressed : To the right honorable the Earle of Salisbury.

Endorsed : Sir Thomas Lake to my lord, 1609.

Our humble duties remembred. It hath pleased your Lordship to write your second letter unto us of 28 of this present November, about the Mastership of Christ's College. As before touching the nullity of the pretended choyce by the fellows, so now for the notifying unto us (as the two senior Doctors in Divinity) your Lordships pleasure as Chancellor of this University for your nominating a fitt new Master to that College, *viz.* Mr Carey of St John's. Wherein as we cannot but like and subscribe to your Lordship's choyce and appointment (whose great judgment ought to prejudice ours) so perceiving that among diverse worthy and meet men named to that place his Majestie's inclination was more to the sayd Mr Carey, wee the more willingly do hereby concurr with your Lordship's choyce and resolution for him the said Mr Carey to be the Master of Christ's College, a man well knowne and of good note amongst us, eligible by their Statutes, being a Batchelor in Divinity and late fellow of that house.

Wishing to himself joy and to the house all good thereby to the increase of learning, piety, order and unity. And so praying to the Almighty longe to blesse and preserve your Lordship, wee humbly take our leave, from Cambridge this 26 November 1609

your Lordships in all duty to
be commanded

ROGER GOAD.
VMPHRY TYNDALL.

Addressed: To the right honourable the Earle of Salisbury.

Endorsed: 1609, 26 November, Doctor Goad and Doctor Tyndall to my Lord.

In the following letter Dr Du Port, Master of Jesus and Vice-Chancellor, seems to have cleared the undergraduates from the suspicion of poaching in King James' preserves.

Right honorable

My duty in all humbleness. Pleaseth it the same to be

advertised that the *xvth* of this present I received a letter from your honourable Lordship of the *xxvth* of March last for the redresse of our schollars disorderly and undutifull huntinge and coursing in his majesties walkes. Whereupon I presently sent two of our bedles with the messenger (one of Mr Bankes his sons) to seek such places as he most suspected in that behalfe. And yt seemeth he found the dogge he especially sought after and others which the messenger brought unto me, and I commanded he should presently eyther make away or so to be truly presented to one of the most honorable earles, Suffolk or Southampton, both than as I heard in the country. But so it is forsooth that even this day one was with me of good sort and condicion, who delivered me his name offrimg himself ready to prove that Mr Bankes offred the same dogges in the towne to be sold and further that no buyer belike beinge founde a day or two after the same dogges were in the fields and coursing and very neare the places of restraint, whereof I thought it my part to intimate to your honourable Lordship. Aswell for the discharge of mine owne duty as also to prevent imputacion of the University in some degree yf happely the lyke complaint be made hereafter.

And even thus very humbly I take leave desyring nothing more than to performe unto your Lordship any acceptable service

your Lordships most bounde and
humble at commande
JOH. DUPORTH, *Vicecan.*

From Jesus Collidge in Cambridge, 23 April 1610.

Addressed: To the right honorable the Earle of Salisbury.

Endorsed: 23 April 1610, Mr Doctor Duport, *viz*chancellour of Cambridge to my Lord.

That it is affirmed the Dogges suspected to have coursed in his Majesty's walkes were Mr Banks his own dogges.

The documents which follow shew the interest King James took in University matters.

JAMES R.

His Majesties direccion to the Vice-chancellor and Heads of Howses in the Universitie of Cambridge given by himself to Dr Hills, Vice-chancellor, to Dr Richardson, Master of Trinite Colledge, to Dr Carey, Deane of Pauls, Dr Davenant, Master of Queenes, Dr Gwinne, Master of St John's, on the third of December 1616 at Newmarkett.

First, his Majestie signified his pleasures that he would have all that take any degree in schooles to subscribe to the three Articles.

Secondly, that noe Preacher bee allowed to preach in the Towne but such as are every way conformable both by subscription and every other way.

Thirdly that all students doe resort to the sermons at St Maries and be restrayned from going to any other Church in the time of St Maries sermons, and that provision bee made that the sermons in St Maries bee diligently performed, both before noone and after noone.

Fourthly, that the new seats bee removed and that the Doctors sitt in that Church as they were wont aunciently to doe, and that provision be made for some convenient place for the sons of noble men.

Fifthly, that the ordinary Divinitie Act be constantly kept with three repliers.

Sixtly, that there be a great restraint for schollers haunting Towne-houses especially at night.

Seventhly, that all schollers both at the Chappell and at the schooles keep their scholasticall habits.

Eightly, that young students in Divinitie bee directed to study such bookes as be most agreeable in doctrine and discipline to the Church of England and excoited to bestow their time in the Fathers and Councells, School-men, Histories and controversies and not to insist too long upon compendiums and abbreviators, making them the grounds of their study in Divinitie.

Ninthly, that noe man either in Pulpett or in Schooles, be suffred to maynteyne dogmatically any point of Doctrine that is not allowed by the Church of England.

Lastly, that Mr Vicechancellor and the two Professors or two of the Heads of Houses doe every Michaelmas, when his Majestie resorts into these parts, wayt upon his Majestie and give his Majestie a just accompt how those his Majesties instruccions are observed.

JAMES R.

Whereas it is held that the Ecclesiasticall jurisdiction of our Universitie of Cambridge and of all the students and members of the Colledges there belongeth to the Chauncellor and in his absence to the Vice-chancellor and the subordinate Ministers of the University. And that neither the Bishop of Eley, nor any of his officers, or any other Ordinary hath jurisdiction over the University or the students or members thereof, as they are Collegiate, except in case of special visitorship. Which Privilege of our said Universitie wee are not willinge to have infringed, yet finding it most necessary that the Lawes, canons and constituccions, rights and received laudable customes of our Church shoud there specially be observed (it being one of the principall seminaries of this State for Church and Common-wealthe). Wee do require the Chancellour and in his absence the Vice-chancellor of our said University, together with the Heads, and all others to whome it doth or may apperteyne, carefully in themselves to observe and to see that others do observe the ensuing Articles and to be able from time to time to give us a good accompt of the performance thereof upon perill of our high displeasure and of such penaltie as the Law in that case may iustly inflict.

First, we do command that all the Ecclesiasticall Laws, Canons and Constitucions of this our Church of England so farr forth as they concerne Divine service be duely observed in all and every the Colledges without mutacion upon any pretence of locall statutes whatsoever.

Item, that all thinges heretofore given by us to them in charge bee duely observed and performed and that they bee ready to give us such accompt thereof in due time as heretofore wee have directed.

Item, whereas it is and hath been the auncient custome of that our University to forbear the accustomed University sermons on Christmas day, Easter day and Whitsunday on the forenoone, in regard that in the severall Colledges there are or ought to be had Common Prayers, a sermon and an holy Communion administered to which the Masters Fellows and Schollers should resort in their severall Colledges; Wee do require that our said Chancellor and in his absence the Vice chancellor and others to whome the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Universitie is pretended to belonge and every Master in his private Colledge doe see, that on the said three festivall daies, there bee had divine service as it is by the book of Common Praiers appointed for the first severall feast days, and that a Sermon and Communion be had on the said severall daies and that all the members and students of the said severall Colledges repaire to the Chappells of the said Colledges there to participate in the Divine Service and to communicate in the holy Sacrament. From which divine Service and Communion noe member or student of any such Colledge shalbee permitted to absent himself unless upon some iust and necessary occasion thought fitt to be allowed by the Master and Deanes of the said Colledge for the time being.

Item, that all communicants doe take the communion kneeling accordinge to the forme prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer and the Canons of this our Church of England, and not otherwise. And that the laudable custome of coming to the Chappell in surplisses and hoods according to their degree upon the accustomed daies be observed by all the Masters and Fellows and Schollers and students of all Colledges, and that they so continue in their surplisses and hoods at all times during the time of Common Prayer and Sermons and the administration of the Sacrament.

Item, wee doe command that noe sermons or lectures be had in any Parish Church of the Towne, except in the case of a funerall or the like necessary and extraordinary occasion on Sundaies and Holy daies, but betwixt the houres of nine and eleven in the fore noone and one and three in the afternoone, that there may be noe interruption of the Divine Service in the Parish Churches betwixt the houres of three

and fower, nor pretence for schollers absenting of themselves from the catechizing in their Colledges to bee had betwixt the hours of three and fower, nor from their Common Praiers which are to bee betwixt the hours of four and five on Sundaies and Holy daies.

Item, wee doe require and command that the commendable use of catechizing in Colledges betwixt the hours of three and fowre on Sundaies and holy daies be carefully and duely observed, to which wee require due care to bee had that those of the Colledge especially, under the degree of Masters of Arts bee compelled to resort.

Item wee doe command that noe new erected Lectures or Sermons bee permitted in any Parish Church of the Towne that may withdrawe schollers from the catechizing and Divine Service in their Colledges on Sundaies and holydaies, or on the week daies, being no holy daies, to withdraw Schollers from their attendance at the exercises of learninge, Lectures, Disputations, Determinacions or Declamacions either publike or private. And for that the Jurisdiction of the Towne and Parish Churches is pretended to belong to the Bishop of Ely and his officers, Wee do require of him and them that they bee in all things carefull on their parts to observe these direccions so farr forth as concerneth them, and also for ayding and assisting to the Chancellour, Vicechancellor and officers of our Universitie for the better observacion of these our commandments in the Parish Churches. And that noe fellow, student, or member of any Colledge of what degree or condicion soever not having cure in the same church, bee permitted to read any ordinary Lecture or preach ordinary sermons on sett daies in any Parish Church in the Towne except in St Maries unless hee be legally authorized thereunto, wherein wee thinke it fitt that as the partie is a Collegiate hee should obteyne allowance from the Chauncellour or Vicechancellor and as he is to preach in a Parish Church of the Bishop of Elyes jurisdiction hee may not do it but by the Bishop's Lycence.

Item, wee doe forbidd that women of the Towne bee permitted to repaire to the Chappell of any Colledge to Common Places or other exercises of Divinitie unless it bee in cause of an English sermon *ad populum* for which the

bell of such Colledge is rung or to the ordinary praier in King's Colledge Chappell.

Item, wee do require and commaund that upon the discovery to the Chancellor, or Vicechancellor for the time being, of any contempt and breach of order by lawe and laudable custome required or of any fancyfull conceipt savouring of Judaisme, Popish superstition, or Puritanisme, disagreeing from the lawes and approved customes of our Church of England that the same be in due time speedily and carefully checked and reformed that it bee not suffered to take root and growe up to the distraccion of our subiects or violating the Unitie of our Church. And wee do impose the same charge in the like occasion or occasions upon every Head and Master in our sayd Universitie. And wee do impose the same commaundment of these our direccions concerning Colledges that have speciall visitors appointed them, in whome the ecclesiasticall iurisdiction is, upon their said visitors whosoever they bee, which wee have before imposed upon the Chancellor and Vicechancellor of our sayd Universitie for the time being.

Lastly wee do commaund that a copie of these our direccions bee delivered to the Master of every Colledge requiring that hee deliver the same or a copie thereof to the speciall visitour of his said Colledge, where any such are appointed other than the Chancellor or Vicechancellor afore-said, that he may see these our ordinances and commaundments duely observed. And howsoever wee deliver this admonicion in generall termes, our will is not that the same be understood as an aspersion upon the whole Universitie of inconformitie, but rather as an encouragement to those Colledges and governors that according to duety keep order, and as an injuncion for speedy reformation in such as are culpable.

Qui monet, vt facias quod jam facis ipse monendo laudat, et hortatu comprobata acta suo.

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)



BUDE.

THERE be songs that Nature teaches,
And 'twas here she sang to me,
On the golden-sanded beaches,
By the silver-rolling sea:
Where the long waves toll for ever
Their reverberating chime,
And the "Now" desires the "Never,"
To the far-off end of time.

Where the distant headlands glimmer
Round the violet-coasted bays,
Looming dim and dim and dimmer
Thro' an amethystine haze.
Human tears and human laughter
Mingle by the ocean's brim,
While the "Here" pursues "Hereafter,"
O'er the far horizon's rim.

Where across the midnight ocean
The broad-belted moonlight streams,
And the waves, in idle motion,
Quiver to the starry gleams—
Stars that, seeming still and soundless,
Roll in million-aeon'd might,
While the "Finite" seeks the "Boundless"
Up thro' the infinite heights of night.

C. E. BYLES.



EXIT HUBERT MCGIGGIS.

SO many people have asked me why Hubert McGiggis went down from Cambridge without a degree, and why there is such a mystery about his departure from the College, that I have determined to publish the details of his unusually sudden disappearance. It is probable that I alone possess the real facts of the case. I have heard it said that McGiggis was "sent down," and I am in a position to state that this is incorrect. That it was only his sudden disappearance which prevented that disaster is, however, an unhappy fact. There is no doubt that my friend would have been "sent down," had he not voluntarily retired, and he would have been thus punished owing to a chain of circumstances over which he had no control. In setting forth the facts of the case in this way I feel that I am doing something to clear the character of an innocent man. I think it probable that my friend is now on a desert island in mid-Pacific: I hope he is nowhere worse. Wherever he is, he is attended by a devoted, if somewhat eccentric, servant, of whom more anon.

I have signally failed if I have not conveyed to the reader in previous papers that McGiggis was far from an ordinary personage. For instance, though he was over twenty-two years of age, he still believed implicitly in fairy tales. Again, I have signally failed if I have not hitherto successfully shown that he had very excellent reasons for believing in them. It may be said that his whole life was, and perhaps still is, a fairy tale. That explains, to some extent, why he continually saw things

that other people did not see. One of the things which he saw, and which apparently nobody else ever saw, was a notice in a small and dirty old curiosity shop in an obscure street in Cambridge. This notice read: "Aladdin lamps sold here." On seeing the notice—well calculated to excite the interest of such a man as McGiggis—he at once entered the shop, and emerged again the owner of an Aladdin lamp.

The lamp was an ordinary bronze lamp of a classical build. It was shaped like a sauce-boat shut in at the top, while at the end opposite to the handle was a small hole into which the wick could be inserted. It may be as well to mention here that up to a certain point I obtained this narrative from McGiggis's own lips. Having procured his lamp, the next move was obviously to see whether it was in proper working condition. McGiggis took it to his rooms, "sporting" himself in, and proceeded to rub the lamp. Subsequent proceedings shewed that the working condition of the lamp was all that could be desired. He had not rubbed his lamp for half a minute before a shadowy form began to make itself apparent. This shadow gradually materialised until McGiggis could see that it was apparently an old gentleman of rather unprepossessing appearance, with a long beard and a hooked nose. He wore a turban, baggy trousers, and the Eastern costume generally. McGiggis could easily see the furniture behind the old man, even when he had finished materialising. He never suffered much from nerves, and he took the old gentleman's appearance as a matter of course.

"I suppose you are the genius of the lamp?" he said.

"I prefer, if you don't mind," he answered, "to be called a djinn. You see I don't belong to the Trade Union, whereas all the genii do belong to it. The Trade Union only allows the genii to work for six hours a day, and even then they may not show any real enthusiasm over their work. Now I am an enthusiastic

worker, and I insist upon working twenty-four hours a day."

"Oh," said McGiggis; "I wish you didn't smell so infernally of sulphur though."

"That I am afraid I can't help. I have been out of work for so long that the smell has not had time to wear off. However, now that I have got a job I shall proceed to make up for lost time. I may mention—though perhaps a lesser djinn might think such a statement unbecoming—that you are fortunate in having procured this particular lamp."

The djinn bowed. McGiggis bowed back, and said, "May I ask in what way you intend to make up for lost time?"

"By serving you as assiduously as possible. You see, we djinns specialise in various branches of work; some serve their masters by carrying them great distances; others help their masters to the top of the tree by removing those who stand in the way; some specialise entirely in murder. Now my *forte* is the acquisition of property. I take it that you, like all other human beings I have met, desire your possessions to be increased?"

"Certainly," said McGiggis.

"Well, from this time forward I shall spend the rest of my time adding to your property. As I do not belong to the Trade Union I shall be able to work unceasingly. I wish you a very good evening." The djinn then vanished in the approved churchyard ghost style. McGiggis retired to bed, speculating as to the means whereby the djinn would increase his property.

When he got up he found in his sitting-room, besides his breakfast, a street piano-organ, a parrot in a cage, a mongrel puppy, and apparently the contents of a whole boot shop. He summoned the djinn by means of the lamp, and expostulated with him. The djinn was rather hurt, as he evidently thought he had done a good morning's work. At last, however, he was persuaded

to restore the miscellaneous collection to its rightful owners. McGiggis asked him not to acquire any more property, but the djinn insisted upon it, saying that perhaps he might soon bring something which his master would like.

When McGiggis came home from his afternoon walk he found more property had been acquired for him by his devoted djinn. This time he found a gramophone, about two dozen socks (obviously taken from a clothes-line), a marble statue of Apollo, a life-belt, a churn, and a second-hand suit of clerical clothing. This time McGiggis lost his temper with the djinn, and the djinn at first flatly refused to take the things back. However, both eventually softened, and at last the djinn consented to return the things. He also promised to apologise to the clergyman whose clothes he had taken. McGiggis often wondered what the clergyman thought when his clothes, which had most mysteriously disappeared, were returned by an aged and apologetic djinn. Probably he considered it to be a very realistic dream.

This sort of thing went on for some time, but after McGiggis had found an elephant, belonging to Bostock's menagerie, in his room he decided to take someone into his confidence. He therefore selected me as his confidant, and we discussed the matter.

"You see," he said, "each time the old man fills my rooms with assorted curiosities it is more difficult than ever to get him to take them back. One of these days he'll refuse, and then I shall be fairly up the gum-tree. It's hopeless to argue with him: I suppose it's my fault for telling him I should like my property increased, and now he has got that idea into his silly old head nothing can get it out. Being immaterial, of course he has such a tremendous pull over me. I shouldn't mind so much if he would display the slightest discretion, and acquire books, or something of some use."

Now this remark, harmless as it appears, was the

cause of McGiggis' downfall. It was apparently overheard by the djinn. The outcome of it was that the next morning McGiggis found his room turned practically into a library: bookcases full of volumes were piled against the walls. The same morning he heard that the College tutors had all mysteriously lost large portions of their libraries. The thief had most cleverly abstracted the volumes, bookcases and all. To make matters worse, what McGiggis had feared came to pass. The djinn positively and flatly refused to take the books back. Remonstrances, prayers, even tears, were of no avail. McGiggis had asked him to acquire books, and he had acquired books: his part of the transaction was done. I can easily picture the dismay of my friend: the presence of the books in his rooms was probably known already to his "gyp," who must of necessity report the fact to the authorities. Nothing on earth—not even the djinn himself—could prevent his being "sent down" once the books were discovered in his rooms. At last the only course he could reasonably take occurred to him. He summoned the djinn.

"Look here, you old thief," he said, "You specialise in thieving, and I believe you enjoy it. Now, will you steal anything I tell you?"

"Certainly, I will," said the djinn.

"Swear." The djinn swore.

