



Lent Term, 1910.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 32.)

WE commence this instalment with a selection of early letters preserved in the College.

The first is a letter from Adrian (or Hadrian) de Castello, a Roman ecclesiastic who was successively Bishop of Hereford (1502) and of Bath and Wells; a notice of him will be found in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. It is in fact a letter re-introducing to Bishop Fisher a Bishop about to visit England. He probably took the title of his See from the town of Cansero, near Cremona, in Italy, though it would appear that there were Bishoprics of the same title in Macedonia and Dacia.

The other letters give us a glimpse of what was going on within the newly founded College, not perhaps very much, but still of interest.

Reverende in Christo pater tanquam frater amantissime.
Cum Reverendus pater episcopus castoriensis multis iam annis nobis notus in Angliam redeat nolimus eum sine nostris ad paternitatem uestram literis ire quibus eundem illi commendarem: qui cum tempore, frater reverende, Julij ij in sacro consistorio nobis referentibus ad dictum episcopatum

promotus fuerit, et nuper in edibus nostris munus consecrationis nobis presentibus susceperit, sitque persona proba et modesta, nobis admodum acceptus est. Quare paternitatem uestram hortamur ut suis in rebus ei favore et se benignam prestare velit quod erit nobis gratum, et bene ualeat Reverenda domus uestra Rome xx^o Septembris MDXV^o.

Persuadeat sibi paternitas uestra me nunquam immemorem esse aut fore nostrae verae ac sincerae addo etiam peruetustae amicitiae cui cupio iam totis votis ac precibus opto aliqua in re satisfacere posse

frater Hadrianus
Cardinalis Sancti
Chrysogoni.

viro Reverendo domino.

Addressed: Reverendo in Christo patri domino Episcopo Roffensi tanquam fratri amantissimo.

Hadrianus tituli sancti Chrysogoni presbyter Cardinalis	}	Bathoniensis
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John Brandisby, the writer of the following letter, was a graduate of the University. The dates of his degrees are as follows: B.A. 1513-14; M.A. 1516-17; B.D. 1522-23; D.D. 1531-32. He became Rector of Wittering, in Northamptonshire, in 1517, and was afterwards beneficed in Yorkshire and a Prebendary of Lincoln. Some account of him will be found in Cooper's *Athenae*, i, 180, 550.

His two brothers are probably James Brandisby B.A. 1521-22; M.A. 1525-26; and Richard Brandisby, who took the same degrees in the same years. The letter seems to indicate that they had not yet entered at St John's, this from the dates of their degrees would point to the year 1518 as the probable date of the letter. Richard Brandisbe was admitted a Fellow of St John's 1 April 1523; he was one of the Fellows of the College who attended Bishop Fisher in the Tower.

Jesus.

Right worshipfull sir aftre my moste humble manner I commaunde me to you, desyrous to know ye be in good health. I spoke with my Lorde of Rochestre as I came to Parys, hys lordeship dyd gyve me xxs., and of hys owne mynd (afor I spoke to his lordship) dyd remembre my brether, and seyde that he dyd nott forgett them, but that thei shoulde be the fyrst that should be preferred into Seynt John's College. Seyng hys lordship seyde this to me, I could desyre no more of hymm, els I would have desyred hymm to have spoken to Mr Docate to have been contented that onn or both of my seyde brether myght have beenn at hys exhibition, accordyng to the counsell your Mastership dyd gyve me. I besech your Mastership help to the performance . . . haue no exhibition sayng xxs. a yere for eyther of them which . . . good lorde of Watton doith gyve to them. Ther chyldes parties was spent at mighlemess and then I porposett to have had them clarkes in thexchekar or els prentices at Londonn. My lord of Watton (aftre he dyd know that my seyde brether was so sory to dyscontyne) would not let me haue them to London, but seyde he would gyve ayther of them xxs a yere and would so wryte to my lord of Rochestre for them that he trusted to haue them soonn prefered. Thei be very apt and studious and but yong, yf thei myght be wher great occasion of lernyng shuld be, as it is in your college, I do not doubt but thei shuld prove well learned, thei have been for the most part sense thei cam to Cambredge in the contre for feyr of the plag whych haith beenn vere costly to them and also a hurt to ther lernyng. I besech your mastership haue me remembred in these premisses, ye so doyng shall bynde me to aw you my prayer alls long as I shall lyve to the pleasour off allmyghty Gode, whom I daly besech to preserue your mastership in good helth both of soule and body to hys pleasour and your comforde. Screbled in haiste at Parys in Lumberdes College the *xj* day of January with thaunde of your oratour.

JOHN BRANDYSBE.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull and his esspeciall good Master, Maistre Doctour Metcalff Master of seynt Johannis College att Cambrydge.

Nicholas Daryngton, the writer of the following letter, took his degrees as follows: B.A. 1510-11; M.A. 1513-14; B.D. 1524-5. He was admitted a Fellow of the College at its opening 29 July 1516. His name occurs in 1535 as a Prebendary of Beverley Hall in the Collegiate Church of Gnosall, a Norman Royal Free Chapel in Staffordshire. It may be inferred from the reference to the office of Proctor that it was the turn of St John's to nominate for that office. Now John Briganden was Proctor for the year 1523-4 and Ninian Shafto for the year 1527-8, both being Fellows of St John's. The letter perhaps refers to the earlier year.

The Mr Percy who was 'contented' with five pounds was Alan Percy, the late Master of the College, and this sum was a half year's instalment of his pension (see *Eagle* xxxii, pp. 1-4).

Ryght worshypfull and my synguler goode mayster I commend me vnto your mastreshypp with my daylye prayer and serveyce. All our company thanked be Jhesu be in goode health and wel ordred and have them hertely commendyd to yowe. Also I desyre greatly youre retorning home to vs for dyuerse causes, yf yowe may conveyently departe from my lorde. Fyrst for our ferm in Bradley and also for other tenandreys the which may be let to ferme yf I knewe youre mynde, as the howse in the bochery with other in Walles layn. Also wages for thys quarter sholde be payde, I have great askyng for them. I have contented Mr Percy, *vli*, he sende to me for hyt dyuerse tymes by cause of hys nede. Ther is a man of eyssseykes that hath brought tymbre and he wolde haue money. Maystre Smythe of Clare Hall was with me and desyrys determynacion of oure colleg for the proctorshyppe, wheryn I gaffe answer to tary your cummyng home, howe beyt he desyrys answer shortly, therfor I praye yowe sende to me youre mynde and to Mr Vicechanceler. Yowre chambre is savely kept and your garden is in hande, Mr Werysdale shewes hys dylygence in hyt, yowe most remembre your Scrutynye byfore estur. My good Master, Maystre Babyngton is departyd thys

worlde wherby I haue greate loss yn my exhibicion and can not tell what to doo excepte yowe be to me goode mayster. No more to yowe at thys tyme but I pray Jhesu preserue yowe longe a vertuose lyvyng. At Cambrdyge in the Seynt Johanns the vj daye of Apryle

By yowre scholler and beydman
NYCHOLAS DARYNGTON.

Addressed: Vnto hys synguler good Master, Doctor Metcalfe Master of the Seynt Jones Colleage in Cambridge, abydyng in London with my Lorde of Rowchestre.

John Smith, the writer of the following letters, was admitted a Fellow of the College 29 July 1516. The Tomlinson who was favoured for the Ripplingham Scholarship was probably Thomas Tomlinson, B.A. 1521-2; M.A. 1525-6.

It will be observed that Smith refers to many matters of College business, perhaps he was Bursar of the College. In the last letter of the series Smith mentions the fact that the Parson (or Rector) of Thorington was willing to resign the benefice in his (Smith's) favour. According to Newcourt's *Repertorium*, John Smith was instituted Rector of Thorington, in Essex, 19 February 1521, on the death of John Gray, which gives a slight clue to the date of the letters.

Rigth honnourable sir In my herthe manner I recomme-
mende me on to your masterschipp. Syr accordyng after
your wrytyng I have sent yow such mony as ye commaunded
me. Syr itt is so that master Daryngton is diffamed with a
woman in the countre, the which is now with childe and itt
is said that it shulde be his, nott onlye here with vs
thorowght all Cambridge, butt also in the countre, with
diuerse probacions of that same, the which is to the grett
diffamacion of owr College and allso to vs all as master
Longforth can infourme yowe, what yow think I shulde do
in the cawse sauynge your own othe and allso myne own othe
that ye gave on to me or ye went. Sir I have sent to the

gentleman in Northamptonshire that we shulde bye londe, vpon that he shulde be att Cambridge . . . mundaie with his evidence and his rental, for I supposed ye wolde have ben att home by that time. What ye wold have me do in the cawse I prairie you sende me worde. Sir we be bownde by indenture to have the election of Master Ripplinghame scholers *infra mensem post vacalionem* and our statutes will that we shall have election butt *semel in anno* of the scolers. The election is in ower handes now after his deth. The companie fauorith Tomlynson ryth well. I pray yow sende me yower mynde in this cause. Thus fare yow well in ower sauyor Jhesu, from Cambridge the xvijth daie of Jule by yower own at all tymes.

JOHN SMYTH, *prest.*

Addressed : To his honorable and especiall goode Master, Mr Doctour Metcalfe att London be theis letters delyvered.