"Now then, I command you to steal *me!*"

Since this extraordinary dialogue McGiggis has not been seen either alive or dead.

It may be asked how I came to know of this part of the story, since I obviously could not have got it from McGiggis. The only other person I could have got it from was the djinn, and it was the djinn who told me. When the search for McGiggis was in progress I be-thought me of the Aladdin lamp. I got into McGiggis' rooms, found the lamp, and rubbed it. My conversation with the djinn, who promptly made his appearance, was something like this:

"Where is Hubert McGiggis?"

"Oh, you'd like to know, wouldn't you?"

"Of course I should, you dilapidated old lump of sulphurous vapour, or I shouldn't have asked."

"Take my advice, and keep a civil tongue in your head."

"What have you done with McGiggis?"

"I've stolen him."

"Oh, don't be such an old blitherer, and do talk sense for a time."

"I will not be insulted by you; you are not my master."

After about two hours of this kind of dialogue I began to have some glimmerings of the facts of the case: I have written it down exactly as it happened, so far as I can discover. So that was how Hubert McGiggis disappeared from all active interest in Cambridge life.

F. C. O.



THESEUS.

(From the Greek of Bacchylides.)

MEDEA.

KING of Athens the sacred land,
O lord of Ionia gay,
What tidings of foemen at hand
Do the trumpets' hoarse clamourings bray?
Are our marches beset by a foe?
Are our sheep driven off for a spoil
By raiders, the workers of woe,
And wasted our husbandmen's toil?
Nay, tell me what vexeth thy heart;
For valianter helpers hath none,
Than the youth that thou hast for thy part,
O Creüsa and Pandion's son.

AEGEUS.

A herald has come: from afar
On the highway from Corinth he fared:
He brings tidings that marvellous are
Of a warrior strange, who hath dared
To slay Sinis, the strongest of men,
Of Lytaean Poseidon the son:
Who hath slaughtered in Cremmyon's glen
The ravening boar, and undone
Dread Sciron, and Cercyon's lists
O'erthrown: and defeated, his mace
Procoptes hath dropped from his fists.
I dread what end cometh apace.

Theseus.

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MEDEA.

How calls he him? whence doth he speed?
What manner of garb doth he wear?
Some great army of foes doth he lead,
Or with henchmen alone doth he fare,
Like a chapman, far roaming for trade,
This hero so valiant, and strong,
And dauntless, that he hath dismayed
The might of these workers of wrong?
To do justice, of God is he sent?
For 'tis hard for a man not to fall
Whose life in such daring is spent;
Yet time bringeth the issue of all.

AEGEUS.

Two squires alone are his band:
A sword hilted with ivory sheen
Hangs from his strong shoulders: his hand
Doth brandish two spears polished keen.
A rough Thessaly cloak doth he wear,
And a helmet of Sparta well-dight
Is set on his long ruddy hair:
And his eyes flash with Lemnian light.
In his first youth he is; and his soul
Is set on the fierce war-god's play,
And the clashing of arms, and his goal
Is Athens the splendid, men say.



THE ROMANCE OF MODERN
ADVERTISEMENT.

AS to the pure all things are pure, so I suppose to the romantic all things are romantic. Some people can read fairy tales where plain folk would only see bricks and mortar. But a touch of romance may be given to the most prosaic objects in such a way as to cast that mysterious glamour over them which calls forth the homage of the lowest minds. Has it been no one's experience to go into a second-rate theatre, and be sensible of the following emotions? Seated in the auditorium we observe the grotesquely hideous picture daubed on the drop-curtain. The grim figures of Comedy and Tragedy, reclining towards each other, stare vacantly from above, and a grimy statue, holding a lamp, stands on either side. Suddenly all is altered, the orchestra has struck up a lively popular air. Immediately the figures assume a different attitude. The picture in the drop-curtain starts into movement; Comedy and Tragedy look fearfully real, and even the statues cease to be sordid. At such times some of us (the more romantic, perhaps) are tempted to mutter to ourselves the names of heroes of bygone days, such as—"Constantine the Roman!"—"Edwin of Deira!"—and the like, feeling in ourselves the times that they lived in, with strange emotions of battle and wonder.

Again, on the deck of a pleasure steamer, a humble little band begins to play. Instantly the scene answers to the strain. The great cumulus roll of smoke from the funnel passes over with mysterious and dignified

majesty. The people we have thought so frigid and ugly become pleasant and friendly to look upon. The distant mountains as they toss their clouds to heaven speak to us of hidden fastnesses where still may lurk the outlaw or the slumbering giant! All the poetry of the sea seems to open to our souls, and we pass into a great rapture when—the music stops—and all is gone!

It is very interesting to notice how at the present day railway companies in particular have directed their artists to appeal to the romantic side of the public mind. Two things have to be advertised—the train—and the steamer. Looking at these from the point of view of a very ordinary person who regards them as mere factors of transit they appear thus:—An engine is a disagreeable nuisance, noisy, and smoky. Its driver is an individual seldom seen or thought of, but one imagines him to be a dirty man, who drinks horribly. A railway station is a filthy concern, and porters are grabbing men of the eye-service description. Tunnels surpass all malediction.

The steamer is even worse. Passengers are hustled aboard, pounced on by wolfish stewards, made sick by the smell and motion, and finally hustled off again.

Despite all these grim truths the artist brings light and shade to bear and gulls the popular fancy with magic pencil and pigment, changing things from the earthy to the heavenly in the same way that we have observed things change under the charm of music.

Behold the noble engine rushing from the foreground of the picture, hurling sparks and flame into the night. The furnace door is open, and the ruddy flare illuminates the stern but heroic features of two men. Beyond yawns the black abyss of the tunnel, deeper and more horrible than the night around. Who knows what disaster may be lurking inside? Are not the lives of some hundred passengers entrusted to the watchfulness and cool courage of the two god-like mortals who clench the cab-rails? Below runs the significant legend,

"Shortest and quickest route, &c.!" Railway trotting is rendered enticing in many ways. We are invited to visit "The Land of Castles," "Stern Caledonia," "The Naples of the North," "The Land of Lakes and Rivers," and so on.

Now without the aid of the advertisement it *is* possible to get up a certain amount of enthusiasm about a train, with its engine foaming and screaming like a living monster, but to be enraptured with an electric train requires a good deal of imagination. There is no warmth or life about this machine. Even the "motorman," with his clean face, brand new uniform, and waxen moustache, chills one to the marrow.

Yet one of the London electric railways which runs its trains into the "gay beams of lightsome day" has a most striking and beautiful advertisement. As usual it owes its good features to the halo romantic. Here we have a scene of twilight and roseate sky. A tall gaunt embankment towers darkly aloof. Sweeping to a graceful curve on the top is an electric train. The windows are lit and the end of the last carriage displays a red tail-light. Beyond, the green glint of a signal lamp shows faintly, and then the whole merges into the mystery of sunset. Perchance our spirit goes with it and the purpose of the artist is fulfilled.

The old-fashioned advertisements of steamers merely consisted of black uninteresting bill heads, with a conventional ship stemming a conventional sea. Now we descry a great scape of ocean weltering in the blood of sunset glory. A coast-line expands dimly athwart the distance, a lightship looms ghostly in the twilight, and a painted buoy, o'er-perched with sea-gulls, rides solemnly at anchor. It is tossed from the wake of a steamer which has lately gone by, and is now mingling with the uncertain light of sea and coast and sky. Thus we are allured and not always ineffectively.

What does all this mean? Why does the grim man

of the city office bid the artist appeal, like the Romish Priest, to the secret depths of man's soul?

To understand we must ask ourselves more ordinary questions.

Why does the careless boy tear breathless over lea and croft in the dim of day, to see the roaring mail train snatch its burden from the standard, and hurl its complement into the ready net?

Why is it that tears start to the eyes of some on hearing the imperious peal of the gong in the steamer's engine room?

Is it not the same spirit that fired our ancestors with the name of King! when the drums thundered in their streets and the trumpets blared in the long light of morning?

Is it not something of this that is felt even by the browsing cattle when they low and whimper at the first grumble of thunder in the sultry distance?

Yes, all is one. It is that part in the depth of animal nature which yearns for the great beyond, casting blindly but earnestly for that distance which lies on the further side of the Hour of Death.

E. V.



SELBSTGEFÜHL.

JEDER ist doch auch ein Mensch!
Wenn er sich gewahret,
Sieht er dass Natur an ihm
Wahrlich nicht gesparet,
Dass er manche Lust und Pein
Trägt als Er und eigen:
Sollt' er auch nicht hinterdrein
Wohlgemuth sich zeigen?

GOETHE.

A GOOD CONCEIT OF ONE'S SELF.

EVERYONE's a man!
When myself I scan,
Then I cannot fail to see
Nature dealt her gifts to me
With no sparing hand;
Many a joy and many a sorrow,
All my own, from none I borrow:
When so much on me is spent,
Should I not be well content?

Tr. W. A. C.



WORDSWORTH'S PRELUDE.

“THE degradation . . .
was transient; I had known
Too forcibly, too early in my life,
Visitings of imaginative power
For this to last: I shook the habit off
Entirely and for ever, and again
In Nature's presence stood, as now I stand,
A sensitive being, a creative soul.”

Such is Wordsworth's state of mind in the beginning of the Prelude, which opens with his return to his native home,

“Free as a bird to settle where he will.”

He can feel the inspiration to write strong within him; he has just passed through several years of anxiety and unrest of mind, and now returns to Nature for peace and consolation. He has longings to write all kinds of verse, but all seem baffling, elusive, unsatisfying; all save the one great theme, the unchanging truth, Nature, and its effects upon his mind. There at last he has a definite task before him.

“The road lies plain before me;—'tis a theme
Single and of determined bounds; and hence
I choose it rather at this time, than work
Of ampler or more varied argument,
Where I might be discomfited and lost.”

Without any more delay Wordsworth plunges into his task and relates his childhood, and the impressions made upon it from the very outset by the beauties of Nature all around. And here a word may be said on Wordsworth's conception of Nature. Born as he was among some of the most wonderful scenery of the world, where the sternness of mountain ridges was blended with the gentleness of lake, woodland, and pasturage, he was bound from the first to see both the grandeur and the sweetness of Nature; and being a child of solitary and meditative disposition this had such effect upon him that Nature was to him far more a real spirit than to other men. The elation of the soul, the rising of the divine part of man to blend in sympathy with the infinity of the universe, these feelings that come only in moments of supreme joy and ecstasy to most of us, were so encouraged and enlarged in Wordsworth that they became part of his habitual life. "Fair seed-time had my soul," he says, and indeed one can hardly imagine a fairer. His childhood is a play-time in the happiest fields of Nature, and these two books breathe the fragrance of his silent solitary communion. Single incidents stand out, where every detail is remembered, and the whole impression comes back to the poet exactly as it was felt at the time.

"Unfading recollections! at this hour
The heart is almost mine with which I felt."

This is exactly true to life: single incidents do stand out like this, but in Wordsworth's case the whole year, summer and winter, is full of such impressions, each one of which he recognises as moulding his life and intellect. Nature is no abstract thing, but a living mistress, often almost feared with a kind of awe, as when in a borrowed boat he saw the "huge peak, black and huge," looming out of the moon-lit waters, as though chiding the "act of stealth." These two books are full of magnificent description, and earnest childish faith in what he sees, loving all things great and small.

The third book is disappointing: Wordsworth's Cambridge life is not particularly interesting. "Imagination slept," he says, "and yet not utterly." Not utterly because he can say:

"Though I passed
From the remembrances of better things,
And slipped into the ordinary works
Of careless youth,"

yet

"I had a world about me—'twas my own;
I made it, for it only lived in me."

He had his solitary hours, when some thought him mad, and here he had his first glimpse of man and his different characters, but he does not seem interested, as he writes, in his College life as a whole, and the book contains a great deal of moralising on the coldness of Chapel services, which is rather tiresome and out of place.

It is with visible relief that his theme returns to his native home. At once all the old thoughts and memories return: his walks

"In all their freshness now came back,
Like a returning Spring."

Once more he enjoys silence and solitude, happy walks and musings, rejoicing in the beauty of the land; but he is learning to enjoy more. He has for nine months been in intercourse with Man, and the experience has left its mark upon him.

"A freshness also found I at this time
In human Life, the daily life of those
Whose occupations really I loved."

His eyes are opened to the beauty of man and the beauty of toil, and he begins to study man's simple ways and thoughts; most clearly he points to this period as the origin of his interest in "objects of everyday life." Not that he had failed to take an interest in the country folk before; but now that he has seen life at Cambridge, and a great deal of town work

that is neither simple nor beautiful, he sees the people labouring around him unconscious of the honour and dignity of their toil, their passions, and their thoughts, as he himself had been unconscious until he had seen a different world outside with which to compare them.

Yet, he says, "there was an inner falling off"; his mind

"Was at that time
A parti-coloured show of grave and gay,
Solid and light, short-sighted and profound."

Two incidents he gives of the way in which his two natures were combined. The first describes how he spent the whole night at a country dance, and then, on his return at early morning, saw a magnificent sunrise, and how that sight woke all his old ideals and aspirations.

"My heart was full; I made no vows, but vows
Were then made for me; bond unknown to me
Was given, that I should be, else sinning greatly,
A dedicated Spirit. On I walked
In thankful blessedness, which yet survives."

The other incident is very much the same, where, after a whole day's pleasure, he comes upon the old veteran standing weird and solitary in his path. Both show with wonderful vividness his state of mind, generally idleness, pleasure, and the conscious yet voluntary suppression of higher feelings, and then occasionally the sudden and intense reaction to his real self.

The fifth book, on Books, is less straight-forward than most, and it is not always quite clear what Wordsworth is aiming at—perhaps he was not really sure himself, and did not quite see how far books had influenced him, and what was their exact value to him. But it is clear that he believes in the great power that romance and fairy tales have had upon him, and their value in childhood.

"The child, whose love is here, at least, doth reap
One precious gain, that he forgets himself."

He sees in them the highest philosophy, the universal; he recognises in these "dreamers and forgers of daring tales" the gratification of the longings of childhood, childhood which to Wordsworth was the most divine part of human life,

"which sits upon a throne
That hath more power than all the elements."

A curious mixture this fifth book: the dream of the Arab and his two books is in a way quite romantic, while this part of the poem also contains some of the most interesting of Wordsworth's philosophy. What concerns us at present is the influence of books on the poet's mind, and it is clear that he wishes to pay tribute to the great poets, and the knowledge of Nature he has drawn from them, and to "Arabian fiction," which he treasured so carefully as a boy. The book contains some magnificent poetry, while it also shows how he has longings, almost regrets, for the passion and ardour of romance which he can feel no longer, but the influence of which he can none the less recognize and honour.

The **first summer** vacation produced a marked change on his **Cambridge** life: he lived, as he says, more to himself.

"The poet's soul was with me at that time;
Sweet meditations, the still overflow
Of present happiness."

He could not seriously apply himself to "Academic studies," so he spent his time reading desultorily, taking interest in such things as geometry, for instance, so far as they related to the laws of Nature, and contemplation of the Infinite. He was always musing about the "Backs," and was wont to indulge in fits of pensiveness and melancholy. The next summer he met his sister, and began that sweet companionship which had such calm and **steadying** effect upon his character in after life.

So far Wordsworth's life has been confined to England.

College life has widened the poet's mind from silent solitary communion with Nature to the study of man as well; he has read much too, though what, he does not tell us definitely, nor are we particularly anxious to know. Now comes a change: he leaves England for a trip on the Continent. Glad to be freed from College studies, he sails for France, and at once a new note is struck. He sees the effects of the French Revolution. Take his own words,

"and there we saw
In a mean city, and among a few,
How bright a face is worn when joy of one
Is joy for tens of millions."

He saw all the first joy and happiness of new-born Liberty, and it was just what he wanted to see. He could not foresee a re-action; and this ephemeral rejoicing made a profound impression upon him. It is the prelude of what is to come in his residence in France some years later; of that buoyant excessive trust in the Republic which it caused him such pain to abandon. Of course he saw the dark side when he came upon the Convent of Chartreuse plundered, and its occupants exiled, but that is but a little flaw in the great perfection of the new régime, and he goes on to the Alps with a joy and happiness that is reflected in the grand poetry with which he describes his travels. These passages are some of the finest in all Wordsworth's poetry: mountain and river, glacier and crevasse, pasture and woodland were all seen with rapture and delight, and a feeling of peace and brotherhood with all mankind.

"With such a book
Before our eyes, we could not choose but read
Lessons of genuine brotherhood."
"Who," he says, "could view unraised
To patriarchal dignity of mind
Those sanctified abodes of peaceful man
Pleased with his daily task or if not pleased
Contented?"

A glorious time he calls it, when all the nations were zealous in the cause of liberty, and there was an universal stir; but he himself looked on it from a distance—a young man who did not trouble about the affairs of nations, but only saw everywhere a beauty and a joy in Nature and in Man.

The seventh book gives the last stage of the growth of his mind, before the great test, the crisis of his life, the French Revolution. Undecided as to a profession, he lived for a year in London and saw a different aspect of life—man living as far as possible away from Nature, and wealth, pleasure, vice, and folly all moving in a perpetual whirl of shallowness. He thought deeply and he felt very deeply in that year: truly awful is one of those scenes that he recalls with such intense vividness, a child in all the beauty of his innocence, placed upon a table, the admiration of all, surrounded by a crowd of drunkards and harlots, and then the cry of pity for a soul doomed in its very childhood—the prayer

"that this fair creature, checked,
By special privilege of Nature's love,
Should in his childhood be detained for ever!"

It is a deep and awful thought, and one might have thought that Wordsworth's faith in Nature would have been broken by all that he saw and felt. But it was not so: in all the hubbub of the streets, the glare and glitter of the stage, the gibbering folly of ranter and mountebank; yes, in the brawls of lawyers and the heartless vanity of the preacher, he kept seeing little trivial incidents that were "parts of the great whole," the spirit of Nature.

"how eagerly
And with what flashes, as it were, the mind
Turned this way—that way! sportive and alert,
And watchful, as a kitten when at play!"

The "One Man, with a sickly babe outstretched upon his knee," and the blind beggar, recalled him in a moment from the endless procession of unknown

faces to deep and noble contemplation of life, and he can say at the end that amid all the confusion, din, and jostle of the city,

"This did I feel, in London's vast domain,
The spirit of Nature was upon me there;
The soul of Beauty and enduring Life
Vouchsafed her inspiration, and diffused,
Through meagre lines and colours, and the press
Of self-destroying, transitory things,
Composure and ennobling Harmony."

The eighth book is a retrospect, and a very fitting time for a pause. Wordsworth looks back upon his life, and sees the love of Nature leading to love of Man: and one figure he now remembers, forgotten before, which seemed a link between the two, the shepherd. The shepherd is to Wordsworth essentially a man belonging to the earth, and the solitary, weird figure seen in all aspects of Nature and all seasons is somehow a bond between Nature and Man; but more than that he represents an ideal, the ideal of hard yet contented toil. And Wordsworth sees the importance of seeing man first in his noble aspect, and attributes quite rightly to this first admiration of man the source of his unshaken faith in him, when he sees him in his degraded and sordid aspect. More, the presence of vice is a foil to ideals, and the life of London only enhanced in Wordsworth's eyes the beauty of the ideal he had seen before, as typified in the life of the shepherd.

"Neither vice nor guilt,
. . . could overthrow my trust
In what we may become."

This is the main idea of this retrospect, which sums up the various influences of Wordsworth's life to a definite point, showing us the man before his residence in France, when his mind is a calm, untroubled sea, seeing in life nothing but smiling sunlight and laughing ripple. But it is the calm that precedes the storm, a storm of doubts, perplexities, and frustrated hopes,

ending in utter loathing and despair. Such is the effect upon him of the failure of the first French Republic, leaving him in a state of cynicism almost, from which he was only awoken by the calm, hopeful influence of his sister, calling him back to peace of mind and a belief in Nature only strengthened by doubt and despair.

At first Wordsworth was little moved by the affairs around him in France; he describes himself like a hot-house plant impervious to the storms around him: but this does not last long, and soon, moved by the seething passion around him, he became an eager patriot. Hating the corrupt monarchy, and

"that barren pride
In them who, by immunities unjust
Between the sovereign and his people stand,
His helper and not theirs,"

he could not help welcoming the cause of liberty and all its golden prospects, and with his friend, an officer, gladly discussed his dearest themes, "Man and his noble nature," and all the great deeds of history, and the emancipation of nations from servitude to freedom, seeing

"A living conformation of the whole
Before us."

And then another of those vivid incidents, a "hunger-bitten girl"—and the poet's great love for all human beings is aroused, and he welcomes the new Republic and its dreams of poverty abolished, and cruelty and rapaciousness destroyed, forgetting that those views are Utopian and illusory. And so when he visits Paris after the overthrow of the King, and sees signs of cruelty and immoderation in the new formed Republic, and the first doubts arise within his mind, the disillusionment is all the harder. Some of the finest lines in the whole poem tell how the first night in Paris he could not sleep, but saw again and again the September massacres of a month ago, and felt that a repetition was at hand—"all

things have second birth." But still he has belief in a Providence that guides all things; if there were but one man to guide the erring State. And then Britain joins Europe against France.

He had returned to England, but his heart was with France: still he saw in her the cause of liberty, and rejoiced in England's defeats. Then feelings of abject despair settled upon him; France burst out into the worst enormities, and

"all perished, all—
Friends, enemies, of all parties, ages, ranks,
Head after head, and never heads enough,
For them that bade them fall."

And yet he did not despair: the examples of fortitude and love shone out all the brighter in the darkness, and then at last hope was restored in the death of Robespierre and the fall of his party.

But this hope was of short duration. France changed the desire of liberty to lust of conquest, and Wordsworth despaired utterly. He indulged in ideals of social liberty, based on a more exalted Nature, and then, plunging into abstract politics, finally gave up everything in despair. Then at last Nature came to his aid, helped by his sister's gentler influence, and gradually led him back to his old faith.

Such is the poet's description of his own "passing through the fire." Magnificently told—it is not merely a wonderful description of the stages of his mind's growth during those years, but it is also a wide and far-searching commentary on the history of the French Revolution. Wordsworth was there, could see the men themselves, and his intense love and sympathy for the poor and oppressed enabled him to understand their passions, hopes, and fears.

The last three books of the *Prelude*, or rather the last three books and a half, describe Wordsworth after his return to Nature,

"no further changed
Than as a clouded and a waning moon."

He had been searching after ideals, looking for a better man than was to be found upon this earth, craving for "combinations of new forms," ill-content with everything. And yet he says,

"I knew a maid,
Who welcomed what was given, and craved no more;
Whate'er the scene presented to her view
That was the best."

Such was Wordsworth's own feeling before the period of doubt and cynicism, and such the feeling to which he returns again at last. His mental degradation was, as he says, but transient: he shakes it all off, and returns to Nature, but in a more submissive mood, willing to sit at her feet and learn. And it all comes back to him again; every scene brings back its memories, as when he recalls the feeling of loneliness and dreariness felt when he had lost his companion and comes upon a bare heath, and looks out upon the waste moorlands and silent lake and sees a girl struggling, alone, to make headway against the wind; and he recalls, too, how he came at other times to this same place, when all was fair and pleasant, lit up by "youth's golden gleam." All these old memories returned, and his old faith came back.

"So feeling comes in aid
Of feeling, and diversity of strength
Attends us, if but once we have been strong."

But Nature now means ever more to him; he sees in her the universal, and learns from her to see what universal good there is in man, even in the humblest. The last book opens with a grand description of a night ascent of Snowdon, a vision which he describes as the type of a great intellect, "feeding upon infinity." The great poet sees everything in their relation to universal truth, does not need great people, great places, or great deeds to rouse him, for all things of earth are equal compared with the infinite. And so we can see most clearly the reasons why Wordsworth wrote of "trivial"

incidents of "every-day life"; the nobleness of man and nature is found alike in the grand and the humble. And this consciousness of the dignity of man, of his place in the eternal universe, and his partaking of the Divine, is what leads to peace and love—

"Love that adores, but on the knees of prayer,
By heaven inspired; that frees from chains the soul,
Lifted, in union with the purest, best,
Of earth-born passions, on the wings of praise
Bearing a tribute to the Almighty's Throne."

The *Prelude* is finished: Wordsworth has fulfilled his task, and traced the "Origin and progress of his own powers, so far as he is acquainted with them." I seem to have quoted a great deal, and paraphrased still more, but I too have fulfilled my task, to trace in a short space the thread of the poem. The *Prelude* cannot be read at a sitting, an essay can. And so it has been my object to trace the unity of the poem in a few pages, and if the method has in some cases resulted in mere autobiography, yet it has provided the opportunity of discussing the subject matter as it arose and of explaining the poet's feelings and their growth at the proper stages.

A few words may be added on the form and composition of the poem. Its unity is well maintained throughout, and the one purpose always kept in view; sometimes in the several books it is a little difficult to follow the course of the argument—there are digressions, but in every case a close study will show their purpose. I was annoyed at first by frequent exhortations to his friend Coleridge, but when I discovered in the last book the feelings Wordsworth had towards him, knowing that he would understand the poem, and would sympathise with it, whatever other people thought of it, I saw a new meaning in the passages, and on a second reading could appreciate them. So it is with most of Wordsworth: men are bothered and bored by him, simply because they will not trouble to study and understand him.

In form and diction Wordsworth's views are too well known to be discussed. The preface to his second edition of the *Lyrical ballads* fully explains his ideas on the subject. The *Prelude* at least amply justifies them: the purity, simplicity, and truth of his diction exactly suits his theme, and the poem is a proof of his power, without any arts of rhyme or what he calls "poetic diction" to maintain a high poetical level. Matthew Arnold says somewhere that the greatness of Wordsworth lies in the great body of powerful work he has produced, and the *Prelude* is a striking example of this. Parts of the poem are certainly dull and prosy, but these passages seem to grow less the more the author and his poem are understood, and parts that at first seem dull and prosaic are often found to contain some of the finest philosophy in the poem.

But the *Prelude* contains also some of the grandest descriptive passages in all poetry; many have already been noticed—some of the finest are in the sixth book, concerning his tour in Switzerland, but there are magnificent ones to be found throughout the poem. But almost as wonderful are some of his descriptive touches, a line, perhaps two or three, where one is given a picture in a flash, gone in a moment, making one jump up for a pencil to mark the line before it is lost in the great whole. I select a few at random:

"Catching from tufts of grass and hare-bell flowers
Their faintest whisper to the passing breeze,
Given out while mid-day heat oppressed the plains,"

or

"And all the landscape, endlessly enriched
With waters running, falling, or asleep,"

or again

"lights and shades
That marched and countermarched about the hills."

The beauty of such lines can be felt, not explained.
The *Prelude* too contains some of Wordsworth's

most famous lines, familiar by constant quotation, such as :

“Newton, with his prism and silent face,
The marble index of a mind for ever
Voyaging through strange seas of thought alone.”

or

“There is
One great society alone on earth :
The noble Living and the noble Dead.”

I have only praised Wordsworth, I have not criticised him in the sense of picking holes in him : for the essence of good criticism is to appreciate the good in the author rather than to censure the bad—the latter form of criticism is peculiarly easy. But it must be confessed that I cannot always read Wordsworth with great interest or appreciation. Often in the present study I have found passages very dry and uninteresting ; have sometimes, when “in the mood” seen beauty in almost every line and thought, and then suddenly it all flies and vanishes and I wonder quite where it was I saw the peculiar beauty. In fact it often requires an effort to put oneself into his mind and see as he does ; but as he himself says : “Every great writer must himself create the taste by which he is to be relished,” and I can only say that the effort of seeing as he does is amply rewarded by the greatness of the vision.

J. B. P. A.



MR FESTING JONES ON SAMUEL BUTLER.

BY the kind permission of the Master and Fellows the Historical Society held its second meeting for this term in the Combination Room on Wednesday, November 16th. The Master presided, and a paper on Samuel Butler was read by Mr Festing Jones. The paper was of the most absorbing interest. It revealed Butler to the audience in a manner in which perhaps very few, if any, had before understood him. It traced the course of his career and development, explained the circumstances in which he came to write and the manner of his life, gave some account of his scientific speculations, and afforded an insight into his mind and character which could only be obtained from the vantage point of long intimacy and profound sympathy. The remarkable impression which the paper made was apparent in the speeches in which Mr Bateson and Dr Tanner offered the thanks of the audience to the reader. In view of the special character of the occasion the Society invited the teachers of History and other members of the University interested in Butler. Mr Cockerell, Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, and Mr Blackman very kindly lent for exhibition some reproductions of portraits of Butler and some manuscripts of his writings. A member of the Society who was present has contributed the following notice of the paper :—

“The key note of the paper was a solemn simplicity ; and the beautiful dark room with its dim mellow light seemed in accordance with the spirit of the subject and of the reader of the paper.

"Mr Festing Jones described the life of Samuel Butler in a direct and quiet way that made us realize instructively the greatness of a man whom St John's is proud to number among its most distinguished sons. No effort was made to impress upon us, no effort was needed on our own part to appreciate what a force Samuel Butler has continued and will continue to exert in English literature.

"Samuel Butler was later than many in finding himself. He was always a man of very considerable versatility—classical scholar, mathematician, sheep-farmer, scientist, painter, musician, and man of letters; above all he was by nature a poet. His upbringing was that of Ernest, described with such biting sarcasm in "The Way of All Flesh"; but, unlike Ernest, he never "entered the Church." His revolt against parental dictation as to his career began with his doubts upon the efficacy of Infant Baptism—thence he advanced to a complete denial of the most essential dogma of the Church—the Resurrection. For some years after giving up the idea of entering the Church, he was sheep-farming in New Zealand, and in New Zealand he laid the introductory scene of "Erewhon." He returned to London in 1864 at the age of 28, and took up his residence in Clifford's Inn, where was his home till his death in 1902.

"For some years he attempted to make a living by painting and met with some slight success: gradually he drifted into authorship, though for long he considered this side of his work as entirely subordinate to painting: finally however painting became merely a hobby. His works are of great variety, including Biblical criticism, research work upon the Odyssey, and Italian Art: but two main types stand out prominently—satire upon life full of rich humour, "Erewhon," "Erewhon Revisited" and "The Way of All Flesh," and scientific treatises of a half-jesting

nature. As an observer of life he was extremely shrewd; he was always interested in what people actually were rather than in what they did. As a scientist he threw out hints and suggestions and points of view of the utmost importance—as Mr Bateson afterwards pointed out.

"Mr Festing Jones gave us a delightful picture of his quiet and unassuming life. He kept very much to himself and a few very intimate friends: the "motif" of his life seems to have been to give as little trouble to others as was possible. He was a lover of the country, and had travelled widely. He knew Canada as well as New Zealand: he had been round the world: he knew Europe, including Greece. Italy, where he first went as a child, he loved very dearly, and he knew especially well the Ticino Valley and Sicily: in both these districts he was much honoured and beloved by all, especially by the peasants. Mr Jones gave us some intimate glances into his life there.

"Butler was a musician of no mean merit, though his collaboration with Mr Festing Jones has not been rewarded with the crown of popular success. Butler was an ardent admirer of Handel: the boy Ernest in "The Way of All Flesh" with his precocious love of Handel is actually the boy Samuel Butler. For composers later than Handel Butler could get up no enthusiasm.

"The end of the paper—the quiet account of the burial of Butler's ashes appealed to many as the perfection of simplicity."

The following notice of the meeting appeared in the "*Cambridge Review*":—

The address of Mr Festing Jones, given to the St John's Historical Society in the Combination Room of the College, was of great interest. A large number of visitors and members of the College gathered to hear about Samuel Butler of *Erewhon* from his most intimate

friend. Mr Festing Jones took the line of biography rather than criticism, and with a quite unusual skill brought Butler before his audience. The very delivery of Butler's words—sometimes of Mr Jones' own sentences—was extraordinary for the delicate poise, which might be playful or earnest, or both, but gave remarkably that hovering feeling which makes Butler. Butler's comment on the comparative merits of illuminated missals and 'saliva-bubbles' for the relief of tedium under certain circumstances—his daily round exact to hour and minute—his opera on the Stock Exchange, to which he wished no extra orchestration to be added,

So either leave the thing alone
Or do it as we wish it done.

('And I may add that the choral societies of England have taken the first alternative')—his aphorism—his pictures—his thoughts on Biology, his fancies as to the Trapanese authoress of the *Odyssey* and his theological problems and speculations—his feeling on his deathbed when, in spite of a notion that his work was done, he believed himself recovering, 'it's very inartistic, but I cannot help it'—the whole thing was a masterpiece of sympathetic portraiture.

One or two quotations our readers may be glad to have 'One's ideas' said Butler, 'come so fast that one must shoot them; it's no good trying to put salt on their tails.' 'Earnestness' he said of Disraeli, and thought perhaps of himself at the moment, 'was his great danger, but if he did not quite overcome it (as indeed who can? it is the last enemy that shall be subdued), he managed to veil it with a fair amount of success.' Columbus, he said, it was who bashed the egg down on the table and remarked 'E pur non si muove.'

Mr Bateson, in thanking Mr Jones, spoke with warmth of the value of Butler's work, *Life and Habit*, to biologists and of the strong friendship which his writings generally win him from readers who never even saw him. This was perhaps as interesting a contribution as any other two minutes of the meeting.

After this the moon was eclipsed, and one felt somehow that it was an appropriate finish to the evening.



A SUMMER IDYLL.

THE sun glared hot upon the dusty roads
And in the quivering air the insects hummed
And crickets chirped: the August butterflies
Full spread their wings to catch the summer heat,
Or fluttered lazily from flower to flower.
Down from the cliff along the shingly path,
Leaving the dust-clad trees and scorching rocks,
There sprang a boy, weary and fain to rest:
Gladly he came at last unto the beach,
And saw the blue horizon and the headlands
And rocky ledges where the clamorous gulls
Clustered in throngs and chattered noisily:
Nought save their cries he heard, and far away
The long low mutter of the turning tide.
He rested on the sand beneath the cliff,
And watched the oily surface of the sea,
And counted dreamily the whitewashed houses
That lined the point—when suddenly he heard
A childish laughter echoing to the cliff,
And saw a girl come running on the sand
Bare-footed; and he cried aloud for joy,
For often had he seen her in his dreams,
And often had they played together there,
Together sought the wonders of the shore.
She heard his cry and turned with laughing eyes
To greet him, and they raced together on,
On hand in hand past headland, cave, and rock,
On through the water's fringe, or up the shale,
On, on, toward the west, until at last

They saw a boat, and sprang therein, and sate :
 And a breeze took the boat and sped her on
 Fast through the waves toward the setting sun.
 He gazed upon the dark-haired, dark-eyed girl
 And laughed for gladness, but she saw him not,
 Saw but the sunset's crimson bars of light
 Reflected in the mirror of the sea,
 Saw the blue waters turn to pearly grey,
 Rippled with pink, and saw the wheeling gulls
 Sweep homeward to the purple headland's gloom.
 Then up he sprang to clasp her in his arms
 And wake her from her dreaming—and she smiled.
 And the grey twilight stole upon the sea.

J. B. P. A.



REVIEWS.

Studies in Galilee, by ERNEST W. GURNEY MASTERMAN,
 M.D., etc.: University of Chicago Press, 1909, pp.
 150; price 4/3.

THIS interesting volume is from the pen of a former member of the College, who was up in the nineties and became President of the Union in 1899. Since then Dr Masterman has been at work in Palestine as a Medical Missionary. He is now quartered in Jerusalem, but previous to removing there he spent a couple of years at Safed in Galilee. There could be no better place from which to explore the region round the Lake. From its eyrie on the ridge of Jebel Jermak, Safed looks down upon the Upper Valley of the Jordan, the whole Lake of Galilee and much of the country surrounding it. And Dr Masterman's professional duties as well as his archaeological interests led him to make frequent journeys in all directions. As Dr George Adam Smith points out in the introduction, which he has written for the volume, Dr Masterman has lived through the seasons of the Galilean year, with an eye and mind trained by long observation of physical phenomena in other parts of Palestine. Very few know the recent history of the land or the life of the people like himself.

Of the seven chapters into which the book is divided three are general, dealing with the Physical Features of Galilee as a whole, the Fisheries of the Lake, and Galilee in the Time of Christ. In these will be found much useful information, the result of the first-hand observation. The concluding paragraph of the first chapter may be quoted as supplying valuable correction

of not a few current misapprehensions, *e.g.*, that Galilee in the first century had a homogeneous population of "Bible-Loving," Temple-frequenting Jews. "The circuit of the lake thus included in New Testament times a considerable variety of elements. There was the great Roman city of Tiberias, pagan and disreputable, yet for a time the capital of the district. On the hill-tops overlooking the lake were the free Greek cities of Gadara, Hippos, and (apparently) Gerasa, intensely anti-Jewish and hated in turn by the Jews. Around two-thirds of the circumference memory calls back the sound of the clash of arms, while in times of peace almost everywhere incense rises to heathen gods." The chapter on the Fisheries contains much curious information as to the various species inhabiting the lake and the modes employed for their capture.