Right honorable and syngular good mayster in my best maner I commende me to you, desyryng euer more to here of your good helthe. Sir in all the causys that your master-shipp hath written to me of I shall do the best to the vttermost of my power but I ensure you I am ryght sorye to medle wythe Mr Brokysbye after thys manner for I can not tell how he wyll take hyt yt ys supposyd very hevily. Notwithstandyng I shall entreyte him in the best manner I can. I had made promes to go to Walsyngham the next weke neuertheless I shalbe content at your request to go to Terryngton to kepe the courte. I have sent Mr Hale to leycestershyre and afore that he came there the man that he went to was dede, but hyt ys thought that hys sone hath the same auctorytye yn that cause that he had and vpon that Mr Hale mouyed hys sone to saile the dede, but he coud not procure hyt by no menys he dyd not delyuer hym the notte because hyt was not write dyrect unto hym. He hath promysyd that he wyll speyke with you in the begynnyng of the next terme at London and ther to showe you hys mynde more playnly, wherefore he wyll not do ytt. We have made good reparatyons at Horningsay accordyng to your mind. Mr Doctor Wattson ys fellow off the Kinges Haul in Doctor

Jacksons styd, but as I here say he yntendys to kepe both his felowshipes as yett of the wych (yff you be remembryd) neither you nor he thought hyt well doon as conserning Mr Baglye when he dyd hyt. Sir I pray you that Mr Doctor Reyston may have hys chambre as I trust you thinke convenyent that he shulde. As concernyng the offyce of the Proctor I thynke hyt shalbe better for bothe our quyetnes yff we medle lytle in hyt. You write unto me to move the company to be conformes accordyng to our statutes, the wyche I suppose you meane in the matter of the Proctor. I am ryght well content so to move them and to refer the conclusyon vntil you see hyt convenyent, but I trust you wyll make no promyse vnto the tyme that you knowe more of the matter, how hyt stondys. I callyd the vij senyors together for Mr Ashys matter and ther they thought hyt convenyent (bycause ther was no payne assygned by the statute for transgression of hyt) that he shulde have knowyn my lordys pleyzure and mynd in the cause, but he has made answar oft and many tymis that he wyll neuer so doo. I have shoyd hym that I wyll allowe hym no more commons vnto the tyme that I had commaundment ether from my Lord or els from you, but that he lytle regardes. He wold have me to gyve sentens uponn hym and then he will seke a remedy, but that I tolde hym I wold not doo vnto the tyme I knewe what punishment ought to be done for transgressyon of the Statute wyche dependes of my Lord. I suppose verely that both he and Mr Leygh and Mr Sponer wylbe greuously complaynyd vpon in the next Scrutyne for ther ordre now a late hath not byn all the best. But what ys for to be done yn these causes I can not tell. I refer hyt all to you. I trust you wyll dyscharge vs bothe, ye be sumthyng notyd as I have shoyd you for sum of them. I dowte not but you wyll do all for the best, as knowys our Savyour Jhesu who I beseche you to clayly save and kepe. Written in your owne College yn Cambrydge *in vigilia Sancte Margarete*

by your owne scoler and beydman

JOHN SMYTH.

Addressed : To hys ryghte honorable and syngulare good Master, Mayster Doctor Metcalfe, at London

Ryght honourabyll Master I humbly recommend me vnto you, beyng ryght glad to here of your good prosperyte and welfare and ryght glad I wold be to se your mastershypp at Cambryge yf yt myght be conueniently, for I am in gret dowt wat reparacions I shuld make, for there ys dyuers that calyth opon me and also yt ys thowght that the tyme as now ys conuenient. The hous in the botchery ys clene fenysshed, and also that in Trenyte paryche almost, and Seynt Johannis barne ys now rygyd, and suche tymbre and bordes as ye spak for afor ye went ys browght in to the Colege, and I have payd for ytt after the prys ye mayd with them as the carpentar did enforme me. Also the botry ys couryd ouer and the windows glasyd and ij buttry hettchys ys mayd and the new tabyll paynted but al these shall stand the Colege in nothyng for I wyl pay for yt of such money as dyd I opteyne for the Colege. Our expenses I suppos drawe sens ye went. In commons and in reparacions about *xxli* pounds, besides money that ys delueryd to the farmor, that had takyn Bradley to farme, for stubbyng of xl acres and buyldyng of a barne and also xls I tok to Olyngton of a oblygacion the wyche he promysed me to pay yow agayne wen ye bowght hys land. Also as concernyng Mr Stalles opon fryday nexte commyng I schall haue other money, or els surty as he hays promysyd me, or els to take a accion of hyme I am fully determyd. Syr I pray yow send me word wat ys your mynd as concernyng our closys, whether ytt be your mynd to haue them your self or nott for there ys dyuers yt wold haue them. Syr yt ys tyme that they wer manured wosoener shuld haue them. Thus far yow well in the custody of our saffyour Jhesu wo I beseche you daly preserue and kep to hys pleasure. Wryttn at Cambryg in Seint Jhonnes College the *xxij* day of Maye

By your own scoler and bedman

JHON SMYTHE

Preste.

Addressed: To hys honourabyll Master Mr Doctor Metcalfe, Master of Sanct Jhonns Colege in Cambrige, be these leters dyrecte.

. . . worshipfull and my singuler goode Master I vmbly recommende me onto . . . and as now desyeryng your mastershypp to be goode onto me as my . . . ys and hath ben all way in yow. So it is, the person of Thoryngton ys content to resyng hys benefys to me. Wherefor yf yt wolde please yowr mastershypp to fauour me in that cause I war bownde to be your bedman as long as I lyff. I trust ther ys noon that hath interest in that cause but they will be content at your desyer and information to owe me fauor. And yf it will please your mastershypp so to do, yow do to me a singuler pleasur. Yt war my dewty and also this bysynesse requieryth the same to haue cumme to yow my self, but of trewth I have soche bysynesse abowth our College that I cannot be absent as now withowth greate danger, for att thys tyme our tenantes cummyth to reken with me for ther rentes. And also dyuers reparacions we haue in hande. The greate wynde this last weke hath losyde and onbownde all the glasse wyndows in our chapell. I am abowte the repayryng of theym agen as fast as I may. With theys besynesses and other dyuers I am contynewally occupyde. Wherefor I trust your mastershypp will hold me excusyde of my taryng att home, trustyng that ye wilbe as good onto me as yf that I hadde cume myself. The master of Clare Halle and my brother with other of my frendys wolde that I shulde haue cumme to yow myself in this cause, but alle thyng consyderde I trust your mastershypp wilbe thus best content. As concernyng Master Brokysby I haue so entreyde hym that he will do for vs in all casys the best he can. Our felowes be almost all at home, but our scholers be styll at Babram, for as yeth the pestilence contynew styll with vs. I cannot speke with Master Hyende to haue his counsell accordyng to yowr mynde as concernyng Blonam. What direction and order yow wolde haue takyn by twyset Hogkyn and John Orell als concernyng the office of the mancypyle, I pray yow latt me know your plassur and I will do thereafter. Thus fare yow well in ovr saluior Christ. From Cambrig the *xvth* day of Nouembre

By yowr owyn scoler and bedman

JOHN SMYTH

Pryst.

Addressed: To his honorable and singuler goode Master, Mr Doctor Metcaf; be this letter delyurede: At London.

Ninian Shafto, the writer of the following letter, was another of the Fellows of the College admitted on 29 July 1516. He took his degrees in the University, B.A. 1513-4, M.A. 1516-7. He was Proctor 1527-8. There appears to be no record in the University annals of the lectureship in Philosophy which he desired.

Ryght worshypfull Mayster in the most humyle manner I command me to you. Ye schall vnderstand that I can haue no favor of Mayster Vycchanler to haue the phylophy lector askyd for me, for he haithe answered me that yt schall neuer be askyd, the wiche shalbe greyt dyshoneste for the Colege to se syche a varyance amonges the felows of the Colege, seyng it ys a statute that we shalbe vnanimes and yf yt procede styll of thys maner yt wylbe the cause in tyme to come that euery man shall do wer hym list and so ther shalbe greyt dissentyon for yf yt be so that Maister Vychanler do agaynst me as he saythe he wyll, in tyme to come euery man wyll do the same, therefore yf yt wold please your Maystershype to cowme home as shortly as yt myght be conueniently to se sum remedy wat war best to be done to avoyd all stryf, or els ther wylbe more stryf than euer was yn Cambryg for syche a thyng. I beseche you accept thys rude letter because yt was wrytyn in greyt haste. No more at thys tyme, but God preserue you in long lyff and good helthe to hys plesur. Wrytyn at Cambrig in Saynt Johannis Colege by your poyr scoler and bedman

NINIANE SHAFTO.

Addressed: To hys worshypful Mayster Mr Doctor Mydcalfe at London be thys byll delyuered.

Randall Hall, the writer of the next letter, does not seem to have been either a graduate of the University

or a Fellow of the College. Robert Wakefield, who is mentioned, became a Fellow of the College in the year 1519-20, and Ralph Bayne was elected one of the Fellows on Bishop Fisher's foundation in 1521. It will be observed that Hall refers to a copy of the Statutes which he had been preparing. This was probably Bishop Fisher's code of 1524. This date also receives confirmation from the reference to the plague, for we know that in the year 1524 the Easter Term was postponed until the Feast of St Barnabas and the commencement held in the Church of the Friars Minor on account of the plague (Cooper, *Annals*, i, 310).