Three of the chapters deal with specific and disputed points of Galilean topography. Dr Masterman agrees with the common identification of Chorazin with Khurbet Kerazeh, which he places "some two miles north of Tell Hum," though it seems (p. 97) to have taken one and a quarter hours to cover the distance. He shows good reason for holding that the "Plain of Gennesaret" should be extended beyond the limits of El Ghuweir (a little too narrow to suit the dimensions given by Josephus) so as to include the level ground to the north and east of El Oreimeh. This has its bearing on the most interesting of these topics, *viz.*, the site of Capernaum. Of the two sites which are now recognised as possible, Khan Minia and Tell Hum, opinion in recent years has been setting in favour of the former. Dr Masterman restates the case for Tell Hum or Telhum, and he would write it, very forcibly. In this he follows the lead and, to a large extent, the arguments of Professor Stewart Macalister, the benefit of whose company he had on his visit to the two sites. Professor Macalister's examination of the pottery led to certain results which must have great weight in the discussion

(see Quarterly Statement of the P.E.F. for April, 1907). At Khan Minia there "was no settlement whatever in the time of Capernaum," whereas Tell Hum is proved by its pottery to have "flourished at exactly the period of the glory of Capernaum." The remark of Josephus about the spring which appears conclusive to Dr G. A. Smith (*Enc. Bib. Art.*, "Capernaum") is dealt with by Dr Masterman as it had been by Professor Macalister, and the evidence of the pilgrims is shown to point in the same direction.

If Tell Hum is Capernaum, then it was about three miles west from the mouth of the Jordan, the same distance from it as Bethsaida on the east. This has its bearing on the synoptic narrative of the Miraculous Feeding and the subsequent events. One difficulty in that connection is to find what could be described as "a desert place" within walking distance (for a crowd) of Capernaum. The modern custom is to find it in "the plain a little south of Bethsaida now known as El Batihah." But that is hardly likely to have been "desert." Bethsaida was only two miles away from the shore, and in the centre of a district as rich in agricultural possibilities as Gennesaret itself, and therefore likely to be as well populated. The fourteen villages which went with Bethsaida into the possession of Agrippa must have formed a pretty close network in the confined area of the plain. But if a more limited significance must in any case be given to the description "desert place" then so far as this goes we may look for it on the western as well as on the eastern side of the lake. And it is here that Dr Masterman, following early Christian tradition, would find it "on the hill immediately to the east of the Tabigah Plain and just north of the springs." It remains to be seen how that can be fitted in with other data of the narratives.

The closing chapter on Galilee in the time of Christ is full of useful suggestion. We have a description of the march of the seasons in Galilee. We learn that "the tax-farmer is as ubiquitous and as hated as of old.

It is a saying in Galilee that if you would rid yourself of ants it is enough to sprinkle on their holes some of the earth on which a tax-farmer has stood. Contact with anything so vile will drive even the ants precipitately away." The changes which are so rapidly passing over the land are effectively summarised. Perhaps nothing illustrates them better than that little pier at Tabigah, whence a steamer plies, carrying passengers to the railway station at the south end of the lake. In the social and moral awakening which Dr Masterman so well describes his old College is glad to know that he is taking an active and beneficent part.

The Life of William Hagger Barlow D.D., late Dean of Peterborough, edited by MARGARET BARLOW, with an Introduction by the BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL and Chapters by the BISHOP OF DURHAM, the DEAN OF CANTERBURY, and others. London, George Allen, 1910.

WILLIAM HAGGER BARLOW was born at Matlock in 1833 of a good Derbyshire stock, and went to school at Sheffield. In 1853 he entered St John's as a classical scholar and graduated B.A. in 1857. His University record is remarkable: a second class in two triposes (Classics, Theology), a third in one (Mathematics), and a first in one (Moral Sciences), not to mention the Carus Prize and a crop of College prizes. He was ordained in 1858, the year of his engagement to Miss Eliza Mary Williams of Upton Park, Slough, whom he married shortly afterwards and took with him to his first living, St Bartholomew's, Bristol. He remained at Bristol until 1873, when he moved to Oxford as Vicar of St Ebbe's. After two years he was called to the Principalship of the College in Islington, a post which he held for seven years. Another five years were spent as Incumbent of St James's, Clapham, and then in 1887 he returned to Islington as Vicar of the Parish. Lord Salisbury

appointed him Dean of Peterborough in succession to Dr Ingram in 1901, and at Peterborough he died on 10 May 1908.

Such, in barest outline, are the main events in the Biography which the late Dean's family has drawn up at the suggestion and with the help of friends who knew the man and watched his work. It may be said at once that the record was worth making and that, despite the many hands employed therein, it has been well made. There is no better theme for study than the development of a fine character, and the picture of a good man at work is one which will always engage with advantage the pen of a biographer and the attention of a reader. Now Barlow was a very good man and he worked very hard. "I do not expect to rest until I have reached the grave" was an utterance of his early days, and later, when the shadow of a great sorrow fell across him, "There is no greater cure for grief than work," he said, "and I try to do all I can." Of his astonishing devotion to duty a signal example is given by a former pupil at the C.M.S. College. Sciatica had power to keep the Principal from his class-room, but not from his class, and he persisted in delivering his lecture, punctuated by cries of pain, from his bedside.

His energies all through his long and useful life were spent in many good causes. Apart from faithful labours as a Parish priest and as Dean of Peterborough—the office was no sinecure to Barlow—there was, first and foremost, Missionary work, whether at the College or in Salisbury Square. Then, he played a prominent part in the local government of Islington for 14 years; he helped to found Wycliffe Hall in 1877, and Ridley Hall in 1881; he rendered notable service to the Christian education of both sexes at St John's Hall, Highbury, at Westfield College, Hampstead, and in the chief Evangelical Schools throughout the country. And this last adjective declares the character of the man and of all his undertakings. He was soon recognised a leader of the Evangelical School of Thought; he long

controlled the famous Islington Clerical Meeting; and he was for many years the most valued counsellor of the Church Patronage Trustees. The pages in the *Life* describing the extraordinary care and skill with which he exercised his functions as patron, are perhaps the most instructive in the whole book, and bear striking testimony to his shrewdness, his judgement, and his self-sacrifice. The frequent and tiresome journeys which he would take in order to satisfy himself at first hand that candidates for livings in the gift of the Trustees were really fit and proper persons greatly strained his strength and, it is hinted, were in some degree responsible for his last illness. But when all possible pains had been expended upon any given case and when once the appointment was made, Barlow would lay aside all anxiety and after-thought. "We must leave the result in the hands of God," he would say, "and we can only now pray that our nominee's work may be greatly blessed." It is an attitude of mind and a course of action altogether consonant with the highest Christian teaching upon effort in its relation to prayer.

All this and much more that will interest senior subscribers to the *Eagle* and Dr. Barlow's many friends is told by the different narrators and gathered together by Miss Margaret Barlow, who herself contributes the first chapter and half the last—"Early days" and "Life at the Deanery." It is these that contain the points—one from the beginning, the other from the end of Barlow's career—which will perhaps most immediately appeal to residents in Cambridge. In 1858 he became the first Secretary of the Editorial committee of the newly founded College magazine; in 1906 he lost his eldest son Henry Theodore Edward, who was Junior Dean from 1894 to 1900, and who, when he exchanged academic for pastoral work, left behind him here the memory of a man with very lofty ideals and of great personal charm.

H. F. S.



PROFESSOR MAYOR.

ALL members of the College, past and present, will have heard with the deepest sorrow the news of Professor Mayor's sudden death. During the earlier part of the week he appeared to be in excellent health, reading the services in Chapel, and dining as usual in Hall. On the morning of December 1st, while preparing to go to early Chapel, failure of the heart set in without warning, and he died before medical assistance could be obtained.

There will be a great mourning for him in the University at large, and in the College which was for so many years his home, but those who miss him most will be thankful that his bright and eager spirit was never dimmed by the slow decay of time. We may say in the words of his own author, Juvenal,

Quamvis digressu veteris confusus amici,
Laudo tamen

A fuller obituary notice will appear in the next number of the *Eagle*; but meanwhile the Editors are permitted to print the following letter from the Master of Trinity, addressed to our own Master as Vice-Chancellor, in which he expresses his sense of the loss which Cambridge has sustained:

Trinity Lodge, Cambridge.
December 1st, 1910.

Dear Mr Vice-Chancellor,

If the sad rumour is true that our dear old friend, Professor Mayor, has suddenly passed away,

do let me assure you and your College of my respectful and profound sympathy.

I loved and revered the good old man. He was in many ways the ideal Scholar and Student of an earlier age—so beautifully simple, unworldly, fearless in love of truth, pious in every fibre of mind and heart.

It has been a beautiful Christian life, an example to us all.

Believe me to be

Most truly yours,

H. MONTAGU BUTLER.

INCUNABULA.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE LIBRARY.

INCUNABULA.

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The following list has been compiled by Mr. E. W. Lockhart and Mr. Sayle. They desire to record their thanks to Mr. Jenkinson, University Librarian, and to Mr. Cosmo Gordon, for valuable assistance.

J. H. A. HART, *Librarian*.

6 December 1910.

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OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term 1910.

The list of "Birthday Honours," issued on the 24th of June last, on the occasion of the day set apart for the celebration of the birthday of his late Majesty King Edward VII., includes a baronetcy of the United Kingdom conferred on Mr Alfred Moritz Mond, M.P. Sir Alfred Mond entered the College in 1886, but did not graduate, he is a son of the late Dr Ludwig Mond, F.R.S., and was born 23rd October, 1868. He is managing director of Brunner, Mond and Co., Chemical Manufacturers, and is Liberal member for Swansea; he sat in the last Parliament for Chester.

On November 29th it was announced that the King, on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, had been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr R. A. Sampson (B.A. 1888), F.R.S., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the University of Durham, to be Astronomer Royal for Scotland and Professor of Practical Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh.

The King, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, has approved of the reconstitution of the Royal Commission on Mines, for the purpose of an inquiry into the health and safety of persons employed in metalliferous mines and quarries. The Chairman of the new Commission is Sir Henry Cunynghame, K.C.B. (B.A. 1874).

On the 18th of June last it was announced that the King had been pleased to appoint the Rev Prebendary McCormick, D.D., to be one of his Honorary Chaplains, as from the 7th May, 1910.

The King was pleased on the 11th of June last to appoint Sir Donald MacAlister, Principal of the University of Glasgow and Fellow of the College, to be Chairman of the Belfast Commissioners for the administration of the Irish Universities Act, 1908, in the place of his Honour Judge Shaw, deceased.

On the 21st of June last the University of Durham conferred the honorary degree of D.C.L. on Lord Strathcona (LL.D., 1887)

At a meeting of the Senate of the University of London, held on June 15th, Lord Justice Sir John Fletcher Moulton (B.A. 1868), Honorary Fellow of the College, was appointed a Member of the Council of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine.

At a special Degree Congregation of the University of Sheffield, held during the visit of the British Association, the degree of Doctor of Science was conferred on the following members of the College: Mr W. Bateson, F.R.S.; Dr T. G. Bonney, F.R.S., President of the Sheffield meeting.

The Rev P. Clementi-Smith (B.A. 1871), Rector of St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, St Andrew's Hill, London, who has been Chaplain to Mr Sheriff Slazenger, will be Chaplain during the current year to Mr Sheriff Buckingham. Mr Clementi-Smith, who has represented Castle-Baynard on the Court of Common Council since 1904, was the first clergyman elected to that body since the Reformation. He serves the public also as a Poor Law Guardian for the City of London, and is a Past-Master of the Mercers Company and a Past-President of Sion College.

Mr H. F. Stewart, Dean of the College, is the Senior Proctor of the University for the current academical year.

Mr W. H. Gunston (B.A. 1879), won the Major Open Tourney at the Oxford Chess Congress in August last; this comes next in importance to the British Championship in the Chess world.

Professor Mandello, formerly a Fellow Commoner of the College, has been appointed by the Hungarian Government to report on the faculties of Law and Political Science in the Hungarian Universities with a view to their reorganisation.

The fifth meeting of the International Congress of Mathematicians, which is held every four years and met on the last occasion in Rome in 1908, will take place at Cambridge in 1912. In connexion with one of the sections of the Congress an International Commission on Mathematical Teaching has been constituted, which includes delegates appointed by the various Governments interested in the Congress, and a series of national sub-commissions has been established to assist the International Commission. The President of the Board of

Education has appointed Sir George Greenhill (B.A. 1870), F.R.S., to be one of the British delegates, and he has appointed an Advisory Committee to assist the Commission in the collection of reports and papers on the teaching of mathematics. On this Committee, which is to act also as the British Sub-Commission, the following members of the College have been appointed: Sir George Greenhill, Professor Sir Joseph Larmor (B.A. 1880) and Professor A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885).

Mr E. Gold (B.A. 1903), Fellow of the College, and Schuster Reader in Dynamical Meteorology, has been appointed Superintendent of the Statistics and Library Division of the Meteorological office in South Kensington. His appointment dates from 1st October, 1910.

Mr H. R. Hassé (B.A. 1906), Fellow of the College, has been appointed Richardson Lecturer in Mathematics at the University of Manchester.

Mr A. J. Harding (B.A. 1900), formerly Scholar of the College, has been appointed Assistant Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr H. D. Wakely (B.A. 1903), formerly Scholar of the College, has been appointed Assistant Private Secretary to the Postmaster-General.

Mr J. R. Hill (B.A. 1906) has been appointed a Government Chemist in the Federated Malay States.

Mr P. J. Hume (B.A. 1907), who was placed 36th in the Civil Service Examination of 1909, has obtained an appointment in the Stores Department of the India Office.

Mr V. H. Gonehalli (B.A. 1908) has been appointed a Divisional Inspector of Agriculture by the Government of Bombay.

Mr A. J. Wilmott (B.A. 1909), Hutchinson Student of the College, has been appointed an Assistant in the Botanical Department of the British Museum (Natural History Section).

Mr W. Gaskell (B.A. 1905), I.C.S., has been posted on special duty at the Headquarters of the Government of the United Provinces and is now at Allahabad.

Mr H. Gandy (B.A. 1907) passed the Final Examination of the Law Society, held on June 13th and 14th last, and so is entitled to be admitted a Solicitor.

At the Annual General Meeting of the London Mathematical Society, held on November 10th, the following members of the College were elected: *President*, Dr H. F. Baker; *Vice-President*, Dr P. A. MacMahon; *Treasurer*, Sir Joseph Larmor; *Secretary*, Professor A. E. H. Love; *Members of the Council*, Mr G. T. Bennett, Dr T. J. P.A. Bromwich and Mr E. Cunningham.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, held on October 31st, the following members of the College were elected Officers of the Society: *Vice-President*, Professor A. C. Seward; *Members of the Council*, Professor Sir Joseph Larmor and Mr J. E. Purvis.

Mr J. E. Purvis (B.A. 1893) has been appointed Secretary to the State Medicine Syndicate.

The (University) Bhaonagar Medal for 1910 has been awarded to Mr H. F. Dunkley (B.A. 1908). Mr Dunkley was placed third among the Indian Civil Service Probationers in the final list arranged on the combined results of the Open Competition, 1909, and the Final Examination, 1910. The Cama (College) Prize has also been awarded to Mr Dunkley.

The Frank Smart (University) Prize for Botany was awarded in June last to A. J. Wilmott (B.A. 1909).

The Charles Oldham Shakespeare Scholarship (University) was on the 26th October last awarded to Ds R. F. Patterson (B.A. 1910), Scholar of the College.

The Tiarks (University) German Scholarship was on the 19th of July last awarded to Gilbert Waterhouse (B.A. 1910). Mr Waterhouse is the first Scholar elected; the value of the Scholarship is £150 a year.

Mr F. V. C. Serjeant (B.A. 1890) has been appointed an Assistant Master at Bournemouth School.

Mr H. H. Roseveare (B.A. 1904), sometime Modern Language Master at the Royal Grammar School, Colchester, has been appointed Headmaster of the new County School at Newquay, Cornwall.

Mr R. Meldrum (B.A. 1906) has been appointed to an Assistant Mastership at St Paul's School.

T. Cooper (B.A. 1907) has been appointed to a mastership at Felsted (Junior) School.

M. Kraus (B.A. 1908), late Scholar of the College, has been appointed Headmaster of the Manchester Jews' School.

A. J. Bradley (B.A. 1910) has been appointed to a mastership at St Ninian's School, Moffat, Scotland.

H. C. H. Lane (B.A. 1910), late Choral Student of the College, has been appointed to a mastership at the King's School, Pontefract.

W. Lumb (B.A. 1910) has been appointed to a mastership at Coatham Grammar School.

Dr H. D. Rolleston (B.A. 1886), formerly Fellow of the College, has been elected a member of the Council of the Royal Society of Medicine.

At the quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons held on the 14th July last, Professor G. Elliot Smith (B.A. 1898) was appointed Arris and Gale Lecturer for the ensuing year.

At a meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons held on the 25th July last, the following members of St John's having passed the required examination, and conformed to the by-laws, were admitted members of the College: A. H. Richardson (B.A. 1907), of St Thomas's Hospital, and R. H. Vercoe (B.A. 1906) of University College Hospital. At the ordinary quarterly comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London the same gentlemen had licences to practice physic granted to them.

At the ordinary quarterly comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London held on 28th July, the following members of St John's were elected officers of the College: Dr H. D. Rolleston, to be a member of the Library Committee; Dr W. Hunter (formerly John Lucas Walker student), to be a Curator of the Museum.

R. Stansfeld (B.A. 1910), formerly Foundation Scholar and Choral Student of the College, has been awarded a Senior Entrance Scholarship in Science at St Bartholomew's Hospital.

In consequence of continued ill-health, the Rev George Edward Cotterill (B.A. 1861), Rector of Idlicote, South Warwickshire, placed his resignation in the hands of the Bishop of Worcester during last Summer. Ordained nearly fifty years ago (says the *Birmingham Daily Post*), Mr Cotterill has had a wonderfully interesting career. In addition to getting his cricket "blue" at Cambridge, he had six seasons with the Sussex County C.C. and two with Norfolk County. He was in the Cambridge team against Oxford in 1858, '59, '60. From 1862 to 1865 Mr Cotterill was Head

Master of the St Andrew's College, Grahamstown, from the latter year until 1881 assistant-master at Brighton College, and from 1887 to 1895 Head Master at Weybridge School. In 1896 Lord Southampton nominated him for the Rectory of Idlicote.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed the Right Rev J. P. A. Bowers, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Thetford and Rector of North Creake to a Residentiary Canonry in Norwich Cathedral. The appointment is conditional on the Bishop's resigning the benefice of North Creake and residing in Norwich.

Sir Vezey Strong, the Lord Mayor of London, has appointed the Rev Canon McCormick (B.A. 1857), Rector of St James', Piccadilly, to be his Chaplain during his year of office.

The Rev J. M. Collard (B.A. 1868), Vicar of Christ Church, West Fordington, Dorchester, has been appointed Chaplain to H.M. Prison, Dorchester.

The Rev A. Simmonds (B.A. 1874), formerly Vicar of St Mark's, Reigate, has been appointed Rural Dean of Reigate.

The Rev J. Campbell (B.A. 1878), formerly Vicar of St Peter's, Eltham, who has been lately a resident in Cambridge, has been appointed Curate-in-Charge of St Andrew's, Bedford.

The Rev Canon G. R. Bullock-Webster (B.A. 1880) has been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Rectory of St Michael's Paternoster Royal. Canon Bullock-Webster was formerly Chaplain to Lord Alwyne Compton, Bishop of Ely; he rendered valuable service to the Pan-Anglican Congress of 1908, especially on the question of Church finance.