Right honorable and myn especiall good maister with my seruice and dutie remembred. I humblie commende me vnto your good maistership etc. Please your maistership to receive of this bearer such ij lettres as lately was send to you owte of the Northe parties. The onn of the said ij lettres was broken in the seall or euer it came to my handes, as Mr Bayn can testifie and for that I was sore astonyed to receive it. Ye might have had the Statutes long agoo if we cold haue goten theyme well caried. And if they be false or inderectly written yn any place I am not to be blamed. For considering the haste that I made with theyme I had little instruccion, for Mr Wakefeld wold neuer loke on theyme after ye were gone. And Mr Bayne did often tymes his diligence. But nother of theyme wold examen the Statutes after thei were writen. Furthermore I beseche your maistership that it myght be your pleasour ether to haue me at London with you hasteley or elles that I myght goo to the scolers or in some other place withowte Cambrige. For I am very doubtfull to tary here. Seeing the Barbour is dead, the Manciple have beriede iij of his children and the laundes ij of her house, and the whomely company that is and hath been betwixt theyme and us. My mynde yevethe me in no wise to tary here if it myght please your maistership the contrarye. I therefore beseche your maistership to ascerteyn Mr President in your writings or elles me, what is your mynde and pleasure, whiche I wilbe as glad and redy to fulfill as herte can desire at all tymes. And thus shall I

daily pray to Almyghty Jhesu for your good and prosperious helthe and welfare long to endure. At Cambridge the xvj day of September

Your dayly orature and pore seruant
RANDALL HALL.

Addressed : To the right worshipfull and his singuler good maister, maister Doctor Metcalfe be this delyuered at Mr Hudson's the brewer beside Polliswarthe. At London.

Richard Sharpe, the writer of the following letter, was Chaplain to Bishop Fisher and was named President of the College in 1514-15. He took his B.A. degree in 1502-3.

Dew recommendacions premysyde. My lorde desyrys your Maistryrshipe to labour to the Deane of Paulys to speke to the Kynges grace that my lord myght haue the gifte of Henley-vppon-tems for oon of his chaplens and that my [sic] myght gife the keypyng of Bromley Parke to oon of his seruaunderes also. For as it is shewde to my lorde Mr Heywode shall goo from thens to a park of the Kynges. My lorde desyrys your maistryrshipe to labour effectually in thes thynges to such as be of your acqwentans and as ye thynke may do eny thyng in them. And thus our lorde preserue your maistryrshipe, at Rochester this last twysday

your bedman
RICHARD SHARP.

Addressed : To the right worshipful Mr Doctour Metcalfe, archdekyne of Rochester.

At Hudson's the bruer dwellyng at Pawls Swarth.

My lord desyryth your maistryrshipe to be at the delyuering of Mr secretarys letter and lett the berar herof delyuer itt hymselfe.

Henry Edyall, the writer of the next letter, was one of the Prebendaries of the church of Wyngham, in Kent. He was an executor of Cardinal Morton,

Archbishop of Canterbury, in whose memory he founded Scholarships in St John's. William Morton, the kinsman of the Archbishop mentioned in the letter, took his B.A. degree in 1522-3; as the letter asks that he should receive one of these scholarships it was probably written about 1518.

Maister archdeacon in my moost herty manner I recommaunde me vnto you. And so it is that Maister Roper hathe writen vnto me and shewed vnto me that ther is oonn scolars rome voide in your College, in which place he would fayne have a kynnesmann of my lord Cardinal's called William Morton. I pray you shew your good mind therin that he may haue it for a tyme. I trust he will applie his lernyng well, he is good and gentill. I spake to you for hym at your last beyng at Wyngham if it please you to call it to your remembraunce. I wold the rome were better than it is for hys sake, but he must and shall have helpe with our Lord's mercy who ever preserve you, Amen. From Wyngham the last day of October, by the handes of your owne bedemann

HENRY EDYALL.

Addressed : To Maister Archdeacon of Rochester and Maister of Seynte Johannis College in Cambridge, this be deliuered.

The following Inventory of the goods of the Nunnery of Lillechurch, in the parish of Higham, in Kent, is of considerable interest. Originally founded for sixteen nuns, it had gradually decayed until, when it was suppressed in 1524 and handed over to St John's, there were but three left. It is interesting to compare the simplicity of the domestic belongings with the splendour of the church ornaments.

Inuentorium omnium bonorum prioratus de Higham factum ibidem decimo sexto die mensis Julij Anno Domini millesimo CCCC quinto.

In Aula.

Imprimis, a table and trestells.
 Item, ij chairs, ij formes.
 Item, half dosen cushions tapestry werke and a bankar.
 Item, a nother half dosen cushions tapestry.
 Item, a hangyng, paynted.
 Item, a nother table and trestells.
 Item, a nother paynted clothe of Saynt John*.

In Promptuario.

iiij basons laton and ewer.
 vj canstykkes, grete.
 a chafeyng dishe, grete.
 iiij wycches, grete.
 a table, olde, and trestells.
 A stand for vessells.
 ij Saltes, pewter.

In Coquina.

a grete brass pot with feete.
 nother lesse pot.
 ij other lesser brass pottes.
 iiij fote chafer.
 a water chafer.
 a nother brass pot.
 a nother litell chafer.
 ij water chafers.
 iiij pannes brasse.
 vj Spetes grete and small.
 iiij cob-irons grete and small.
 a pothokes.
 a grete cawdron.
 vij plattes and a charger.
 ix dishes, v saucers, pewter.
 a chafinge dishe.
 ij treffettes.
 a querne mismade.
 A lede for to brue.
 a treffet.

* From this point onwards the word 'Item' before each entry has been omitted.

In brueyng vesselles.

iiij yeldyng tunnes.
 A colendar, laton.
 a stemor.
 a grete mortar, stone.
 ij pewter pottes.
 a grete stone mortar.
 a grete brasse pott.
 a brasen mortar.
 A stillatory, lede.
 a drippyng pan.

In camera priorisse.

a ffedder bed, a bolstar, a pair blankettes, ij couerlettes
 onn of rede cloth and a nother yelow with flowers.
 a couerlet, tapestry with ymagery.
 Selar testar and iiij curtens of rede bukram.
 a stayned cloth at the beddes hede.
 iiij peces saye.
 a lityll clothe of salutacion of our lady.
 a banker, olde, of tapestry.
 ij lityll fedderbeddes, olde, a bolstar, a couerlet of rede
 and white.
 a table, folded.
 ij joyned stoles.
 iiij chestes, grete.
 a gardeviance.
 a lityll cupbord.
 a joyned chair.

In naprey.

ij table clothes, diaper.
 ij table clothes, playne
 iiij towelles, diaper
 ix pair of goode shetis and badde.
 vj pilowes sown with beres.
 a horn harnesshid to drynk out.
 vj siluer spones with acornes gilte.
 a goblet with a couer siluer and gilte.
 Maser bounde siluer and gilte.
 half dosen lityll siluer spones.

In Alia Camera.

a fedderbed, a bolstar, ij blankettes, a couerlet grene with crownes.

ij brass pottes.

In Alia Camera.

a fedderbed, a pair blankettes, bolstar, a couerlet with flowres, ij blue curtens. A cupborde ioyned, ij olde peces of blue hangyng.

a nother fedderbed, a bolstar, a quylte, a couerlet of yolow and grene.

In Camera Senescalli.

A ffedderbed, a bolstar, a pilow a couerlet, white.

a nother fedderbed, a bolstar, ij couerlettes of grene.

In Stabulo.

a horse, white

ij kyne.

x hogges.

In parlura.

ij tables, on paynted.

a pair trestells.

De iocalibus et alijs ornamentes Ecclesie.

iiij Chalesses siluer and on gilte.

iiij corporasses with cases sylke and golde.

A boke of gospelles couered with siluer and ouer gilte with stones of cristall.

A couer of Iuery.

A crosse siluer and gilt with iiij Euangelistes and the pictor of oure lorde hangeing onn the Crosse.

A litell crosse plated with siluer and gilte, with a pece of the holy crosse in hit, fixed with siluer.

A censure of siluer and ouer gilte, with a chayn of siluer.

A pax, siluer and gilte.

ij Cruettes, siluer and parcell gilte.

A nother corporasse with case sylke.

A pax siluer and gilte

A hushyng towell, diaper

A Aulter clothe of cloth gold with the salutacion of ouer lady, and a frontlet of rede sylke freged and with gold I H S, X P T, and in the myddes I H S., leyde with perle.

a towell of diaper to the same.

A Aulter cloth of sylke and golde with ymagery of Saynt Petir.

A nother aulter cloth sylke and golde with ymages of ouer lady and other sayntes.

ij clothes sylke and golde with ymages and bagges for herces.

A nother frontelet of blak veluet with braunches of golde freged with sylke, white, redde and grene.

a nother frontlet of blak veluet with I H S. sterres and bages golde, freged with white, grene and redde sylke.

a nother frontlet of rede veluet with I H S, X P T of golde fregid with blue sylke.

viiij towelles diaper for Aulters

A cope blak veluet with sterres and mones of gold.

A cope of cloth of gold with the apostells with iij buttons of siluer and gilte.

A white cope of sylke with bestes of golde and sylke.

A nother cope of clothe of golde with lyons.

A white vestymnt with bestes of sylke and gold with the sute of the same.

nother white vestment with sylke and golde with byrddes.

A nother vestment with flowers of blue silke and tawney with the sute of the same and in the myddes gold cloth.

A nother vestment of rede sylke with hedes and fete of bestes golde.

A vestment of rede veluet with sterres of golde and ymagery of sylke and golde.

A vestymnt of rede sylke powdred with birddes of gold and sterres.

A vestymnt of clothe of gold with the sute of the same freged with silke.

A vestymnt of blue sylke with the pictor of I H S of sylke and roundels of I H S of golde.

A vestymnt of murrey and blak sylke with flames of

golde and white roses sylke with crowned sterres of golde in the myddes.

A vestment of blak veluet, writen upon the bak *Orale pro anima Crosby Londonensis*.

vj pilows sylke, ij rede, iij blue, a nother murrey with sterres, ij russett with braunches.

iiij pecis of cloth of sylke with yolow and violet colours with a frontlett of Egles of golde splayed and frenged with yolow and rede sylke. Also a dore of cloth of golde with ymagery.

A cross cloth bukram with the assumpcion of our lady, paynted with aungels.

A frontlett of rede sylke with sterr of golde and blue sylke with frenges, rede blue and white sylke.

A fronte paynted with the fader allmightey and aungels in lynen clothe.

A curten of sylke raye in the endes and a crosse of golde in the myddes.

A paynted clothe with a crucifix in the myddes.

A frontelett of grene sylke with sterres and flour de lice golde.

A diaper clothe with curtens rynges for lent.

A frontlett of chekker work, greene and white, and murrey the ground.

A clothe of sylke tawney with blue in the endes duble frenged.

A supers frentlet dublie frenged.

ij clothes rede sylke.

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

The first document is headed by and indexed under the Town of Shrewsbury. Its interest consists in the references to Richard Poole, whom the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury tried to thrust on the College as Headmaster of the School. Some further details with regard to him will be found in *The Eagle*, xxii, p. 39.

That Mr Thomas Jones may be the first Maior.

That the towne may be made a Countie as Worcester is in lieu of the Resignacion of the Nominacion of the Curat of St Chadd's into the King's hands, to have but one Sheriffe and without any further extent of Liberties.

The case for the Church of St Chadd's standeth thus. That Church being void the 2 Bailies differed touching the men to be elected Curat. The one by Mr Owen's entreatie caused one Mr Poole to stand for it and laboured voices to choose him. The other Bailie disliking that the freedom of eleccion should be forestalled by labouring voices, and being of opinion that Mr Poole, who had two small benefices allreydie and was an obscure man of little or no esteeme with the Clergie there, was unfitt for so emynent a place, offered that for peace sake a middle way might be taken, *videlicet*: That either my Lord Grace of Canterbury, or the Lord Bishopp of the Diocese, or some Colledge out of either Universitie might commend a peaceable and conformable man, not engaged in any faccion in the towne, which was vtterly refused. And thervppon the one Baily without his fellowe in a Tumultuous manner caused Mr Poole to be elected, and the Curates place graunted under the Towne seale, which was taken vpp and the seale vnder which it was kept broken by one Bailie without his fellowe, contrarie to custome etc. Mr Poole thus undulie elected could not gett admission by the Lord Bishopp, but was suspended.

All this was represented to the Lord Archbishopp by Peticion and hee referred it to the Attorney Generall to bringe it into the Kinges handes if hee could.

The Attorney upon perusall of the Townes titles declared his opinion vnder his hand that the King ought to nomynate the Curat in respect hee paid the stipend.

And Dr Eden was of opinion Mr Poole was not eligible having two Benefices.

And vppon this one Mr George Lawson, who had formerlie sought the place by incouragement of Dr Gibbons and Mr Samuell Greaves, the Lord Archbishopp's officials, and whoe was formerly commended by Dr Potter to my Lord Archbishop, was by him recommended to the Kinge and by the King sent with letters of Mandamus to the Lord

Bishopp and to the Corporacion, And accordingly allowed Curat and Preacher of that Church and there settled ever since Whitsontide last.

The last Tearme my Lord Archbishopp propounded to the Towne clerke and those authorized by the Towne to submitt their right of Nominacion of the Curat of St Chad's, if they had any, to the King and they should have some recompense for it.

The Town clerke, still desirous to have his will in bringing in Mr Poole, procured a submission of the Nominacion of the Curat from the towne, but the proposicion of recompense might be left to himselfe.

And hee desires Mr Poole might have St Chadd's as the recompence and the King to have the revercion of the nominacion after his decease.

At the hearing the Lord Archbishopp made knowne Mr Owen's desire, but declared his owne opinion that it was not fitt to goe about to thrust out Mr Lawson who was placed by the King and had maintained his title and was a man without excepcion as Mr Owen acknowledged.

And the Lord Keeper said they could not thrust him out. But the Lords said Mr Lawson and Mr Poole might accommodate the business betweene themselves.

It was then mooved, if Mr Lawson would not leave by consent, that Mr Poole might sue him. But the Lords refused to admitt of any suit or to sett any clergiemmen at odds. And my Lord Keeper said, Noe *Quare Impedit* lay in the case, for that it was but a curatshipp.

But the order is now drawne vpp that Mr Owen and the Magistrates must treat with Mr Lawson to gett him out and if they cannot preveile with him by composition that the Towne shall bee at libertie to begin a suit.

Mr Poole hath gone a begging all the countrey over to gett hands to a certificate of his honestie and abilitie and brought this to my Lord Archbishopp. And Mr Owen hath gotten my Lord Archbishopp informed that Mr Mackworth ledd him into an error and gott him to remove Mr Poole a conformable man and to bring in Mr Lawson by the King's title to be at Mr Mackworth's devocion.

For the two men there is noe comparison. It is true

Mr Poole is conformable and a plausible Preacher but his preaching is out of Perkins and Dr Downeham and other English books. Hee is a man of noe repute and of very ordinary learning and was refused by St John's Colledge in Cambridge to be sent head Schoolmaster to Shrewsbury as being found very deficient in the Greeke tongue.

Mr Lawson is a man thoroughly conformable in practice and iudgement, one that preacheth and pleadeth for conformitie, and is very able to defend it against all that oppose conformities, is a very peaceable man, a most excellent Scholler, skilful in all the learned languages, well read in the fathers, schoolmen, Counsells, Historie of all sorts and well versed in all kind of learninge.

Hee doth much honor my Lord Archbishopp vppon all occasions is readie to plead for him and iustifie his proceedings and doth creditt him more than any man in these partes.

He is highly esteemed by all able schollers that know him and will have the approbation if need be of the severall neighbouring Bishoppes, their generall chauncellors and officials and all the clergie thereabouts.

Hee left another curats place, worth *60li per annum*, when he accepted this which is not worth above *50li per annum* besides a small benefice he hath.

Mr Mackworth doth entertaine him at his house for his companies sake, being a scholler, and Mr Lawson did make meanes for this place before ever Mr Mackworth knew of it. But when Mr Mackworth heard hee stood for it, he was willing to assist him.

Hee is well liked for his carriage by all, in generall onely maligned by Mr Owen for Mr Poole's sake. And it is reported by Mr Owen with some others that Mr Lawson being an Arminian, therefore he was sent to Shrewsbury. And the parish in generall doth very well like him, if Mr Owen who is none of the parish would be quiet.

If all this appeare not to be true by prooffe and that Mr Mackworth is abused by the Informacion given of him, noe favor is desired.

Endorsed: Mr Jones to be first Maior of Shrewsbury.

Note: The document is undated, unsigned and has no address.

The following documents refer to the case of John Robinson, who was presented by the College to the Vicarage of Sunninghill, in Berkshire, 8 November 1626. Laud was at this time Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Coventry the Lord Keeper.

To the Kings most Excellent Maiestie

The most humble Peticion of John Robinson, Vicar of Sunninghill, in the Countie of Berks.

Shewing

That before your Majestie was graciously pleased to part with the parke of Sunninghill in the forest of Windsor to Mr Thomas Carew, your Majestie when it was full stored with deare, out of your love and bounty to the Church, gave to the Vicar of Sunninghill *xxs* for one lodge and *3s. 4d.* for the other *per annum*; besides your Majesties Keeper knowing the vicarage to be worth at most but 20 marks *per annum* allowed the said Vicar the going of a nagg for nothing and 6 or 8 coves for *6d.* a weeke. But since it came to the hands of the said Mr Carew, notwithstanding as it may be truly said it is disparted, for there are only some 8 or so deere, kept to colour the keeping of the Tithes from the poore Vicar, the ground being let to Tenants and divided into severall parts, some for pasture and meadowe and other for arable, and at the present time there is great store of corne growing vpon some part of the said grounds to their very great advantage they doe not onely deny the Tithes, which the Petitioner (upon the converting it to the improvement aforesaid) conceaves to be due vnto him, but also the former benefit allowed by your Majestie and Keeper when the said Parke was full stored with deere as aforesaid, and will onely give him a Marke *per annum*, saying if he will have more he must get it by Lawe.

But the Petitioner being a poore man charged with wife and children and altogether vnable to wage Law with them

Most humbly beseecheth your Majestie to be graciously pleased to referre the particulers to the consideracion of the most Reverend Father in God the Lord Archbishop of

Canterbury his Grace and the Lord Keeper of your Majesties Great Seale of England authorising them to call the Executors of the said Mr Carew or such other as it may concerne before them and vpon hearing the Petitioner and such witnesses as hee shall produce and examinacion of the allegacions herein to settle such a course for reliefe and maintenance of the Petitioner and his successor in that Church as in their grave wisdome shalbe thought fit.

And the Petitioner etc.

Endorsed : Mr Robinson.

Att the Court at Whitehall, 6th April, 1638.

His Majesty is pleased to referr this Petition to the Lord Arch-Bishopp of Canterbury his Grace and the Lord Keeper, who are to call all parties before them whom this business may concerne and having heard the differences to determine them and settle such order for the Reliefe of the Petitioner as they shall find fitt.