The Rev A. H. Prior (B.A. 1880), Prebendary of Southwell Cathedral and lately Vicar of Mansfield, has been presented by the College to the Rectory of Morton near Alfreton, vacant by the death of the Rev J. W. Maltby.

The Rev G. F. Jackson (B.A. 1883), who has been Chaplain at Hyères, France, has been appointed Vicar of Locking, Weston-super-Mare.

The Rev Daniel Davies (B.A. 1886), Vicar of Wrexham, has been appointed to a Residentiary Canonry in the Cathedral of St Asaph. As Vicar of Wrexham he has successfully carried out a Church Extension Scheme at Wrexham, and has represented the Clergy of the Diocese in Convocation for the last four years.

The Rev W. W. Nicholson (B.A. 1888), Chaplain R.N., has been appointed Rector of Thorneyburn, Bellingham, by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The Rev G. E. Aickin (B.A. 1891), Vicar of Overchurch-in-Upton, and Lecturer of St Aidan's, Birkenhead, has been appointed Principal of Ridley College, Melbourne, Australia.

The Rev W. Lockton (B.A. 1900), Curate of St Matthew's, Exeter, has been appointed Vice-Principal of Winchester Diocesan Training College.

The Rev E. H. P. Muncey (B.A. 1908) formerly a Choral Student of the College, sometime Curate of St Luke's Chelsea, was during the past summer appointed one of the clerks in Orders of Manchester Cathedral; before taking up the work however he was in September last appointed a Minor Canon of St George's Chapel Windsor.

At a Special Ordination held by the Bishop of Southampton as Commissary for the Bishop of Winchester, in the parish church of St Marie du Catel, Guernsey, on June 5th, the Rev F. J. Wyeth (B.A. 1900) was ordained Priest.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

Name	Degree	From	To be
Whitaker, A. K.	(1902)	C. Boltonby, Bolland	V. Ravenfield, Rotherham
Kershaw, A.	(1902)	C. All Saints, Stand, Manchester	V. All Saints, Stand
Bonney, A.	(1868)	C. Lew Trenchard	R. Molesworth, Huntingdon
Bennett, C. W.	(1901)	C. St Edward's, Barnsley	V. Nether Holland, Barnsley
Cole, J. A.	(1889)	C. Quidenham	R. Thurning
Hancock, H.	(1887)	C. Christ Church, Westminster	R. Stokesby, nr. Herringby, Suffolk
Phillips, W. I.	(1877)	V. Stonehouse	R. Amcotts, Doncaster
Skipper, A. H.	(1879)	V. Hindolvestone	V. Hennock, Bovey Tracy
Baines, A.	(1873)	V. St George's, Newcastle under Lyne	V. St Helens
Smith, T.	(1888)	C. Padiham	V. St Luke's, Brierfield
Keeling, C. P.	(1896)	R. St James' Collyhurst	V. Todmorden
Adamson C. E.	(1871)	V. South Westoe, South Shields	R. Houghton-le-Spring
Argyle, F. W.	(1903)	C. St Paul's, Onslow Square	V. Christ Church, Wellington, Salop
Gurney, T. A.	(1880)	V. Emmanuel Church, Clifton	V. St Giles'
Sargent, D. H. G.	(1900)	R. Cusop, Hay	V. Holy Trinity, Hereford
Mayor, W. P.	(1882)	V. St John's Darlington	V. South Westoe, South Shields

A memorial window to the memory of the late Very Rev William Hagger Barlow (B.A. 1857), D.D., Dean of Peterborough, has been unveiled in the parish church, Islington. The window is on the south side of the chancel and represents St Paul preaching at Athens. It has been subscribed for by many friends in North London, who remember the work of the late dean as vicar of Islington from 1887 to 1901, and chairman of the Islington Vestry for the greater part of that time.

A window has been placed in the Chapel of Trent College, Derbyshire, to the memory of Mr A. Shuker (B.A. 1872) for thirty-three years second Master of Trent College. The window, which is the gift of 'Old Tridents,' was unveiled by the Bishop of Derby at Speech-day in June last.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number : Mr A. H. Thompson to be a Lecturer at Affiliated Local Lectures Centres; Mr F. F. Blackman to be a Manager of the Benn W. Levy Fund; Dr A. Strachan and Mr A. Harker to represent the University at an International Congress of Geology held at Stockholm in August 1910; Dr H. F. Baker to be Deputy for the Senior Proctor; Mr F. H. Colson to be an Examiner for Part I. of the Classical Tripos in 1911; Dr L. E. Shore to be an Examiner in Physiology for Medical Degrees; Mr J. T. Hewitt to be an Examiner in Elementary Chemistry; Professor A. C. Seward to be an Examiner in Elementary Biology; Mr G. Elliot Smith to be an Examiner in Human Anatomy for the Natural Science Tripos in 1911; Mr J. E. Purvis to be an Examiner in State Medicine; Mr T. R. Glover to be a Member of the Board of Electors to the Charles Oldham Shakespeare Scholarship; Dr J. E. Sandys, Public Orator, to be a Manager of the Craven Fund; Mr H. F. Stewart to be one of the University Members of the Watch Committee; Dr J. E. Sandys, Public Orator, to be a Member of the Managing Committee of the British School at Athens; Professor Sir J. Larmor to be a Moderator for Part II. of the Mathematical Tripos in 1911; Mr T. R. Glover to be an Examiner for Part II. of the Classical Tripos, 1911; Mr E. A. Benians to be an Examiner for Part II. of the Historical Tripos in 1911; Mr W. E. Heitland and Mr T. E. Page to be Examiners for the University Scholarships and Chancellor's Medals.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *The Heart of Northern Wales, as it was and as it is, being an account of the historical remains, geology, and natural history of Aberconway and the neighbourhood*, by W. Bezant

Lowe; *The Church Plate of Radnorshire*, by the Rev J. T. Evans, Rector of Stow on the Wold (Alden, Stow on the Wold); *Character*, by the late Alfred Williams Momerie, edited by his widow (Blackwood); *Evangelical Doctrine Bible Truth*, by the Rev C. A. Scott (Hodder and Stoughton); *The Philosophy and Psychology of Pietro Pomponazzi*, by the late Rev Andrew Halliday Douglas, sometime Professor of Apologetics and Pastoral Theology in Knox College, Toronto (University Press); *The Dissolution of the Monasteries: As illustrated by the suppression of the Religious Houses of Staffordshire*, by Francis Aidan Hibbert, Headmaster of Denstone (Pitman's); *Twentieth Century Socialism: What it is not; What it is; How it may come*; by the late Edmond Kelly, M.A., F.G.S., Lecturer on Municipal Government at Columbia University (Longmans); *Corstopitum (Corbridge, Northumberland): Report on the Excavations in 1909*, by R. H. Foster and another (Andrew Reid, Newcastle-on-Tyne); *A Text Book of Geology*, by P. Lake, M.A., Royal Geographical Society Lecturer in Regional and Physical Geography in the University of Cambridge, and another (Edward Arnold); *Studies in the History of Judaism and Christianity: No. I. The Hope of Catholic Judaism*, by J. H. A. Hart, M.A., Fellow of the College (Oxford, Parker); *Practical Sermons, Vol I., Advent to Whitsunday*, by the Rev W. Mathew-Thomas, M.A., Vicar of Billingborough (Bournemouth). *The Romantic Movement in French Literature: Traced by a series of Texts selected and edited* by H. F. Stewart, B.D., Fellow, Dean and Lecturer of the College (University Press); *Select Letters of Seneca, edited with introductions and notes*, by Walter C. Summers, late Fellow of the College.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, June 1910.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

Old Regulations.

Class 1, Division 2.

Mordell, L. J.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

New Regulations.

Wranglers.

Chastenev, H. E.

Spargo, F. W.

Tait, H. N.

Senior Optimes.

Milne, G.

Junior Optimes.

Allen, L. A.

Quick, E. K.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 1.

Clow, A. G.

Cole, J. H.

Grigg, P. J.

Class 2.

Acton, H.

Douglas, W. E.

Hedgecock, A. T.

Rees, H. L.

Rowell, A. H.

Class 3.

Chatterji, A. K.

Smith, C. F.

Waters, K. S.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

First Class.

Ds Tillard, L. B.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 1.

Division 2.

Parker, H.

Division 3.

Dale, F.

Dutton, H.

Class 2.

Division 1.

Green, S. M.

Hellings, G. S.

Division 2.

Halsey, R. T.

Patterson, R. F.

Division 3.

Fisher, F. B.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part II.

Class 1.

Ds Wilmott, A. J.

Class 2.

Ds Green, N.

Stansfeld, R.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 1.

Carruthers, K. St C.

Ds Clough, T.

Conder, J. M.

Pitton, W. W. P.

Shore, L. R.

Spencer, G. W.

Stocks, A. V.

Class 2.

Brash, E. J. Y.

Ferris, W. E.

Long, A. P.

Lorenz, H. H. II.

Nicklin, G. N.

Soden, W. S.

Class 3.

Askey, S. G.

Bonser, G. A. G.

Eastick, F. C.

Ds Fewings, J. A.

Goode, R. H.

Sargent, E. L. K.

Ds Thompson, A. R.

LAW TRIPOS, Part II.

Class 1.

Ds Morton, F. D.

Class 2.

Smith, L. D.

Class 3.

Hughes-Jones, O.

Ds Barrett, H. S.

LAW TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 1.

Alexander, A.

Class 2.

Davies, E.

Wooldridge, D. W.

Class 3.

Sayers, E. F.

The George Long Prize is awarded to A. Alexander.

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

Class 2.

Ds Cheshire, F. M.

Ds Shepperd, W. L.

Class 3.

Ds Morton, V. C.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

Class 1.

Ds Russell-Smith, H. F.

Class 2.

Burton, H. P. W.

Ds Hughes, A.

Ds Lister, T.

Class 3.

Beale, C.

Marchand, G. I. C.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 1.

Jackson, G. E.

Class 2.

Durant, W. M.

Griffiths, G. A. M.

Class 3.

Watkins, A.

Wills, E. F.

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 2.	Class 3.
Division 2.	
Evans, H. C.	Doggart, W. E.

MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Garabedian, D.	Irving, I. C.	Lumb, W.
Waterhouse, G.	Jacquest, S. P.	
Whitlock, P. O.		

COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, June 1910.

PRIZEMEN.

MATHEMATICS.

<i>Third Year.</i> <i>Tripes Part II.</i> <i>New Regulations.</i>	<i>Second Year.</i> <i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Year.</i> <i>Tripes Part I.</i> <i>First Class.</i>
Chastaney Spargo Tait	Street <hr/> Carter Watson, T. W. } Wren Gillson Davies, H. J.	Clow Cole Grigg <i>First Class.</i> (March, 1910) Rowell

CLASSICS.

<i>Tripes Part II.</i> Ds Tillard	<i>Second Year.</i> <i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Year.</i> <i>First Class.</i>
<i>Tripes Part I.</i> Dale Dutton	Todd Ottley } Rogerson } Braunholtz }	Adams Cheetham Raven } Sears } <hr/> Darlington

THEOLOGY.

<i>Second Year.</i> <i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Year.</i> <i>First Class.</i>
Sykes	Gleave

NATURAL SCIENCES.

<i>Tripes Part II.</i> Ds Wilmott	<i>Second Year.</i> <i>Tripes Part I.</i>	<i>First Year.</i> <i>First Class.</i>
<i>Tripes Part I.</i> Ds Clough Spencer Stocks	Carruthers Conder Pittom Shore, L. R.	Belgrave Davis, H. Ennos Gregory Guillebaud, W. H. James Levy, S. I.
	<i>First Class.</i> (June, 1910) Price	

MECHANICAL SCIENCES.

<i>First Year.</i> <i>First Class.</i>	<i>Tripes Part II.</i>
Laidlaw, W. S.	Ds Russell-Smith

HISTORY.

<i>Second Year.</i> <i>Tripes Part I.</i>
Jackson, G. E.

LAW.

<i>Tripes Part II.</i> Ds Morton, F. D.	<i>Second Year.</i> <i>Tripes Part I.</i> Alexander	ECONOMICS. <i>Tripes Part II.</i> Ds Constable
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MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

<i>Third Year.</i> <i>Tripes.</i> Whitlock	<i>Second Year.</i> <i>Tripes.</i> Garabedian	<i>First Year.</i> <i>First Class.</i> Jopson
	<i>First Class.</i> (June, 1910) Cooper Sleight Wells	

ELECTED TO FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Mathematics.</i> Watson, T. W.	<i>Classics.</i> Dale Dutton Ottley	<i>Natural Science.</i> Carruthers Conder Pittom Shore, L. R.
<i>Economics.</i> Ds Constable	<i>History.</i> Jackson, G. E.	<i>Modern Languages.</i> Whitlock
		<i>Theology</i> Gleave

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS CONTINUED.

<i>Mathematics.</i> Carter Chastaney Cole Douglas Grigg Mordell Rees Spargo Street Tait Wren	<i>Classics</i> Braunholtz Darlington Green, S. M. Hellings Parker Raven Rogerson Todd	<i>Natural Science.</i> Ennos James Laidlaw, C. G. P. Levy, S. I. Morris Naunton Price Stansfeld Stocks
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Law.
Alexander*Theology.*
Sykes*Modern Languages.*
Cooper
Waterhouse
Wells

ELECTED TO EXHIBITIONS.

<i>Mathematics.</i> Clow Davis, H. J. Gillson	<i>Mechanical Sciences.</i> Laidlaw, W. S.	<i>Natural Science</i> Belgrave Guillebaud, W. H. Spencer
	<i>Modern Languages.</i> Garabedian Jopson Sleight	

The Exhibitions of Cheetham for Classics and H. Davis for Natural Science have also been increased.

MASON PRIZE.

(For Hebrew.)
Not awarded

HEBREW PRIZES.

<i>Second Year.</i> Denham Sykes	<i>First Year.</i> Gleave Griffiths, H. P.
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ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

Chastaney Mordell Tait Wren

} *acq.*

GREEK TESTAMENT PRIZES.		ADVANCED STUDENTS.
<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>	(<i>College Prize.</i>)
Sykes	Gleave	Not awarded
HUGHES' PRIZES.		HOCKIN PRIZE.
<i>Third Year.</i>	READING PRIZES.	(<i>For Physics.</i>)
Mordell	1 Todd	Tait
Parker	2 Denham	
Waterhouse		
WRIGHT'S PRIZES.		NEWCOME PRIZE.
<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>	(<i>For Moral Philosophy.</i>)
Alexander	Adams	Not awarded
Conder	Ennos	
Cooper	Gleave	
Jackson, G. E.	Grigg	
Street	Jopson	
Sykes		
Todd		

HUTCHINSON RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP.

(For Botany.)
Ds Wilmott

NADEN DIVINITY STUDENTSHIPS.	HUGHES EXHIBITION.
Ds Shepherd, W. L.	(For Ecclesiastical History.)
Burton	Not awarded.

SPECIAL TAYLOR RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP.

Ds Tillard

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

<i>Third Year.</i>	<i>Second Year</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
Clough	Jacquet	Jackson, G. E.
	<i>Proxime accessit.</i>	
	Marchand	

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, December, 1909.

Foundation Scholarships of £80 :

(for Mathematics)	Whitfield, E. H. D. (King's School, Chester)
(for Mathematics)	Gilbert, B. W. (Nottingham High School)
(for Natural Science)	Trought, T. (King Edward's High School, Birmingham)
(for Modern Languages)	Herzl, H. (Clifton College)

Foundation Scholarships of £60 :

(for Natural Science)	Quass, P. (University College School)
(for Natural Science)	Roberts, C. E. (Northampton and County School)

Minor Scholarships of £60 :

(for Mathematics)	Morriss, F. M. (Victoria University, Manchester)
(for Mathematics)	Jeffreys, H. (Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne)
(for Classics)	Hall, G. N. L. (Bedford Grammar School)
(for History)	Blumhardt, E. H. F. (Malvern College)

Foundation Scholarships of £40 :

(for Classics)	Scott, T. T. (Wolverhampton Grammar School)
(for Classics)	Whitehouse, B. R. (King Edward's High School, Birmingham)
(for Natural Science)	Edwards, G. R. (St Paul's School)
(for History)	Dunlop, J. K. (Mill Hill School)

Exhibitions of £30 :

(for Mathematics)	Fison, A. K. (Aldenharn School)
(for Classics)	Chadwick, B. L. (Shrewsbury School)
(for Classics)	Stephens, J. S. (Leighton Park School, Reading)
(for History)	Grear, E. J. L. (Mill Hill School)
(for History)	Harris, J. F. (Denstone College)
(for Modern Languages)	Bain, G. W. (Marlborough College)
(for Modern Languages)	Englefield, F. R. H. (Mill Hill School)

CLOSE AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS, June, 1910.

Open Exhibitions of £30 :

(for Mathematics)	Engledow, F. L. (University Coll., London)
(for Mathematics)	Maccohy, E. M. (Central Foundation School)
(for Classics)	Arowne, B. (Warrington School)
(for Classics)	Honeyball, F. R. (St Bees School)
(for Natural Science)	Cliff, A. P. (King Edward VII. School, Stourbridge)

Dowman Sizarships :

Mogridge, H. T. (Haileybury)
Nicholson, E. C. (Magnus Grammar School, Newark)
*Scholfield, R. D. (Rossall School)
Wood, J. E. H. (St John's School, Leatherhead)

* For two years only.

School Exhibitions :

(Dowman)	Crick, L. G. M. (Pocklington School)
(Lupton and Hbblethwaite)	Mulholland, W. (Sedbergh School)
(Somerset 3 Schools)	Shelton, L. H. (Hereford School)
" "	{ Cooper, H. (Manchester School)
" "	{ Holden, N. V. (Manchester School)

JOHNIANA.

The following account of Richard Gem, a member of the College, appeared in *Notes and Queries* for August 13, 1910 (11th series 2, pp. 121-123).

RICHARD GEM.

Richard Gem, the only son of Richard Gem, gentleman of Worcestershire, was born at Barnsley Hall in the Parish of Bromsgrove, but there is no entry of his baptism in the parish register. Nash, in his "History of Worcestershire" (i. 154), says that "Mr Gem of Birmingham is now lord of the Manor of Dodford [in Bromsgrove], where he has an estate of 160^l per ann." The son was bred in the house of Williams Phillips, clerk, in the city of Worcester. Phillips took the degree of B.A. of Oriel College, Oxford, in 1704; was Rector of All Saints', Worcester, from 1710 to 1715; Vicar of St Peter's, Worcester, from the latter year until 1741; and Rector of Bromsgrove from 1741 to 1754.

A contributor to *The Monthly Magazine* for 1821 (vol. li., pp. 138-9) supplies some interesting reminiscences of Gem under the title of Dr Gorn, but in the index the name is correctly given. He was not fond of the ordinary system of education, but sought the instruction "of a neighbouring gentleman characterized as a *freethinker*, who had in fact been obliged to leave the University of Cambridge (where he had graduated) for his openly-avowed penchant to Unitarianism." This preceptor put translations of the works of Helvetius and Rousseau into the youth's hands, which inspired him with the desire of reading them in their original language, and he learnt French. This introduction to the philosophical literature of France coloured the rest of his life.