FRAN: WINDEBANK.

Lord Archbishop—Lord Keeper
31 May 1638.

This day vpon a Reference from his Majestie, their Lordships heard the mater of complaynt exhibited by John Robinson, clerke, Vicar of Sunninghill, Com. Berks., against the heirs and executors of Thomas Carew esquire touching the tythes of the parke there which the petitioner claymeth as Vicar and as fermor of the Rectorie Impropriat to St John's College in Cambridge. And in regard it was aleadged against the petitioner that *xiijs. iiijd.* had used to have byn paid in lieu of all tythes in that parke and that the heirs were now under age and the executors but in trust and therefore nothing could by their assent be done without preiudice to themselves, It is by their Lordships added that the Petitioner shall forthwith bring his accion at Law upon the Statute of Edward 6, for not setting forth of tythes,

against Mrs Carewe and Mr Fysshe, whereto the defendants shall presently appeare and plead this terme so as the matter may proceed to tryall att the next assises for that Countey and no advantage to bee taken on either side but to insist upon the right only, whether there bee such a Rate or noe and admitting there bee whether it will barre the petitioner, the parke being now for the most part employed for tyllage and other uses and very few deer in the same. And their Lordships this next Term will further consider how the petitioner (in case the tryall be against the same) may be relieved.

Endorsed : 30 May 1638, An Order touching the parson of Sunninghill.

A letter to the Lord Chief Baron.

Wee herein send your Lordshipp the petition of John Robinson, Vicar of Sunninghill, together with certificates annexed, by which you will perceave how he was surprised and ill dealt with by some witnesses at the Tryall at the last Assises before you at Abingdon in the County of Berks for Tythes claymed to be due to him out of Sunninghill Parke. Which petition and papers we pray your Lordshipp to take into due consideration and to certifie us your Lordshipp's opinion what course is fitt to be taken therein for the petitioners releefe and in the mean time wee pray your Lordshipp presently to cause stay to be made of the *postlea* that the poor man or the Church may not suffer by the Tryall past. And so dated the last of September 1638

(Signed) Lord Archbishop of Canterbury
Lord Keeper

Endorsed : Last September 1638. Draught of a lentre to Lord Cheife Baron.

The following document is printed on account of the mention made in it of Dr Robert Allott who was admitted a Fellow of the College 30 March 1599. He was a son of Robert Allott of Crigglestone in the parish

of Sandal near Wakefield. Baker describes him as "Medicinae professor longe experientissimus ac peritissimus." He was for some considerable time Linacre Lecturer in the College. It does not appear that his apprentice, or pupil, Arthur Taylor, was a member of St John's.

To all those to whome theis presents shall come or the same shall see heare or record, Sir Richard Fenn, Knight, Lord Maior of the Citie of London, and the Adermen of the same Citie senden greeting in our Lord God Everlastinge. Theis are to let you wete and vnderstand, that search having been made by our order and appointment in the booke called the Repertory of the Acts and Orders passed made registred and done before me the said Lord Maior of the Citie of London and the right worshipful my brethren the Aldermen of the same Citie in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the same Citie, In the same booke called the Repertory as aforesaid there doth appeare to be therein entered and registred this order hereafter following that is to say : Jovis vicissimo quarto die Maij 1638^o Annoque regni regis Caroli Anglie &c. decimo quarto; Whereas an Informacion was intended to be exhibited in the vtter Courte commonly called the Lord Maiors Court against Richard Turner, Clerke to the Company of Barber Surgeons, London, for the binding and making free of one Arthur Taylor which cause at the request of the Master and Wardens and Company of Barber Surgeons London was by the right honourable the Lord Maior referred to the hearing and examinacion of Mr Ralph Latham, Common Serieant of this Citie and Mr Clement Mosse, under Chamberlain, Now this day the said Referrees made Report vnto this Courte how they found the Cause, And the same in presence of the Master Wardens and others of the said Company of Barber Surgeons and of one Thomas Trevillian, late a brother of the said Company, who is the Prosecutor of that suite against the said Richard Turner did nowe alsoe receive a further hering at large by Counsell learned, on either side, and forasmuch as it evidently appeared to this Court that Doctor Allott living in St John's Colledge in Cambridge, who being a rare Practizer both in Phisicke and

Surgery, was heretofore admitted and sworne a brother of the said Company, did write his letter vnto the said Company that the aforesaid Arthur Taylor might be bound to some one freeman of the Company in trust, and that by order of the said Company the said Arthur Taylor was bound to the said Richard Turner, then and now their Clerke, for the terme of seaven yeares and turned over to the said Doctor Allott to serve out his said time. And at the expiration of the said terme of yeares the said Doctor Allott recommended that his Apprentice vnto the said Company to be made free having truely served him in his profession. And that by order of a Courte of Assistants of the said Company whereat was then present the said Thomas Trivillian, the said Arthur Tailor was made free of the said Company and afterwards by the same Thomas Trivillian, beinge then Renter Warden of the said Company was presented to the Chamberlein of London and made a freeman. And forasmuch as noe corruption or indirect dealinge appeared to be in the said Richard Turner but much Mallice in the said prosecution by the said Thomas Trivillian, the said Richard Turner havinge done nothing therein but by the order and command of his said Company. This Courte therefore doth thinke it fit and soe doth order that noe Informacion touching this cause be received into the said Court, and that all proceedings in this cause shall surcease and be staid. And this Court is of opinion that what the Company did doe touching the said Apprentice was lawfull and fittinge being for his better instruccion and advancement in learninge and in the Arte and knowledge both of Physicke and Surgery. In faith and testimonie of all which premisses Wee the said Lord Maior and Aldermen of the Citie of London (at the request of the said Richard Turner) the Seale of office of Maioraltie of the same citie to theis presents have caused to be appended and put. Yeaven at the said Guildhall of the Citie aforesaid this eleventh day of June Anno Domini 1638 Stilo Anglie and in the fourteenth yeare of the reign of our Sovereigne Lord Charles by the Grace of God of England, Scotland Fraunce and Ireland Kinge defender of the Faith &c.

per me HAMLETUM Clarke.

We conclude with some documents relating to Dr Beale, Master of the College, who seems to have been complained of to the Privy Council on account of one of those "privileged" servants of whom the Townsfolk of Cambridge, when not themselves privileged, used to complain.

The Council to the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge.

After our hartly commendacions. Wee send you here-
inclosed a Peticion presented to the Board in the name of the Warden Asssistants and Company of Taylors in the Towne of Cambridge, wherein they complayne of one Everard Fathers, who contrary to his Majesties lettres Patents to them granted and former Orders of this Board, (notwithstanding he never served any apprentishipp, nor was admitted into the said Company) in a refractory and turbulent way continueth to vse the trade of a Taylor there, and for a culler of so doing hath obtyned to bee admitted Dr Beale's privileged man, vnder whome hee is of late protected, as in the said Peticion is more at large expressed. Wee have therefore thought good to recommend the same vnto you and to pray and require you, calling the parties before you to examine the truth of the allegacions and if they seeme to be true, we then hould the abuse not to be permitted in contempt of his Majesties said lettres Patents and the Orders of this Boord, and therefore require you to take a speedy course to compell the said Fathers to yeld obedience and conformity and to take Order that from henceforth there be no such priviledges given to any forraigners to the prejudice of the said Company of Taylors. And so wee bid you hartely farewell. From Whitehall the . . . of May 1639

your loveing freinds
E. NEWBURGH.

Dr Beale, Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.
Sir

The inclosed is the copy of a Peticion presented to the Boord, which reflecting something vpon you (as you will

perceave) I was commended by some of the Lords to send to you. Their Lordships allowe that you may priviledge a man, but they say hee may not bee suffered to keepe a shop openly or to worke other then for you and some private persons about you. And their Lordships wish you would take order accordingly. If you shall thinke fit to give any answere to this Peticion, for so much as concerns your particular I shall present it from you to the Lords in the best manner I may for your advantage, and I shall take it for a great happiness to have any occasion whereby to express the true affeccion I have long borne you and to let you see how much and how heartily you are honored by

Yours etc

E. N.

Westminster 11 Junij 1639.

[From Secretary Nicholas' Letter Book].

Honoured Sir

Yf I should but answer so much of the Petition as concernes me alone, I should and doe acknowledge this only, that Everard Fathers was sworne and admitted my priviledged servant. All the rest concernes the Universitie and the party who, yf he hath leaped out of the Sphere of his Priviledge, yet have not I protected him by word or deed, no otherwise then by givinge him the place which the Petitioners themselves are ready to witness, and that they had no other intention or meaninge when they named me in their Petition, and thus much I thanke the Honorable Board they have allowed me. I am not guiltie of soe much knowledge as that the Company of Taylors had ever any suite or suites with this Everard when I admitted him. Power I have, as other heades of Colledges, to retaine two servants, householders in Towne, one of which places beinge voide (and I beinge requested) reteyned Fathers. Nowe by the Charter of Kinge James, of blessed memorie, all Colledges and Schollers servants have grounded and vsed the libertie and custome of setting upp any manuall trade in the Towne. And my humble suite to there Honors is, that my priviledged

servant may fare as others of my ranke and place now doe, and heretofore have done. This very business has beene debated before the Vicechancellor in Consistorie and Court where, vppon mature deliberacion and with all humble regard had to the Lords Order and his Majesty's lettres Patents, the cause was sentenced and the said Everard condemned accordinge to the Statute in that case provided for all the time that he exercised his Trade before his Priviledge, but since it, the Vicechancellor was of opinion he might sett vpp tradinge by vertue of our Charter, and the rather because this Everard hath served as iourneymar among the Petitioners this tenn or eleven yeares. The Vicechancellor has boath his hands full of businesses betwixt this and the Commencement, otherwise himselfe had presently given their Lordshipps an account of his proceedings. And if it shall please their Lordshipps to respite the inhibitinge of the partie and the orderinge of the businesse till after the Commencement he will then (*cum bono Deo*) endeavour to give them satisfaction. As for this present retourne of mine, pray doe me the favour to present it to the honorable board with all iust and fayre advantage to my cause and Person. If yet you find this answer unsatisfactory and that more is expected, pray doe me the favour to lett me know, soe shall I rest

your most obliged by many favours
and ever honour'd friend

WM. BEALE.

From St John's College
the 19th of June 1639.

Addressed: To the worshipfull and my worthy Freind Mr Ed. Nicholas, one of the Clerkes of his Majesty's moste honorable Privie Councill at his house in Westminster, with care and spede present these.

Endorsed: R. 22 June 1639. Dr Beale to me about Everard Fathers a taylor of Cambridge.

With this is preserved the following :

I beleeve the particulars in the Complaynants Petition will prove, some vncharitable, some false.

1. That 3 yeares since was commenced a suite against him etc. : I can finde out yet but halfe a yeare.

2. That to crosse theire Lordshipps Order, he obteyned to be admitted Dr Beale his servant, etc. : *Quantum est de me*, I knowe it is vntrue ; *Quantum est de se*, I beleeeve this only, that he used meanes to gett his Priviledge to purchase his peace. Besides that Order of the Lords was procured by Peticion of our Vicechancellor eight yeares since (who never intended to begge a decree against the Vniversities Libertie). And it was graunted for a prevention of increasinge the poore *de futuro* this Everard having wrought as Taylor in the Towne 3 or 4 yeares before.

3. That he never served the Trade either there, as he sayeth etc. : He sayes withall that he served as apprentice at London certain yeares to the trade, though he had no Indentures. And since he served 10 or 11 yeares to the Trade in Cambridge as Journeyman, where he is growen a more skillful workman much then any of the Plaintiffs which I feare hath begott this vexacion and envie.

4. That notwithstandinge severall times warned legally by judgement of Law and Orders, etc. : I doe not after dilligent inquirie find any trueth in this.

5. Who obteyned to be admitted Dr Beale's Priviledged man and vnder whom of late he is protected notwithstanding severall tymes legally warned etc. : This Vnder whome he is of late protected etc., looks scandalously ; besides the non trueth, yf he meane Dr Beale further then by admitting him his servant.

R. F. S.

(To be continued).



THE NEW YEAR.

NINETEEN-ELEVEN! Another year is out.

This fact, whose weight all else completely smothers,
Occurs to me. It has occurred, no doubt,
To many others.

Nineteen-eleven! When I first awake,
Before I start performing my ablutions
On New Year's Day, my custom is to make
My resolutions ;

And resolutions, as remarked by Plato
(Or someone else I should have read a lot of),
Undoubtedly form stones to pave the way to
A place you wot of.

This may be so : still, I've resolved a lot ;
E.g., I've barr'd a certain interjection.
With your permission I will give a not
Too long selection.

Unburied hatchets I will bury deep
(Mixed metaphor) in Davy Jones' locker ;
I'll cut my after-breakfast pipe to 'keep
A nine-o'-clocker.'

I'll break the ice each morning undismayed,
Lose interest in two-year-olds and fillies ;
I will not sport and frolic in the shade
With Amaryllis.

In fact I'll rub a good bit off the slate—
My new Reform Bill beautiful and big is.
I'll write no more of that unfortunate
Hubert McGiggis.

I will express myself with more restraint,
 Nor ask (vain question!) where the electric light is;
 Nor, when dyspepsia racks, call my complaint
 Appendicitis

And so cut lectures with an aegrotat;
 I'll bow to College rule, and not resist it:
 I would be gentle to the College cat,
 If one existed.

The beau ideal of courtesy and tact
 My satire will be piquant, dry and stingless;
 I shall be perfect: I shall be, in fact,
 A cherub (wingless).

* * * * *

And yet in spite of resolutions such
 As these, I'll find, when this twelvemonth is ended,
 Nineteen-eleven will have slipped by—much
 As nineteen-ten did.

F. C. O.



QUATERCENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

IN the year 1135 a Burgess of Cambridge founded the Hospital of St John, which existed under the direction of a small Society of Augustinian Canons until its dissolution in 1510. On the site of the Hospital, the College of St John the Evangelist was founded in 1511.

For some time past the question of celebrating the completion of four hundred years of corporate life has been under discussion. The Committee entrusted with the duty of preparing an appropriate programme have recently submitted a scheme to the Master and Fellows, which has been approved by them. Early in May the College will entertain all its resident members at a Commemoration Dinner. As it is impossible to accommodate all resident members of the College in Hall on the same evening, it has been decided to arrange for two dinners, and to invite half the junior members on each occasion. These dinners, at which the junior and senior members of the College will dine together, will probably take place on May 6th and 8th.

On Thursday, June 29th, there will be a Commemoration Dinner in Hall, to which will be invited a number of non-resident members of the College, together with the Visitor, the Chancellor and High Steward of the University, the Representatives in Parliament, the Master of Christ's College, the Lady Margaret Professors at Oxford and Cambridge, and the Dean of Westminster. A reception will be held in the afternoon of June 29th by the Master and Mrs Scott, followed by the Commemoration of Benefactors and a Sermon in the Chapel.

A small Committee has been appointed to prepare a special Memorial Volume for presentation to the College guests. This will contain reproductions of the portrait of Lady Margaret in the National Portrait Gallery, and the Holbein drawing of Bishop Fisher at Windsor, which the King has graciously allowed to be photographed for this purpose. The Volume will also include reproductions of the chalk drawing of the Head of Wordsworth in the Combination Room, a selection of documents and manuscripts in the Library connected with the early history of the College, one or more of the original plans and elevations of the Second Court, and photographs of a few of the more valuable pieces of College plate. Dr Bonney has undertaken to contribute an account of the College buildings, and the remainder of the text will consist for the most part of descriptions of the illustrations, which will form the outstanding feature of the Quatercentenary Volume.



DIE JAHRE.

DIE Jahre sind allerliebste Leut' :
 Sie brachten gestern, sie bringen heut',
 Und so verbringen wir Jüngern eben
 Das allerliebste Schlaraffen-Leben.
 Und dann fällt's den Jahren auf einmal ein,
 Nicht mehr wie sonst bequem zu sein ;
 Wollen nicht mehr schenken, wollen nicht mehr borgen,
 Sie nehmen heute, sie nehmen morgen.

GOETHE.

THE YEARS.

THE years are the kindest of folk, I say :
 They brought us gifts yesterday, bring gifts to-day,
 And so we youngsters in our prime
 Have the pleasantest happy-go-lucky time.
 And then, all at once, the years no more
 Deal with us kindly as of yore ;
 No more will they give, no more may we borrow,
 They rob us to-day, they rob us to-morrow.

Tr. W. A. C.



THE MAID OF THE FJORD.

THE cliffs of Isafjord rush upward to the sky
Where curling clouds hang smoking, till whirlwinds sweep
 them by,
And the great blue of heaven is constant hid and seen,
Where the freedom of the Iceland air goes rushing in between.

The gates of Isafjord stand open to the sea
Which stretches to the frozen zone of grim obscurity,
Till loud the clarion storm-wind comes shrieking from the
 North,
When the Arctic waves are cranching loud the ice-pack in
 their wrath.

On high throughout the winter, in the still black of night
The skies of all the Northland blaze red with sheets of light,
Till fierce the frozen storm-cloud drives howling from the
 deep
With blizzard curtains rattling harsh the hail-tress of its
 sweep.

And now in England's winter I wander on the beach
And mark the ocean stretching so far beyond my reach.
I see the tide go tossing, the same that laps her strand,
Dark Isafjord of the North, my fair Sigridur's land.

EDMUND VALE.



BALLADE.

ULYSSES fought on the Trojan plain,
And in war and in counsel was held the best :
He saw Troy fall and Achilles slain,
 Yet he never won to the Isles of the Blest.
The great adventurers sailed to the west,
And of gold and fighting they found their fill,
But they never achieved the golden quest,
 For Eldorado is hidden still.

Ulysses came to his home again,
But in sea-girt Ithaca could not rest :
Forth he fared to the Western main,
 Yet he never won to the Isles of the Blest.
And Raleigh gave ear to his King's behest,
And bravely attempted the monarch's will,
But Fate's in the end was an acid jest,
 For Eldorado is hidden still.

Westward still does the yearning strain ;
Westward the wanderer's flight is pressed ;
But for all his toil, and sorrow, and pain,
 He can never win to the Isles of the Blest.
The golden vision sings in his breast
His home to leave, and his blood to spill,
But Death alone gives the final test,
 For Eldorado is hidden still.

Envoi.

Rich and mighty, poor and oppressed,
They can never win to the Isles of the Blest.
And hearts grow weary, and hopes grow chill,
For Eldorado is hidden still.



THE ART OF MIXING.

ALONG with teaching the young idea how to shoot, we warn him not to mix his drinks, but with regard to other mixtures we leave him severely alone. Now, mixing is a very wide subject, and, as I am not going to use the word in its usual signification, I will try and define the meaning I have for it here.