On 12 June, 1735, when aged 19, Gem was admitted pensioner at St John's College, Cambridge, when Dr Williams became his tutor and surety ("Admissions to St John's," Pt. III., 1903, ed. Scott, p. 80); but he seems to have left without taking his degree. We shall probably not err in drawing the inference that he was not in sympathy with the system of instruction which was then imposed on youth at the University. His "fond parent" had pointed out the study of the law as the most profitable for him, but he put the suggestion on one side and studied French and physic together.

In 1741 there was published in London a little tract of 54 pages bearing the title of "An Account of the Remedy for the Stone lately published in England . . . extracted from the examinations of this remedy, given into the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, by M. Morand and M. Geoffroy. By Richard Gem of the University of Cambridge." This description shows that he was not at that time, when he was 25 years old, possessed of any medical degree, and I am not acquainted with the nature of his subsequent qualification. Probably it was from a foreign, if any, university. His name does not appear in Dr Munk's volume of the members of the London College of Physicians, nor does it occur, says Mr Victor G. Plarr, librarian of the Royal College of Surgeons, "in our college books between the years 1745-83." Mr Plarr therefore concludes that he was not a member of the old Corporation of Surgeons.

It is stated in *The Monthly Magazine* that Gem was known to and noticed by the Earl of Hertford, who gave him permission to visit Paris and to enjoy the advantages of connexion with the embassy. Unless this were a temporary visit only the statement conflicts with that recorded by the first Earl of Malmesbury in his diary (November, 1796), after a call from Gem, that "he came to Paris in 1751 with Lord Albemarle." The *Monthly Magazine* anecdotist chronicles that Gem obtained through the favour of Lord Stormont the practice of the sick English at Paris. His professional income was large, his prescriptions were simple. The patient could even tell from them the nature of the disease from which he was suffering. Gem became physician to the embassy at Paris in 1762 on the appointment of the Duke of Bedford as ambassador to France.

For the rest of his days Gem was domiciled in that country. His was a striking personality, for he was six feet and two or three inches in height, of an athletic build, and when over 70 as upright as a dart. When he was 82 he was very stout. He was admitted into the most brilliant society of Paris, becoming very intimate with the Encyclopædists and with many of the leading Englishmen who were admitted to its *salons*. Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson were his intimate friends. A letter from the latter dated New York, 4 April, 1790, is in [J. Wright's] "Biog. Memoir of Huskisson," pp. 8-9, and a second letter to him is in "Jefferson's Memoir and Correspondence" (ed. T. J. Randolph), iii. 32. Sterne in 1766 wrote to Dr Jemm of Paris introducing [John] Symonds to him, and giving details of his winter in Italy. Mr W. L. Cross in his "Life of Sterne" hesitatingly suggests this to be Dr A. A. Jamme of Toulouse, who sometimes resided at Paris. I am inclined to think that it was Dr Gem. Horace Walpole refers to him in the letters which he

wrote from Paris in 1765 and 1766, and George Selwyn received a letter from him in the former year in which he intimated that he was coming with Baron D'Olbach to dine with Selwyn, and looked forward with pride to "the honour of meeting Lord March." He was devoted to Selwyn, and figures constantly in Dr Warner's letters to his patron, being playfully dubbed by him as "Roger." Warner sometimes expresses his anxiety lest he should be suspected by Gem of a desire to supplant him in Selwyn's good graces.

The allusions to Gem by Warner show that he took things seriously. In fact, he said to Walpole in 1765: "Sir, I am serious, I am of a very serious turn." He was a rigid disciplinarian and parsimonious, and it was noted as a trait in his character that he allowed no eating between breakfast and dinner in the evening. His parsimony, however, did not restrain him from acts of kindness and generosity. Walpole, when writing to him in April, 1776, describes him as "no less esteemed for his professional knowledge than for his kind attention to the poor who applied to him for medical assistance." Ten years later (1786) Gem was exerting himself in getting books for Walpole. The mother of William Huskisson the statesman was Gem's favourite niece. She died in 1774 (when William was in his fifth year) leaving four sons. The father married again, when Gem expressed the desire that the two elder sons, one of whom was William, should be assigned to his keeping, and in 1783 they were allowed to return to Paris with him; but their acquaintance with England was maintained by an annual visit which he and the two boys paid to their native land. To his watchful care and constant encouragement in study were due the successful training of Huskisson's abilities and the strain of enlightened thought which was conspicuous in his political career. It is generally said that the future politician was intended for the medical profession, and that he actually began the study of medicine. But through the influence of Warner, then Chaplain to the English embassy, he was introduced to Lord Gower, and thus secured an opening into the highest circles of political life, which resulted in a lasting alliance with Canning, and a leading place in that statesman's Cabinet. (See my "Eight Friends of the Great," where the name is incorrectly printed Robert Gem.)

Gem was a staunch republican, and was in complete sympathy with the French Revolution. Even the brilliant victories of Bonaparte did not shake his faith in republican principles. He was doubtless the "Ghym anglais" who in 1792 presented 1,000 francs to the Patriotic Fund; but this did not prevent his arrest in 1793 as a hostage for Toulon, when his name appears in the police records as "Gesme." For nine days he was detained at the Luxembourg, and was then transferred to the Scotch College. After a short release, probably under the decree of 3 November, 1793, exempting, on account of the scarcity of doctors, foreign practitioners from imprisonment, he was rearrested by the authorities of Versailles and imprisoned in the Recolets. Here he found himself in the same room with Grace Dalrymple Elliott ("Dolly the tall"), who says that he was conscious "that he ran no risk of being murdered, for he was a philosopher, and I am sorry to say an atheist." Still, the restraint repressed his spirits, and Mrs Elliott, in November, 1796, repeated to Harris that "he cried the whole time, was terrified to death." This clever woman, however, was inconsistent in her recollections. She told Lord Malmesbury that "no candles were allowed them, or fire, after it was dark"; but her journal records that Gem used to get up at four o'clock and "uncover the wood fire and light a candle, and read Locke and Helvetius till seven o'clock." She did many kind offices for the doctor, endeavouring to drive away his gloom, and by her representations to the deputy that her fellow prisoner was a sincere republican obtained his release after a detention of three or four months. They wept at parting in the expectation that they would never see one another again; but her freedom came also in time.

Gem had rooms for years in the Rue St Sépulcre at Paris, even down to 1796; but his home seems to have been at Meudon, and when Grace Elliott came out of prison he used every day to walk a mile to see her. She was in his company the day before he died.

When James Harris, the first Earl of Malmesbury, went to Paris in October, 1796, to negotiate terms of peace, he called on Gem, and next day (9 November) the doctor repaid the call, when Harris summed up somewhat harshly his character: "Atheist, système de la nature, economist, &c.—the cold apathetic scoundrel described by Burke." Gem breakfasted with him on 15 November, and when one of the secretaries, Leveson, afterwards Earl Granville, four days later became ill, his assistance was called for. For his services on this occasion he refused to take any fees. He breakfasted with the ambassador on 2 December, "always harping on his philosophy"; and on 20 December dined there with Henry Swinburne, who swells the chorus of his praise as "a very good physician" (Swinburne, "Courts of Europe," 1841, ii. 132, 158, 184, 209).

It is said in *The Monthly Magazine* that Gem was so upset by Huskisson's change of political opinions as to disinherit him, but that under Malmesbury's influence he altered his will and restored his nephew to his favour. Certain it is that his will was made at this date, and under Malmesbury's cognizance, for it is dated 9 October, 1796, and witnessed by Malmesbury, Granville Leveson Gower (Lord Granville), and George Ellis of "The Rolliad" and other works. He appointed William Huskisson, "son of my niece Elizabeth Huskisson, deceased," his executor, giving him and his heirs "all my real estate in Bromsgrove," and making him the residuary legatee (which included a mortgage on Hayley's estate of Earham in Sussex), but subject to the following legacies:—

1. "To Marie Cleine, now in my service at Paris, 50*l* a year for life."
2. To Samuel Huskisson, brother of the aforesaid William, 1,500*l*.
3. To Sarah, Elizabeth, Jane, Marie, and Richard Rotten, "children of my nephew Samuel Rotton, deceased," 1,000*l* each.

Gem died suddenly in Paris early in the spring of 1800, at the age of 83, "undisturbed by any of the infirmities which so generally embitter the last years of protracted life." His will was proved on 6 May, 1800, and the estate was sworn at 10,000*l*.

W. P. COURTNEY.

A correspondent sends us the following notice of Edmond Kelly (see *Eagle*, xxxi, p. 87) from "The Columbia University Quarterly," for December, 1909.

Edmond Kelly, A.B. 1870, A.M. and LL.B. 1877, died at his home on North Mountain, Nyack, on October 4, 1909. Mr Kelly had obtained most of his school education in England, and he returned to Europe soon after graduation. Most of his active life was spent in the practice of the law in Paris; but, at different intervals, he lived in the United States and made himself a factor in our American life, both at the Bar and in the activities of a good citizen. The City Club of New York is the direct outcome of his efforts to provide an agency which should be permanent for the betterment of civic conditions in New York City. This is only one of the several movements for the benefit of his fellowmen which originated in his fertile and active brain.

For the last two or three years he had made his home upon a farm at Nyack, N. Y., and had thrown himself with characteristic energy into the effort to educate public opinion in the state to the point of establishing one or two labor colonies, such as have shown themselves useful in some of the European countries. His death is a distinct loss to the good citizenship of our time. As a college student he was full of interest in everything that was going on, and could be counted upon to take part in

anything that interested the student body. Although trained so largely abroad, and living so much of his life on the other side of the ocean, he never lost his interest in Columbia. His classmates who knew him best will be among those who mourn his death the most.

Edmond Kelly was known in his lifetime through his distinguished professional activity and his unselfish service as a good citizen; he will be remembered as the author of books, that have not yet received all the recognition that is their due, and that they will enjoy when the grain of American literary work of his generation has been rescued from the mountains of "best selling" chaff in which it is now lost. An intellectual modesty that seemed almost like a curious timidity, by contrast with the vigor of his ideas, forbade Mr Kelly to claim for himself a place among the nineteenth century philosophical writers on evolution, but it will be accorded him when his work is critically estimated and placed in its relation to the achievements of other men who attained more notoriety. He had a strange shrinking from acknowledging his productions. Much of his best work appeared anonymously; the public has read and is still reading remarkable things from his pen without a suspicion of their authorship. It was with great difficulty that he was prevailed upon to "own up" to his early book on "Evolution and effort," which was acknowledged by the *Popular Science Monthly*, then completely committed to the Spencerian views of things, to be the most telling attack upon the *laissez faire* deduction from evolutionist principles that had been made in any quarter. The main ideas of that book were elaborated and clinched in the two large volumes on "Government or human evolution," and were concretely applied in a practical fashion in the unsigned book, "A Workingman's program." In all of these books we find clear thinking, a wealth of information on a great variety of subjects, and a felicitous style. The principles of evolution are firmly grasped. The fact that natural selection through the struggle for existence creates inequality is presented in every light. The tendency of spontaneous social evolution to supplement natural by artificial inequality is clearly demonstrated, and then the thesis is offered and splendidly defended that justice is not, as the *laissez faire* economists and the Spencerians have contended, a rewarding of every man according to his performance, but consists in offsetting natural and artificial inequalities by great and beneficent equalities consciously created by human effort, working through the institutions of government and law. Edmond Kelly was not the only thoughtful man of his generation to arrive at this philosophy; but he was the one who set it forth with the precision of analysis and the charm of word that linger in men's minds, and so live on.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. Treasurer—Mr J. J. Lister. First Boat Captain—R. F. Dome. Second Boat Captain—C. G. Carpenter. Secretary—R. S. Clarke. Junior Treasurer—H. E. Chasteney. First Lent Captain—H. Parker. Second Lent Captain—W. P. Dodd. Third Lent Captain—B. R. Streeten. Fourth Lent Captain—C. P. Aubry. Additional Captain—H. C. Evans.

This year has opened with neither lack of members nor lack of enthusiasm amongst the Freshmen, and it is gratifying to find that they include several promising and useful weights.

The Club is fortunate in having six First May Colours still in residence who have also had the advantage of experience gained at Henley.

Balcman Pairs.

Only two pairs entered for this event because the majority of the First Boat were ordered a rest between the May Races and practice at Henley, and the Pairs had to be rowed off at this time. The draw was as follows:—

First Station.	{ P. A. Irving, <i>bow</i> .
	{ J. H. Holtzapffel, <i>str.</i>
Second Station.	{ R. F. Donne, <i>bow</i> .
	{ B. R. Streeten, <i>str.</i>

The Second Station gained gradually and won by about two lengths.

Henley Regatta.

Mention must be made here of this important event. It is the first time that a crew has been since 1907, and we hope that the real benefit derived from practice and experience there will make itself evident throughout the year. An account of the visit appears below.

Long Vacation.

The Bedford Regatta, held on July 14th, again afforded the few members who were up for the "Long" the opportunity for a pleasant expedition.

A Four with

	B. L. Watson (<i>bow</i>)
2	J. H. Cole
3	H. C. Evans
	L. A. Allen (<i>str.</i>)
	E. Davis (<i>cox</i>)

was entered for the Maiden Fours, going into training a fortnight before the Regatta—a very strenuous effort for over-taxed Long Vacation workers. At the Races the crew won their first heat—against a Four from the Bedford R.C.—by an easy length and a half, but were beaten in the final by the Nottingham Britannia crew. A poor start by our crew gave the Nottingham boat a lead of a length, which they retained throughout the course, finishing a length and a half ahead.

R. F. Donne represented the L.M.B.C in both the Senior and Junior Sculls, losing to S. R. Wells of the Bedford R.C. in the former. In the Junior Sculls Donne, who was drawn against the winner of the first heat, C. H. Charleton of St Catharine's College, and was sculling well, unfortunately fouled half way over the course. Both boats, however, got away together again, and, though Donne steadily drew away and finished ahead, Charleton was declared the winner; he also won the final.

The Cambridge Regatta followed shortly after the Bedford, and once more the dauntless "Long Vacation crew" set out

to seek adventure and "pots" in home waters. By this time the crew were in complete harmony with their ship, though this proved disastrous to their fortunes in the Junior Clinker Fours, for which they entered. There was some discord when, at the last moment, it was found that boats were supplied for the races. The parting with their own ship proved too much for our crew, for in the preliminary heat they did not row with their wonted spirit, and they lost in the first heat.

Treasure and adventure, however, still beckoned our representatives onward, and this time with no unkind hand, for in the "Scratch Eights" the winning boat was stroked and bowed by L.M.B.C. men. In the final they were led by another boat with one of our men at stroke, but they considerably upset just before the post.

Coxswainless Fours.

Owing to Henley, the prospects of the Four were much brighter than they had been for the past few years. Practice was started on October 4th by the following crew:—

	R. F. Donne (<i>bow</i>)
2	W. P. Dodd
3	C. G. Carpenter
	R. S. Clarke (<i>str.</i>)

Several changes were subsequently made in the order and composition of the crew, which finally settled down to

	R. F. Donne (<i>bow</i>)
2	R. S. Clarke
3	C. G. Carpenter
	H. E. Chastaney (<i>str.</i>)

Mr Bushe-Fox and L. A. Allen undertook the coaching. The Races were on October 2nd and 5th. In the first round we drew the Trinity Hall Four, the winners of the "Visitors" and "Wyfold" Fours, and were beaten with a fair margin.

Pearson and Wright Sculls.

There were four entries for this event, which was rowed off the week after the Fours. In the heats R. S. Clarke beat W. P. Dodd and J. H. Cole beat H. Parker. In the final Clarke won easily in good time.

Colquhoun Sculls.

These Races took place the week ending Saturday, November 19th. There were ten entries, but unfortunately none of these were representatives of the L.M.B.C. The final was won after a splendid race and a very close finish by S. E. Swann, who beat C. M. Stuart by a bare second. Both competitors belonged to Trinity Hall.

HENLEY, 1910.

Since this year's crew was a little above the average, and, as six of the men were in all probability staying up another year, it was suggested that it would be an excellent thing for the crew to go to Henley. There was, however, much discussion, but at last, when the College had responded very generously to the request for funds, and C. J. W. Henslow and C. L. Holthouse had promised their services, it was decided that the crew should go.

L. G. Crawford, of past L.M.B.C. fame, was received as cox, but, as he was unable to come for the first ten days, R. F. Donne undertook his duties, and displayed considerable skill, though when asked one day to cox the Leander Eight he modestly refused.

On the evening of our arrival the Four was got out in the following order:—C. G. Carpenter (*str.*), R. S. Clarke, C. L. Holthouse, R. F. Donne (*bow*), and continued so until Mr Bushe-Fox arrived, when Carpenter took Holthouse's place at (2) and C. J. W. Henslow came in at stroke.

The Eight which was got out on the arrival of Henslow was in the following order:—Parker (*bow*), Dodd, Holthouse, Russell-Smith, Henslow, Clarke, Carpenter, Chastaney (*str.*), Donne (*cox*), and continued so, with the exception of the cox, until just before the Races.

We soon got into the full swing of training, and, under Kirby's watchful eye, went up in weight; stroke, before the Races, actually scaling 9st. 2lbs. Punctually at seven each morning our slumbers were disturbed by violent battering on the doors, which continued until satisfactory answers were given. At 7.10 we proceeded to the river for the morning dip and upon our return were quite ready for a good "training" breakfast at 8. After breakfast the papers, containing the accounts of the previous day's rowing, were interesting, and there was a general "slack" until 10.30, when we went down to the river for the first part of the day's work. The Eight usually went out first for about an hour, and then after a few minutes' rest the Four went for a short trip, while the rest ran along the tow-path. On reaching "Longlands" again we were quite ready for lunch, and always made a hearty meal. During the afternoon sleep was the favourite occupation, though the cox and indeed the coach each did their best to keep us awake by organizing wheel-barrow and stilt races, gyrosticking, cockfighting, and the like. At 4 o'clock our stern coach allowed a cup of tea and a biscuit each, and at about 5 o'clock we again set out for the river. We had had about enough of it by the time the two afternoon outings were over, and it was with weary though eager footsteps

that we trudged home to dinner. After dinner, if the weather was fine, the more vigorous went for a walk and the rest reclined in the punt. We usually returned home at about 9 o'clock and then whiled away the rest of the evening with music and bridge. Chastaney proved himself to be a most accomplished pianist, and Crawford's recitations added brilliance to the evenings.

On Sundays most of us were content with a ten-mile walk, but Henslow went in seriously for bell-ringing as well, to make sure of getting plenty of exercise. Captain Douglas Jones, an old Johnian, very kindly entertained the crew to a training lunch on the Saturday before the Races.

It was most unfortunate that Holthouse was unable to row in the Regatta. He developed boils on his hands, which got steadily worse until, just before the Races, he was ordered by the doctor not to row. This necessitated Donne rowing bow side in the Eight and stroke side in the Four, and very creditably he performed his task.

The Eight drew a bye on the first day of the Regatta, and, as the Fours' racing did not start till the second day, short trips were taken in the Eight and Four.

On the second day the Four beat B.N.C., Oxford, fairly easily. Going up steadily from the start, a two lengths' lead was obtained opposite Fawley, and this was held till the finish.

The last race of the day was a heat for the "Ladies Plate" between us and St John's, Oxford, and it will be a long time before any of us forget it. At the start St John's went up a little and at the quarter-mile post were half a canvas up. At the half-mile they had slightly increased their lead, but from this point we held them and at the three-quarter post they were only leading by a few feet. At the mile we were dead level. We continued to go up steadily, and 200 yards from the finish we had a quarter of a length lead. At this point the St John's stroke made a fine spurt, and they began to creep up again. This time we were unable to shake them off, and, although we were leading at the Press-box, only a few yards from the finish they just managed to get in front and won by five feet. It was a really good race; but surely we are justified in saying that the result might have been different had Holthouse been at "3" instead of Donne, who had only been two days in the boat, and who was rowing bow side after he had been practising for a fortnight on the stroke side in the Four.

On the third day the Four met Balliol, Oxford, in the semi-final for the "Visitors Cup." We got rather a bad start, and did not row nearly so well as on the previous day, with the result that Balliol got a length's lead, which they kept

all the way. So ended our racing, and we had to watch others fight out the various events.

The hearty thanks of the Club are due to Mr Bushe-Fox for once again going with the crew to Henley and acting as coach, and also to C. J. W. Henslow, C. L. Holthouse, and L. G. Crawford for their invaluable assistance there.

The crew received welcome visits, while at "Longlands," from Mr Benians, M. Henderson, M. Penfold, and L. A. Allen.

Balance Sheet for the year 1909-10.

Receipts.			Expenditure.				
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Balance at Bank	21	15	8	C.U.B.C. Assessment ...	93	16	9
General Athletic Club ...	360	0	0	Rates	18	0	0
Chesterton District Council...	2	0	0	Water Company	7	12	8
Balance of Junior Treasurer's account...	14	14	0	Gas Company	1	4	11
				Coal and Coke	4	14	6
				Income Tax	3	8	1
				Fire Insurance	1	10	0
				Insurance of Servants ...	14	3	
				Repairs and Maintenance...	49	16	4
				Washing	14	2	0
				Oars	30	0	0
				Wages of Foister and Taylor...	72	11	0
				Horse Hire	32	12	6
				Bicycle Hire	14	0	
				Ferries	3	6	6
				Painting Names	7	0	
				Prizes	45	12	0
				Suit for Boatman	3	0	0
				Printing	1	10	0
				Sundries	10	5	8
				Balance	1	13	6
	£396	11	8		£396	11	8

J. J. LISTER, Treasurer L.M.B.C.

Audited and found correct, } R. F. SCOTT.
October 31st, 1910.

THE LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

The Long Vacation Cricket Team had a very pleasant, though somewhat strenuous, season. Twenty-three matches had been arranged, and as little help was forthcoming from Old Johnians, it was highly creditable that only one match had to be scratched for want of a team. L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, A. Chapple, and A. C. Pilkington all gave valuable assistance, but unfortunately the calls of the Long Vacation Lawn Tennis Club prevented any of them from assisting at all regularly. In consequence of this, the side was not strong on paper, but it almost always managed to give a good account of itself. E. K. Quick, A. Watkins, W. A. Darlington, F. Northorp, and T. W. Watson all played

regularly with unflinching success, while E. J. Y. Brash and G. D. Read, who were only available on Saturdays, made a welcome addition to our strength in some of our more important fixtures. The bowling was unfortunately not up to the batting, and did not always receive sufficient support from the field, but A. Watkins, T. W. Watson, and E. E. Raven showed unflinching perseverance, and deserved better success. Throughout the cricket was always keen and enjoyable. The match against Pembroke was a delightful triumph. By means of useful bowling by G. D. Read and E. E. Raven, we dismissed our opponents for 145, and then a really excellent innings of 110 not out by E. J. Y. Brash, assisted by a useful performance by E. K. Quick, gave us a ten wicket victory. Both the College Dons and the Servants gave us enjoyable games, though in both cases we succeeded in winning fairly easily. The Mission match produced some most interesting cricket, and though at one time we looked like having to admit defeat, we eventually succeeded in making a fairly even draw of it.

Results:—Played 19. Won 5. Lost 5. Drawn 9.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Times not out.	Highest score.	Total.	Aver.
E. J. Y. Brash.....	4	2	110*	137	68.50
E. K. Quick.....	8	2	78	317	52.83
G. D. Read.....	4	1	94*	156	52.00
J. M. Conder.....	6	4	27*	78	39.00
A. Watkins.....	10	3	80*	264	37.71
W. A. Darlington.....	11	2	83*	302	33.55
F. Northorp.....	10	1	72*	262	29.11
R. McD. Winder.....	5	0	50	139	27.80
T. W. Watson.....	9	3	62	143	23.83
H. Acton.....	5	1	20	65	16.25
P. M. W. Williams.....	6	1	33	74	14.80
F. C. Oakley.....	13	2	29*	130	11.81
W. W. P. Pittom.....	5	0	30	58	11.60
E. E. Raven.....	11	1	35*	80	8.00

The following also batted:—H. M. Lloyd 5, 0, 4; G. N. Nicklin 1, 30, 0*; V. C. Boddington 4, 2; T. R. Banister 7*; A. Chapple 18, 2; A. T. Edwards 23, 12, 0; L. H. K. Bushe-Fox 7; W. S. Soden 1, 0, 5; S. D. Nurse 6; A. C. Pilkington 3, 4; M. J. Antia 0; J. A. Fewings 12; J. R. Stoddart 0; H. F. Russell-Smith 31, 12, 52; F. M. Mosely 0; and R. F. Donne 0.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Aver.
R. McD. Winder.....	60	2	241	15	16.06
A. Watkins.....	99	8	415	23	16.30
T. W. Watson.....	108	11	528	27	19.55
E. E. Raven.....	207	23	830	40	20.75

The following also bowled:—A. T. Edwards 10—57—2; G. D. Read 10.4—74—5; H. Acton 24—114—0; W. A. Darlington 12—100—3; E. K. Quick 7—32—1; E. J. Y. Brash 6—18—2; F. C. Oakley 9.4—66—2; G. N. Nicklin 2—20—0; S. D. Nurse 7—49—0; J. A. Fewings 4—28—0; J. R. Stoddart 2—14—0; P. M. W. Williams 2—6—0; H. F. Russell-Smith 3—16—0.

LONG VACATION TENNIS.

On the whole we had a very successful time. Against other Colleges we won nine matches, and lost four; three matches were scratched. We were very badly beaten, on August 11th, by the High Table, but this might have been expected, because the greater part of the Long Vacation VI. came from the High Table, and returned there to eat Hall after every match. A great many members of the College played for us at odd times, but the regular "six" (or rather "seven") were photographed. This was done to please one of us in particular, who was not quite happy about it even then. He wanted us to be dressed in linen collars—and we stuck at that! The victims were—L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, A. C. Pilkington, A. Chapple, P. H. Winfield, V. C. Boddington, J. H. Parry, and R. B. Odgers. The last-named acted as Secretary, in the absence of anyone with better claims to the post.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the Season was the Tournament. This function aroused much keenness, a good deal of interest, and a little tennis. There were two events—Handicap Singles and Scratch Doubles, in which the winners drew fresh partners after each round from amongst themselves. In the final of this P. H. Winfield and L. A. Allen beat E. A. Benians and H. Dutton, 5—6, 6—0, 6—4. L. A. Allen won the Handicap Singles, beating A. Watkins in the final. The latter was scratch, and L. A. Allen received half fifteen. (In this connection it may be added that A. Chapple owed half forty, and S. B. C. Ferris received thirty).

We have great hopes that this will have discovered one or two tennis players who will make themselves useful next summer—they are very badly needed. List of fixtures:—

DATE.	OPPONENTS.	GROUND.	RESULT.
Friday,	July 15th... v. Queens' ...	(home)...	Lost 4—5.
Saturday,	" 16th... v. Trinity	(away)...	Won 5—4.
Tuesday,	" 19th... v. Clare.....	(away) ...	Lost 4—5.
Friday,	" 22nd... v. Caius.....	(away) ...	Won 5—4.
Saturday,	" 23rd... v. Pembroke...	(home)...	Won 5—4.
Monday,	" 25th... v. King's	(away) ...	Won 5—4.
Wednesday,	" 27th... v. Christ's.....	(home) ...	Won 5—0.
Friday,	" 29th... v. Queens'	(away) ...	Won 6—3.
Tuesday,	Aug. 2nd... v. Christ's.....	(away) ...	Won 9—0.
Wednesday,	" 3rd... v. Clare.....	(home) ...	Won 6—3.
Friday,	" 5th... v. King's.....	(home)...	Scratched.
Monday,	" 8th... v. Caius.....	(home)...	Scratched.
Friday,	" 12th... v. Pembroke...	(away) ...	Scratched.
Saturday,	" 18th... v. Trinity	(home)...	Lost 3—6.
Monday,	" 15th... v. Clare.....	(away) ...	Lost 3—6.
Tuesday,	" 16th... v. Trinity	(away) ...	Won 5—3.

RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.

This season shows a marked improvement in the team as a whole, but more especially in the forwards. Though up to the present fewer matches have been won than last year, yet the points scored against the team have been lessened to a great extent. The team only seems really to rise to the occasion when playing a stronger side, but fails when there is a distinct chance of winning.

There is a lack of dash and energy as much in the backs as in the forwards, especially in the latter in regard to following up after a kick. Again, when the opposing team gets the ball the forwards do not make for the corner flag enough and so support the backs in defence. They are good in the loose, dribbling fairly well, but they should learn to heal quicker in a tight scrum. The three-quarters, however, appear more in their element in defence than in attack, usually failing to grasp their opportunities for scoring.

The Freshmen have proved disappointing, only two—namely, D. Foster and F. D. Adamson—securing places in the team.

Colours have been awarded to F. Kidd and D. Foster.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

We must, unfortunately, begin by repeating our wail of last year. There is again a lack of promising and useful material among the Freshmen. However, the stalwarts of the third year have come up to scratch, and we can record several meritorious victories.

We opened the season with a creditable draw against Caius. But in the next two matches we were badly defeated by Queens' and Clare. The defence was disorganised and the forwards quite ineffective, G. D. Read being greatly missed. In the next game we put up a good fight against Pembroke, the defence having settled down. The backs played a good game, but the attack was still powerless. However, the three following games we won off the reel, though handicapped by the loss of the valuable services of our captain. The forwards played magnificently, especially against Queens', in which match we were without two of our regular half-backs, though the reserves played quite a sound game. After these victories we were unfortunate in still being below full strength, when we met teams which are perhaps our most dangerous opponents, both Pembroke and Caius winning after really good games.

The forwards have been erratic, though brilliant at times. Our chief strength has been in our two backs. We have

been unfortunate in losing the services of C. B. Thompson and H. Chell when most needed, and also of G. D. Read among the forwards. But with a full side next term we ought to do really well.

The following is a summary of matches for the term :—

Opponents.	Result.	Score.
Caius	Drawn	0—0
Queens'	Lost	0—3
Clare	Lost	2—3
Pembroke	Lost	0—2
Jesus	Won	6—1
St. Catharine's ..	Won	6—0
Queens'	Won	6—3
Pembroke	Lost	1—3
Caius	Lost	1—3

Played 9. Won 3. Drawn 1. Lost 5. Goals : 22 for, 18 against.

NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

President—G. A. G. Bonser. *Treasurer*—Dr J. E. Marr. *Secretary*—R. U. E. Knox.

The following papers have been read since the beginning of the May Term :—

May 4th.....	"British Land and Freshwater Mollusca"	R. U. E. Knox
May 18th.....	"Notes on Christmas Island"	Mr J. J. Lister
June 14th.....	"Some Curious Myths"	G. A. G. Bonser
Oct. 26th.....	"The Old Anatomists"	L. R. Shore
Nov. 16th.....	"The History and Theories of Hypnotism".....	A. T. Edwards
Nov. 23rd.....	"Nitrogenous Plant Food"	G. C. P. Laidlaw
Dec. 7th.....	Dr L. E. Shore

During the term the following gentlemen have been elected members of the Club :—Messrs. B. L. Watson, J. B. Hunter, W. Raffle, L. A. Allen, and F. Kidd.

A Conversation of some sort is to be held on the occasion of the hundredth meeting of the Club ; it will take place towards the end of the May Term.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

President—H. W. Todd. *Hon. Sec.*—J. B. P. Adams. *Committee*—Mr Glover, H. Parker, R. F. Patterson.

The following papers have been read this term :—

Wednesday, Nov. 2nd	"Sicily"	By J. B. P. Adams
Monday, Nov. 21st.....	"Herodas"	By F. P. Cheetham
Monday, Dec. 5th.....	"Asklepios"	By H. N. Leakey

Mr C. F. Angus (Trinity Hall) and Mr W. H. Duke (Jesus) have been elected Honorary Members of the Society, and there are five other new members this term.

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

Balance Sheet, 1909—10.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance from 1908-9 ...	232	5	9	Grants to			
Subscriptions	869	8	6	L.M.B.C.	360	0	0
Net Receipts of				Cricket and Football			
Athletic Club.....	7	0	0	Clubs	260	12	0
Swimming Club....	1	3	9	Athletic Club.....	48	6	0
Lawn Tennis Club..	6	16	9	Lawn Tennis Club ...	107	16	3
				Fives Club.....	15	8	8
				Lacrosse Club	5	1	8
				Hockey Club.....	42	18	8
				Swimming Club	11	11	9
				Long Vacation Account	22	1	0
				Expenses of Collection...	11	2	11
				Cheque Book.....	0	10	0
					885	8	11
				Balance at Bank	231	5	10
					£1116	14	9
					£1116	14	9

E. A. BENIANS, *Treasurer*.

Audited and found correct,

L. H. K. BUSHE-FOX.

26th Nov., 1910.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—B. R. Streeten. *Hon. Sec.*—H. W. Todd. *Hon. Treasurer*—R. A. Bentley. *Committee*—W. M. N. Pollard, V. J. H. Coles.

Two very interesting papers were read before the Society this term by Mr de Candole and Prof Burkitt, while Prof Mayor gave an inspiring address. Mr Hart's paper is postponed till next term. List of Papers :—

Nov. 4th.....	"The Meaning of the Apocalypse"	Rev H. L. C. de Candole
Fov. 11th...	"The Leisure of the Country Clergy, an Asset of the Church"	Prof J. E. B. Mayor
Nov. 18th	"Apocalypse, Jewish and Christian....."	Prof F. C. Burkitt
Dec. 2nd....	"Parallels between Stoicism and Ancient and some Modern Forms of Christianity"....."	Mr J. H. A. Hart

CHESS CLUB.

The Club has been slack this term and little has been done. At a Business Meeting, on Friday, October 28th, A. A. Guest-Williams was re-elected President and A. Watkins was re-elected Secretary.

The meetings have been badly attended.

A. Watkins was among the nine selected to play in the University Senior Tournament.

It is hoped that matches will be arranged next term with Trinity and Pembroke.

C.U.O.T.C.—“G” Company.

Second-Lieut. F. G. Burr (O.C. “G” Co.), Second-Lieut. W. M. N. Pollard, Colour-Sergt. B. Moody, Sergts. R. F. Donne, G. I. C. Marchand, R. McD. Winder, L. R. Shore.

In 1900, during the war, the strength of the Company was over a hundred men. This term sees it again in the same flourishing condition, owing to the military ardour the Freshmen have shown and the unflagging efforts of the College Recruiting Agency.

In spite of His Majesty's feeling towards a few members of the Company, sixty of those who made themselves efficient in Camp last June still remain. To these have been added forty more, consisting of thirty-six Freshmen and four of other years—one a repentant fifth year man: thus there is an increase of sixteen on the numbers of last year.

All ranks did their best to make the Annual Training a great success, which was made somewhat difficult by the rather damp conditions. The Company, which was seventy-nine strong in Camp, is to be congratulated on its splendid six-foot guard, which was a tower of strength on the side of law and order during the last night under canvas; while Private H. W. Todd is to be congratulated on winning the bronze medal for the smartest tent in the Company.

This term the different sections have been again made up, roughly with a view to making Section I. consist of Rowing men, while Section II. is chiefly made up of “Rugger” men. Section III. is composed of those who play Cricket and “Soccer,” and Section IV. employs the gentlemen of leisure. All these Sections are very ably commanded by the four Sergeants, who are themselves assisted by probably the best N.C.O.'s the Company has ever had.

The work done this term has been more than usually strenuous, a high percentage of the total strength always turning out for the two field-days and three night-attacks, the last of which was the most interesting. On this day the Company paraded at 2 p.m., in 1st Court, with bicycles, and, after various accidents caused by a motor car charging through the ranks repeatedly, arrived at Hauxton to dig trenches, which they were to use in the evening in the defence of a bridge built by the Engineers. Tea was to have been served, but unfortunately ran short, so the men were marched into Hauxton and billeted in the local “hotels,” where they were provided with beer and bread and cheese during the hour preceding the operations.

Sergeant R. U. E. Knox, late Commander of Section III., is to be congratulated on being put in charge of “A” Co., on promotion to 2nd Lieutenant.

There is every possibility of the Efficiency Cup being awarded to the Company for 1910 within the next few days.

Members of the College in other branches of the Corps have also been distinguishing themselves, the most prominent of whom is Company Sergt.-Major J. R. Cleland, of the Engineers; while Lance-Corpls. S. B. C. Ferris and R. B. Odgers have also figured in the list of promotions in the Cavalry.

CRICKET AND FOOTBALL CLUBS, 1909—1910.

Summary Account of Receipts and Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Grant from the Amalgamated Clubs—				Deficit.....	6	3	1
Michaelmas Term...	100	0	0	Groundman's Wages ...	40	0	0
Lent Term.....	97	0	0	General Expenses, including the Hire of Labour, Payment of Umpires, Taxes and Rates, etc.	92	10	0
Easter Term.....	60	0	0	Teas, Balls, Bats, & Fees	49	3	4
For the improvement of the Hockey Ground	20	0	0	Miscellaneous Accounts	30	12	5
				Improvement of the Hockey Field	21	9	11
					239	18	9
				Balance in hand	37	1	3
	£277	0	0		£277	0	0

E. A. BENIANS, *Treasurer*.

Examined on behalf of the Committee and found correct,
H. F. BRICE-SMITH,
Nov. 15th, 1910.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the term was held in Mr Benians' rooms, B, New Court, on Wednesday, November 2nd, when E. C. Beard read a very interesting paper on “Colonisation.” Mr E. A. Benians took the chair.