A very large effect may be presented to the human eye or ear, but it may alone appear dull or without life. Now is the time to mix: some little thing brought to mingle may produce far greater marvels than the aureate touch of Midas, for that which seemed dead leaps into life, and that which seemed dull sparkles into interest. The varieties of mixtures must be as endless as the making of books, but we can discuss a few of common occurrence and work-a-day features.

Look! it is night. There is a river in the foreground, dark and bat-flown. Over a low hill the moon has just risen, the full orb is barred and netted by a few spectral trees that fringe the ridge. Everything is quite still and quiet, there is no sound at all. Surely this is a thing to enrapture a poet's soul. It does not, however, move me. I am staring at the moon—nothing more. Suddenly something happens: the river looks different, it looks as if in its silent gloom it held the secrets of men. The hill looks different, it has an appearance almost fearful. The trees have changed, they are trees no more. Creatures of the past, they stretch their black

arms and bar me from that most wonderful vision of all—the moon. And all this change is brought about by a little cricket who is chirping unseen in the near grass!

Now this is one of Nature's wonderful harmonies, a mixture, however, over which man has no control.

How many people have gazed in rapt astonishment on some gigantic scene of splendour in the hill country of our island, and then wondered why it was that at another turn in the road some spirit of life seemed to have deserted it, and not known that that spirit dwelt in two humble little fox-gloves which waved in the foreground of the first aspect.

Similar instances are abundant, but we must pass to artificial mixtures. Our chief ingredients shall be poetry, music, and pictures. I was first aware of the wonderful effect produced by a combination of the last two at some very early date in my history, when I visited a travelling show. I was looking with awe upon a picture outside a booth which portrayed a savage lion. He stood half concealed by jungle grasses. Before him lay a mangled man, and from the brute's jaws large vermilion gouts of human blood dripped profusely to the ground. Hard by this tableau stood a machine that is best described as a hurdy-gurdy; it was, in fact, the show's mechanical band. This thing flashed and bristled with brazen pipes and horns, and perched on pedestals certain male and female figures clad in oriental garments spread their arms abroad as about to clash the cymbal or beat the drum. Now, as I looked upon the lion's countenance, the "Washington Post" blazed suddenly forth from the intestines of the hurdy-gurdy. The trumpets snarled and brayed as the tune progressed at a tremendous pace, the high notes rushed forth from the silver pipes like the last effort of a thousand banshees, and the whole while the pedestalled Orientals clashed and jangled with their vicious little arms. Still it was not the hurdy-gurdy that was uppermost in my mind; it was those

drops of blood from the lion's mouth that seemed to enter my soul and make it quake; it was that look upon the face of the picture that lived so long as the "Washington Post" continued to exist. This was my first experience of artificial mixtures, but by degrees I came to make them for myself. I found that if I thought of certain things during the overture of a pantomime orchestra, I could make those things live, and people in story books became gods, and a soft kind of polite self-importance crept over me as I mixed in varying degrees thought and music. Soon I discovered that if I stood before the grim austerity of a family portrait and solemnly hummed some catch tune, I could make the old thing come out of his darkness and my soul would enter into his secret.

Then I got to the stage of finding that fierce lines of poetry entranced the stirring passion of a military band, and that blood and battle snorted in the lines of Horatius as the bandsmen swung roundly to the march and the drummer boys sent their wild triumph clattering madly on wall and chimney stack.

In the prosaic present I still make my mixtures. They are more classical, but their old features remain. Perhaps Wagner has ousted the "Washington Post," but I think that possibly when the great master is not looking the ghost of the hurdy-gurdy peeps in, and I feel that I must find some blood and lions and make up once more an ancient prescription.

We must not neglect the third class of mixtures—the mingling of Nature and Artifice. One phase of Nature will suffice for consideration—the sunset. This is not a thing that is understood by childhood. It is a mystery only felt by those who have a knowledge of human life. Once I saw a fine sad sunset way to the West over fields and downs. I was exceedingly surprised to notice a boy looking in its direction. Thinking this was a violation of the laws of early youth, I went up and asked him what he did.

"Looking at yon football match."

I then saw that this game was being played between us and the sunset—still I persisted:

"Do you not see the sunset?"

"Ay, it will soon be too dark to play."

Well, provided your sunset has a foundation of human experience, it may be mixed in many ways. The top of a bus in London, when the traffic seethes and roars about it, is a good thing to mix with a smoky sunset. Another is the window of an express train, where the sunset is mingled with that wonderful music—the rhythm of an eight-wheel railway carriage. There are many many other ways, but there is one I would not omit to mention—the deck of a tramp steamer homeward bound. This dirty unsymmetrical eyesore, this extremely matter-of-fact chapter in that great and romantic volume called *THE SEA*, is one of the most powerful and eloquent instruments for enchanting a sunset into a living poem of something beyond expression. Perhaps it is the aspect of the queer old ship, perhaps it is the trail of smoke, perhaps it is those crazy old engines which grind precariously from port to port. But whatever it is, the grim old Sea Dogs that growl about its decks know the mixture well and like it. It is not actually the sunset or the steamer that they notice, but under this combined influence they will talk to you of home, and tread softly upon the decks as if a sleeping child lay under every plank. And some will let their spirits soar into latitudes they have never sailed. A sailor's spirit is very buoyant, and it will soon be floating away among the brightening stars, far from its owner, till we can trace it no further. Perhaps it talks with the great Infinite—perhaps.—But what is that? Eight bells, an extinguished pipe (uncommon thing in sailors), and all the world back in its old place.

We are all alchemists mixing for a touchstone; some call it the Law of Life, some call it the True God; most of us are equally in earnest, equally patient, and

equally eccentric, according to varying notions the world has of concentricity. Why not? The truth must come. The way of life is watered by many rivers, and the Golden Bowl is large and will contain as many minglings. Even so let us mix.

E. V.

THE ANGELUS.

SAILS of gold on a fiery sea,
 Sunset gleam of a dying day,
 Surf-crowned breakers rolling free,
 And the evening chime from the tower gray.

Sails of red that meet and dwell
 Full in the face of the sinking sun,
 Bidding the long sweet day farewell,
 The day that's past, the chime that's rung.

Where the surf waves beat on the weary coasts,
 In her eastern mansions, far away,
 The Night is arming her starry hosts
 To scale the battlements of day!



COMETES HALLEIANUS.

ἀκτὶς μαρμαίρουσ', εἰς ἡμετέραν ὑπερέπτης,
 ἄφθιτος ὡς φοῖνιξ χρυσοκόμει πτέρυγι,
 ὃς χρόνον ἐς ῥητὸν, τέρας ἀνθρώποισιν, ἐπελθὼν,
 ἀστιβὺς ἐξαίφνης οἴχεται εἰς πεδίον.
 ὦδε κατὰ ῥητὸν σὺ φάνης νόμον· ὦδ' ἀποβήσει
 εἰς κνέφας οὐράνιον, ποῖ πύθεν αἰρομένη;

TO HALLEY'S COMET.

UNTO our land thou hast flown, O light that gleamest
 above us,
 Like as the phoenix comes, deathless and golden of wing;
 Who after fixed generations appears as a marvel to mortals,
 Then to the trackless plain suddenly flies and is gone.
 So by unerring law thou appearedst; so thou shalt vanish
 Unto the darkness of heaven, journeying—whither and
 whence?

J. B. P. A.



In Memoriam

JOHN E. B. MAYOR.

FROM Learning's richest treasury he brought
His garnered stores ; ungrudging aid he lent.
In lowly living linked with lofty thought
His strenuous days were spent.

And still the grave Professor, gentle Priest,
Inspires to toil unselfish, aims sublime.
The dead are with us when we think it least,
We are the heirs of time.

So passed he to the grave, that is the gate
Of life, with childlike faith, and tranquil trust ;
And none with purer heart than his shall wait
The rising of the just.

J. HUDSON (Pet. Coll.).

Obituary.

J. E. B. MAYOR.

January 28th, 1825—December 1st, 1910.

John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor was the son of the Rev. Robert Mayor and Charlotte Bickersteth, sister of Lord Langdale and of Edward Bickersteth of Watton. His elder brother, Robert Bickersteth Mayor, was third Wrangler in 1842, and was a Fellow of St John's and, for many years, Mathematical Master at Rugby and Rector of Frating; while his younger brother, Joseph Bickersteth Mayor, was second Classic in 1852, and was afterwards Fellow and Tutor of St John's, and is now an Honorary Fellow of the College.

John Mayor was born on January 28th, 1825, at Baddegama in Ceylon, where his father was a missionary of the Church Missionary Society. Years afterwards a native of Ceylon came to Cambridge, and, to the delight of the Latin Professor, introduced himself with the words: 'My father was baptised by your father in Ceylon.'