On Wednesday, November 16th, by kind permission of the Master and Fellows, the Society met in the Combination Room. Mr Festing Jones read a delightful paper on “Samuel Butler, Author of Erewhon.” The Master took the chair. A vote of thanks was proposed to the lecturer by Professor Bateson and seconded by Dr J. R. Tanner at the close of the evening.

The third meeting was held in E. F. Wills' rooms, I, New Court, on Friday, December 2nd, when T. R. Banister read a paper on “The Personnel of the Navy, Past and Present,” which was much appreciated. Dr. Tanner took the chair.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

A Smoking Concert was held on Thursday, Nov. 3rd, when the Programme was as follows:—

PART I.

PIANO SOLO....."Polish Dance".....*Schwarwenku*
G. R. EDWARDS.

SONG....."Adelaida".....*Beethoven*
L. E. FOSTER.

VIOLIN SOLO....."Selection from Samson and Delilah".....*Saint Saens*
G. W. BAIN.

SONG....."Who is Sylvia?".....*Schubert*
R. B. ODGERS.

PART II.

SONG.....
L. E. FOSTER.

VIOLIN SOLO....."Spanish Dances".....*Moszkowski*
G. W. BAIN.

SONG....."Mélisande".....*Goetz*
L. H. SHELTON.

PIANO SOLO....."Mazurka".....*Chopin*
G. R. EDWARDS.

SONG....."Where'er you walk".....*Handel*
R. B. ODGERS.

GOD SAVE THE KING

Chairman—Dr C. B. ROTHAM.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—The President, Dr Sandys, Mr Cox, Mr Graves, Mr Mason. *Committee*—Mr Bushe-Fox, The Dean, Mr Ward, Dr Tanner, Dr Rootham, Mr Hart (*Senior Secretary*), Mr How (*Senior Treasurer*), J. B. P. Aclams, B. F. Armitage, C. P. Aubry, H. P. W. Burton, R. S. Clarke, R. F. Donne, C. C. Gale (*Junior Treasurer*), F. Kidd, M. T. Lloyd, G. I. C. Marchand, B. Moody (*Junior Secretary*), W. M. N. Pollard, E. K. Quick, H. R. Ragg, E. E. Raven (*Junior Secretary*), C. F. Smith, B. R. Streeten, H. W. Todd, B. L. Watson, R. McD. Winder.

Over seventy parishioners from the Mission in Walworth visited us on August Bank Holiday. Fortunately the weather was fine, and so enabled the usual programme to be carried out. Lunch and tea were supplied in Hall. In the morning many took the opportunity of going up the Chapel Tower. The cricket match in the afternoon between the Mission and the College proved most exciting, and ended in a drawn game. The "Backs" were a great attraction to many; and special thanks are due to those members of the College who kindly rowed the visitors about on the river.

A large gathering of past and present Johnians and Cranleighans assembled at the Mission for the Harvest Festival. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Southwark. In the unavoidable absence of the Master, Professor Mayor took the chair at supper, and among the other speakers were the Bishop, the Headmaster of Cranleigh School, Mr How, and the Vicar. In every way it was a most successful gathering.

The Rev P. T. Martin will be leaving the Mission after Christmas for work in India. His two years' hard work in Walworth has been very much appreciated both by the parishioners and by those of us who have stayed at the Mission. His departure will leave the staff under full strength once more.

We hope that more members of the College will be able to find time to go and see the Mission in the Vacation, and, if possible, to stay for a few days. Any information as to its whereabouts will be gladly given by C. C. Gale, B. Moody, or E. E. Raven.

We have to thank Cranleigh for a most successful Boy's Camp, held in August at Rye, under the management of the Rev C. L. Holthouse and a few friends of the Mission.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—H. N. Tait. *Vice-President*—H. R. Ragg. *Secretary*—C. F. Smith. *Hon Auditor*—S. B. C. Ferris. *Committee*—T. R. Banister, G. E. Jackson, F. G. Burr.

Enthusiasm for debate has not grown cold. There have been times when the half-stifled yawn of the President has declared that there is one, at any rate, who would be well pleased to see the enthusiasm abate. But the subjects for discussion were well chosen, so that the Committee were rarely permitted to retire to their coffee till the small hours of the morning. The first year have brought much debating talent, and in their numbers have poured their shekels into the Society's coffers. We were very pleased to welcome Pembroke College Debating Society, and to find ourselves almost unanimously agreed as to the advisability of explosively annihilating the House of Commons.

The following Debates have been held this Term:—

Saturday, October 15th. G. E. Jackson moved "That under present circumstances this House recognises the necessity of the payment of Members of Parliament." Ayes: G. E. Jackson, E. F. Sayers, A. Watkins, L. J. Mordell, A. P. Cliff, B. B. Steimann. Noes: F. Kidd, B. F. Armitage, C. G. Carpenter, C. F. Smith (Sec.), F. G. Burr, R. K. Haslam,

H. N. Leakey, W. H. Reynolds. Neutral: C. C. Gale. The honourable opener having replied, the House divided: Ayes, 22; Noes, 19; majority for the motion, 3. Seventy-five members and others were present during the evening.

Saturday, October 22nd. Freshmen's Debate. J. K. Dunlop moved "That this House deplores the evident increase of militarism at the present time." Ayes: J. K. Dunlop, B. B. Steinmann, G. I. C. Marchand (ex-Pres.), D. S. Fraser, S. M. Green, C. F. Smith (Sec.), E. F. Sayers, A. Watkins. Noes: G. W. Bain, W. H. R. Reynolds, E. F. Tozer, T. Clough, A. P. L. Blaxter, J. A. Hunter, E. M. Maccoby. For "Boy Scouts": F. Ridd. The honourable opener having replied, the House divided: Ayes, 26; Noes, 18; majority for the motion, 8. Fifty members were present during the evening.

Saturday, October 29th. T. R. Banister moved "That this House welcomes the recent labour unrest as a sign of the growing intelligence of the working classes and as a means of arousing a Social Conscience." Ayes: T. R. Banister, A. Watkins, J. P. Adams, A. P. Cliff, A. G. Clow, L. J. Mordell. Noes: C. F. Smith (Sec.), J. A. Hunter, C. W. Guillebaud, H. N. Leakey, J. B. Hunter, S. B. C. Ferris (Hon. Auditor). The honourable opener having replied, the House divided: Ayes, 15; Noes, 20; majority against the motion, 5. Fifty members were present during the evening.

Saturday, November 5th. Joint Debate with Pembroke College Debating Society. M. Falcon (Pembroke College) moved "That this House would welcome the commemoration of this Anniversary by the Explosive Annihilation of the House of Commons." Ayes: M. Falcon, C. F. Smith (Sec.), Grose Hodge (Pembroke College), P. E. Stapleton (Secretary, Pembroke College), A. Watkins, G. I. C. Marchand (ex-Pres.), F. G. Burr, A. Horsefield (Pembroke College), S. M. Green, H. B. Davies (Pembroke College), S. B. C. Ferris (Hon. Auditor). Noes: G. E. Jackson, H. Wright (Pres., Pembroke College), E. C. Roberts (Ex-Pres., Pembroke College), A. Haran (Pembroke College). The honourable opener having waived his right to reply, the House divided: Ayes, 26; Noes, 13; majority for the motion, 13. One hundred and twenty-three members and visitors were present during the evening.

Saturday, November 12th. T. R. Banister moved "That this House would welcome a super-tax on Bachelors' incomes." Ayes: T. R. Banister, E. H. F. Blumhardt, J. H. Cole. Noes: C. G. Carpenter, B. F. Armitage, J. K. Dunlop, B. B. Steinmann, J. A. Hunter, J. R. Earp, S. B. C. Ferris

(Hon. Auditor). The honourable opener having replied, the House divided: Ayes, 9; Noes, 17; majority against the motion, 8. Thirty-three members were present during the evening.

Saturday, November 19th. S. M. Green moved "That this House would welcome the recognition of Irish Nationalism by granting to Ireland as full a measure of Home Rule as has been given to our great self-governing Colonies." Ayes: S. M. Green, A. Watkins, G. E. Jackson, A. Alexander, B. B. Steinmann, E. M. Maccoby. Noes: A. N. Tait (Pres.), A. C. Nicholls, C. F. Smith (Sec.), P. Quass. The honourable opener having waived his right to reply, the House divided: Ayes, 11; Noes, 13; majority against the motion, 2. Thirty-one members were present during the evening.

As we go to press we hear that at the change of Officers' Debate on Saturday, November 26th, H. N. Tait (retiring President) will deny "That a worm may turn."

THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Midsummer, 1910.

Donations.

DONORS.

Dufet (H.). Optique. 3 Tom. 8vo. Paris, 1898-1900. 3.48.72-74	} Prof. Sir J. Larmor.
*Kidd (Prof. A. S.). Higher Education in Cape Colony, 1874-1910. 8vo. Grahamstown, 1910.	
— The English Language and Literature in South Africa. 8vo. Cape Town, 1910	} The Author.
John Rylands Library, Manchester. Catalogue of an Exhibition of original Editions of the principal English Classics shown in the main Library from March to October, 1910. 8vo. Manchester, 1910.....	
Sopote (M.). The Grades of Life : being Letters on Immortality. 8vo. Oxford, 1909.....	} The Editor.
Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report for the Year ending June 30, 1908. 8vo. Washington, 1909. 3.46.....	
— Report of the U.S. National Museum, 1909. 8vo. Washington, 1909. 3.46.....	} The Smithsonian Institution.
Harrison (John). Whose are the Fathers? or the Teaching of certain Anglo-Catholics, on the Church and its Ministry, &c. 8vo. Lond. 1867. 11.31.80.....	
Cassagnac (A. G. de). Histoire des Girondins et des Massacres de Septembre. 2 Tomes. 2 ^m e Edition. 8vo. Paris, 1860. 1.10.22,23.....	} Professor Mayor.
Puaux (F.). Histoire de la Reformation Française. 7 Tom. (in 3). 12mo. Paris, 1859-63. 9.38.61-63	
Barrière (F.). Bibliothèque des Memoires relatifs a l' Histoire de France pendant le 18 ^m e Siècle. Tom. I—XII. 8vo. Paris, 1846-8. Octagon Table. V. 3-14.....	} J. Brownhill, Esq., M.A.
Villemain (A. F.). Souvenirs Contemporains d' Histoire et de Littérature. 2 Pts. 8vo. Paris, 1855. Octagon Table. V. 1.....	
Brosch (M.). Oliver Cromwell und die Puritanische Revolution. 8vo. Frankfurt a ^m , 1886. 5.35.60.....	} J. Brownhill, Esq., M.A.
Billington (Rev. R. N.) and *Brownbill (John). St. Peter's, Lancaster, a History. With Plan of the Church and Buildings. 8vo. Lond. & Edin. 1910. 9.21.6.....	

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Education. Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year ended June 30, 1909. Vol. II. 8vo. Washington, 1910. 14.22.....	
Thomson (Sir William), <i>Baron Kelvin</i> . Mathematical and Physical Papers. Vol. IV. Hydrodynamics and General Dynamics. Arranged and revised with brief Annotations by Sir Joseph Larmor*. 8vo. Camb. 1910. 3.37.49*	} Prof. A. E. H. Love.
Soden (H. F. von). Die Schriften des Neuen Testaments. Band I. 2 u. 4 Abteil. roy. 8vo. Berlin, 1906-1910.....	
Nakamura (K.). Lord Ii Naosuké and New Japan. Translated and adapted by Shunkichi Akimoto from Ii Tairo to Kaiko. 8vo. n. p. 1909. 10.33.37	} Lord Ii Naosuké Memorial Committee.
Oxford Observatory. Astrographic Catalogue 1900-0. Oxford section. Dec. +24° to +32°. Vols. V. & VI. 4to. Edin. 1909. 4.13.....	
Young (W. H.). The Fundamental Theorems of the Differential Calculus. (Cambridge Tracts in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics. No. 11). 8vo. Camb. 1910.....	} Mr. Leathem.
Burton (Rev. J. W.). A Memorandum relating to the Parish of Houghton Conquest in Bedfordshire. Edited by the Rev. H. W. Macklin*, Rector of Houghton Conquest. 8vo. 10.32.56	

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*Beveridge (W.), *Ld. Bp. of St. Asaph*. Sermons on the Ministry and Ordinances of the Church of England. 2nd Edit. 12mo. Oxford, 1842. 11.11.69.

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- Key (T. H.). A Latin-English Dictionary. 4to. Camb. 1888. 7.3.
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- Lyte (H. C. Maxwell). A History of the University of Oxford from the earliest Times to the year 1530. 8vo. Lond. 1886. 5.27.56.
- Maccabees. The Fourth Book of Maccabees and kindred Documents In Syriac. Edited by R. L. Bensley, with an Introduction and Translations by W. E. Barnes. 8vo. Cambridge, 1895. 9.8.17.
- *Milford (John). Observations, moral, literary, and antiquarian, made during a Tour through the Pyrennees, South of France, Switzerland, the whole of Italy, and the Netherlands, in the years 1814 and 1815. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1818. 10.31.17,18.
- Miller (E.). The History and Doctrines of Irvingism. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1878. 9.37.62,63.
- Origen. Commentary on S. John's Gospel. The Text revised with a critical Introduction and Indices by A. E. Brooke. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1896. 9.42.5,6.
- Quick (Rev. R. H.). Life and Remains. Edited by F. Storr. 8vo. Camb. 1899. 11.26.81.
- Rolls Series. Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies, 1700, preserved in the Public Record Office. Edited by C. Headlam. 8vo. Lond. 1910. 15.3.
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- *Sadler (Rev. M. F.). Church Doctrine, Bible Truth. 12mo. Lond. 1886. 11.11.70.
- Skeel (C. A. J.). Travel in the First Century after Christ with special reference to Asia Minor. 8vo. Camb. 1901. 1.10.71.
- Skinner (J.). A critical and exegetical Commentary on Genesis. (International Critical Commentary). 8vo. Edin. 1910. 9.7.
- *Stanley (Rev. E.). A familiar History of Birds: their Nature, Habits, and Instincts. 2 vols. 12mo. Lond. 1835. 3.47.63,64.
- Tilley (A.). The Literature of the French Renaissance. 8vo. Camb. 1885. 1.10.70.
- Torrey (C. C.). Ezra Studies. 8vo. Chicago, 1910. 9.3.57.
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Donations.

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- The First Epistle general of St. Peter. Edited by J. H. A. Hart*. 8vo. Lond. 1910. 9.8.22
- Thierry (A.). Oeuvres complètes. 10 Tom. 8vo. Paris, 1846-53. *Octagon Table*. V. 15-24..... } Prof. Mayor.
- *Williams (H.). The Ethics of Diet. 8vo. Lond. 1883. 3.47.40.....
- Chinnock (E. J.). A few Notes on Julian and a Translation of his public Letters. 8vo. Lond. 1901..... } The Author.
- Darwin Celebration. Order of the Proceedings at the Darwin Celebration held at Cambridge, June 22nd-24th, 1909. With a Sketch of Darwin's Life. 4to. Camb. 1909. 11.20.28... } Prof. Seward.
- *Nissim (J.). A Monograph on Wire and Tinsel in the Bombay Presidency. fol. n.p. 1909. 10.15.80..... } The Author.
- *Douglas (A. Halliday). The Philosophy and Psychology of Pietro Pomponazzi. Edited by Charles Douglas and R. P. Hardie. 8vo. Camb. 1910. 1.25.40..... } The Editors.
- Harvard University. Contributions from the Jefferson Physical Laboratory of Harvard University 1903-1909. Vols. I—VII. 8vo. Camb., Mass. 1903-9. 13.22.30-36..... } Prof. Sir J. Larmor.
- Lutkin (P. C.). Music in the Church. (The Hale Lectures, 1908-9). 8vo. Milwaukee, 1910. 11.15.44..... } Trustee of Bishop Hale Foundation.
- Durning-Lawrence (Sir Edwin). Bacon is Shakespeare. Together with a Reprint of Bacon's Promus of Formularies and Elegancies. 8vo. Lond. 1910. 4.30.13..... } The Author.
- Lælia, a comedy acted at Queens' College, Cambridge, probably on March 1st, 1595. Now first printed with an Introduction and Notes by G. C. Moore Smith*. 8vo. Camb. 1910. 4.30.50..... } The Editor.
- *Brindley (H. H.) and Moore (A. H.). The Ship in the Windows of King's College Chapel, Cambridge. (Camb. Antiq. Soc. Comm. Vol. xiv). 8vo. 1909..... } H. H. Brindley, Esq., M.A.
- *Byles (C. E.). Cornish Breakers and other Poems. 8vo. Lond. 1909. 4.30.52..... } The Author.
- *Sandys (J. E.). Orationes et Epistolae Cantabrigienses (1876-1909). 4to. Lond. 1910. 5.26.50 } The Author.

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- Aristophanes. Knights. The Greek Text revised with a Translation into corresponding Metres, Introduction and Commentary by B. B. Rogers. sm. 4to. Lond. 1910. 7.18.52.
- Aristotle. Works. Translated under the Editorship of J. A. Smith and W. D. Ross. De Generatione Animalium. By A. Platt. 8vo. Oxford, 1910.
- Bacon (B. W.). The Fourth Gospel. 8vo. Lond. 1910. 9.8.20.
- Bloomfield (R.) and *White (H. Kirke). Poetical Works. 8vo. Lond. 1871. 4.30.51.
- Burkitt (F. C.). The earliest Sources for the Life of Jesus. 8vo. Boston and New York, 1910. 9.42.9.
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- Curtis (E. L.) and Madsen (A. A.). A critical and exegetical Commentary on the Books of Chronicles. (International Critical Commentary). 8vo. Edin. 1910. 9.7.
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- Goursat (E.). Cours d'Analyse Mathématique. 2^{me} Edition. Tome I. Fasc. ii. 8vo. Paris, 1910. 3.48.70.
- Halsbury (Earl of). The Laws of England. Vol. XII. 8vo. Lond. 1910. 14.3.12.
- Hicks (R. D.). Stoic and Epicurean. 8vo. Lond. 1910. 1.49.10.
- Jackson (H. L.). The Fourth Gospel and some recent German Criticism. 8vo. Camb. 1906. 9.42.8.
- *Jones (Rev. Harry). Holiday Papers. 8vo. Lond. 1864. 4.8.80.
- Lavissee (E.). Histoire de France depuis les origines jusqu'à la Revolution. Tom. VIII. Pars ii. Le Règne de Louis XV (1715-1774). Par H. Carré. sm. 4to. Paris, 1909. 1.8.76.
- Mason (R. H.). The History of Norfolk. 4to. Lond. 1884. 10.15.72.
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- *Nashe (Thomas). Works. Edited from the original Texts by R. B. McKerrow. Vol. 5. 8vo. Lond. 1910. 4.30.1*.
- *Prior (M.). Poems on several occasions. 2 vols. 12mo. Berwick, 1766. H. 12.19,20.
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