At the age of six (as he tells us 37 years later) he revelled in Rollin and the English Homer and Virgil (both in prose) and in the English Nepos and Cæsar. Early in his eighth year he was sent, with his two elder brothers, to the Grammar School of Newcastle-under-Lyme, where he was a day-boy under the headmastership of Mr. Anderson. His elder brother, Robert, was greatly taken with John's vehement spirit, shown even there by his readiness to fight boys ever so much bigger than himself, and also with his ready memory and precocious love of learning. Before completing his eighth year, he was sent to Christ's Hospital, and it is surmised that his stoical endurance, his asceticism, and his antiquarian and historical interests, were fostered by the strange survival of sixteenth-century life, into which he had been plunged in the very heart of London. In his

eleventh year, after an attack of scarlet fever, he was withdrawn from school, and spent two or three years at home, learning Greek, as well as Latin, from his mother. When he was about thirteen he went to Shrewsbury, the school which won his loyal devotion for the rest of his long life. His own account of his school and of his school-boy studies forms part of tribute to the memory of his great headmaster, Dr. Kennedy :—

'Shrewsbury School owed nothing to costly apparatus. No professional trainer directed the sports in the field or on the river ; no examining staff from outside controlled the teachers ; after dusk even the highest boys were summoned from their studies to the 'head-room,' where they had to write their exercises as best they might, in a crowd. The difficulties in the pursuit of knowledge only served to fix and concentrate their attention on the work in hand.' . . . 'I was one of many who read far more out of school, for our own improvement, than we did for the set lessons of the half-year. I learnt to keep a common-place book, to make commentaries to every author I took up, to form original collections on points of history, grammar, lexicography, etc. I bought for myself, and perused carefully, such books as Joseph Butler's and Richard Hooker's works.*

Of his later years at that school we find a glimpse in the preface to his Greek Reader of 1868 :—

For several years I have not written a verse ; but during my school career, till near its close, no occupation had greater charms for me. I constantly wrote exercises twice or three times the required length, committing to memory several thousand lines of verse, including a Greek play, Horace's Odes, and a Georgic, and thumbed the Corpus Poetarum from Lucretius to Ausonius. Perhaps no single volume, except the Bible, embraces so many ages of literature, and reflects so clearly the changes of a nation's life. I was led to buy and study not a few English poets ; Shakespeare I read through ; Milton's verse, English and Latin, I nearly knew by heart.

In October, 1844, he began residence as a member of St John's College, Cambridge, and his life as a student is thus recalled in his Commemoration Sermon of 1902 :—

The common hall, next only to the common chapel, was a bond of union. I knew many men well and delighted in their conversation, who were never in my rooms nor I in theirs. We talked of Coleridge and Wordsworth and Thirlwall, of University reform, of literary plans. No books bearing on the history of learning could have eluded our keen scent.†

* *The Latin Heptateuch*, p. lxxvii f.

† *The Eagle*, xxiii 308.

'The thoughts and conversation' (he says elsewhere) 'of my undergraduate associates did not run on marks or fellowships ; their time was not so engrossed by preparation for the tripos, that they could not devote three or four hours a day to modern languages, to general literature, to the controversies of the time ; Coleridge, Whateley, Mill, Newman, Hare, Maurice, Thirlwall, were names more familiar to us than those of any trainers for a "paltry examination." Once only, I remember, was I urged to "cram" hard passages in certain Greek authors, which authors I had repeatedly read as wholes ; to please my tutor I copied the lists, but neither by me, nor by any pupil of mine, have they ever been turned to account.*

His private tutor was William Henry Bateson, subsequently Public Orator and ultimately Master of St John's. In the Classical Tripos of 1848, Mayor's name appeared in the third place in the First Class, immediately below C. B. Scott and Westcott, and a little above Llewellyn Davies and David Vaughan. One of his examiners, the Master of Clare, is still living. In the following year he was elected Fellow, *decessore Carolo Merivale*. As Master at Marlborough from 1849 to 1853 (apart from his principal work with the lower sixth), it was his duty to teach one of the lowest forms three hours a week.

'For more than three years,' he says, 'my subject was Greek Delectus ; the text-book duller than a multiplication table ; the boys' energies spent in petty mischief ; mine, in petty punishments. For a few months I took the same class in Latin verse. I brought in Boethius, or some other author new to me, selected four easy verses, gave out the English with a few Latin words, and sat down to my Boethius. Each boy, as he completed a verse brought it to my desk, winning a mark for it if correct. The weariest hours in the week became the liveliest ; every boy in the form was put on his mettle ; impositions were driven out by eager work.' †

It was at Marlborough that he prepared his erudite edition of 'Thirteen Satires of Juvenal,' with the notes at the foot of the page, the later editions of which appeared in two volumes with the notes at the end of each. In 1886, in the 'advertisement' of the fourth edition of vol. I., he thus records the genesis of the work :—

When, in 1850 or 1851, my friend the publisher said to me : 'You ought to bring out a book,' it was no special acquaintance with Juvenal that suggested the choice, but dissatisfaction with Rupert's

* *First Greek Reader*, p. xli f.

† *ib* p. xxxiii f.

edition, then holding the field; 'I have a good many notes on Juvenal, and Rupert's book is not worthy of his author.'

In the course of the dedication to Dr Kennedy, the editor says: 'In inscribing with your name the first-fruits of those studies, in which you first taught me to take an interest, I am but giving back, in so far as my book bears any marks of painstaking accuracy, that which I originally derived from you.' Not a few of the comprehensive notes in this work, such as that on Roman recitations, are recognised as the most complete collection of the literature of the subject.

After his return to St John's as a College Lecturer, he contributed to the *Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology* two comprehensive articles on Latin lexicography, which appeared in November, 1855, and in March, 1857, and were marked by the same love of learning and familiarity with its history, which continued to be his leading characteristic for more than half a century of his subsequent life. He also threw himself with ardour into various form of literary and antiquarian research. No account of his life can be complete without including his own survey of the most fruitful period of his unwearied activity.

On becoming bursar William Henry Bateson made me free of the College treasury, which for a century and a half had never been ransacked. I was allowed to bind the old registers and the building plans of the second court, to supply Prof Willis and Mr J. W. Clark with materials for our architectural history, and Mr Charles Henry Cooper with facts bearing on his unselfish labours—unselfish, for we never gave him a degree—to transcribe admissions from the beginning of 1631, and to work heartily for the Antiquarian Society. I calendared the Baker MSS. and made large biographical collections; these have long been used by labourers in other colleges or outside Cambridge and will survive with the manuscripts of Baker and Cole. I printed the four earliest codes of our Statutes, and several biographies, together with Roger Ascham's Schoolmaster and some of his English letters, with much in Notes and Queries, and helped writers for the Dictionary of National Biography. Three years in the University Library threw all my work out of gear, but I have since brought out the first volume of Bishop Fisher's English works and Baker's History of the College, a pious wish of Zachary Grey, Thomas Smart Hughes and Churchill Babington. The first volume of the College Registers, from 1631 to 1715, has been issued, and I have joyfully handed over the work to the capable hands of the bursar.*

* R. F. Scott; since elected Master of the College.

As examiner for prize essays I was fortunate enough to enlist James Bass Mullinger and Christopher Wordsworth in the pursuit of academic history.*

He was keenly alive to the merits of the work done for the University by the Town Clerk of Cambridge, Mr. Charles Henry Cooper, the author of the *Annals of Cambridge and the 'Athenae Cantabrigienses.'* It was in the course of an obituary notice, written on March 21, 1866, the day of the Town Clerk's death, that he said of Cooper:—'It was because he clung with fond reverence to our "Sparta," whose every stone spoke to him of struggles and sacrifices and noble memories, that he "adorned" it as no gownsman has done.' In a later letter proposing that a bust of Cooper should be placed in the Guildhall, he adds: "It is the doom of those who move with the orderly stubbornness of Nature, that they pass unheeded through life; we no more thank them for their pains, than we thank the sun for shining; but their departure reveals our debt.' Lastly 'St Augustine says "God is patient, because eternal"; and certainly, if man's work is to defy the tooth of time, it must be cemented with that divine virtue.' The project for providing the bust by collecting subscriptions fell through; Mr Mayor, however, on his own responsibility at once gave a commission to Mr Wiles and presented the bust to the Philo Union Society. Ultimately, in 1888, this fine memorial of a man who had done much for the University and the Town of Cambridge found a fitting home in the Free Library.

The 'biographies' mentioned in the Commemoration Sermon are those of Nicholas Ferrar (1855), Matthew Robinson and William Bedell (1856), followed by that of Ambrose Bonwicke (1870). The edition of Baker's History of St John's is a solid work in two volumes, printing for the first time Baker's text, and adding abundant notes to the lives of all the Masters of the College and of the Bishops trained within its walls. On the scholarly side of the Life of Samuel Butler, Bishop of Lichfield, far more is to be found in these notes than in the two volumes of the grandson's interesting biography. In the above sermon there is no

* Commemoration Sermon, 1902, *The Eagle*, xiv 309.

mention of the preacher's contribution to the Rolls Series, namely, the two volumes of his edition of the 'Speculum Historiale' certainly written by Richard of Cirencester, in the preface of which the editor points out the exact sources of all the borrowed erudition of the forger of the treatise *De Situ Britanniae*, which its first editor (and, indeed, author), Charles Bertram of Copenhagen, falsely attributed to Richard of Cirencester. These two volumes were published in 1863—9.

About the same time he held for three years (1864—1867) the office of University Librarian, to which he was elected without a contest. During the whole of those three years he was never absent for more than eight days together. To the catalogue of MSS. completed during his tenure of office, he contributed the descriptions of five MSS. in the second volume, and those of the Baker MSS. in the fifth. His scheme for substituting for the various series of class marks a single series of Arabic numerals, was carried out so far as the alteration of the marks in the books and in the catalogue. 'It was then tacitly abandoned.' 'His friend and successor, Henry Bradshaw, speaks of the enormous increase of life and vigour inspired by his energy.'

In connexion with Classical Literature, he prepared an original edition of the third book of Pliny's Letters (1880), an edition of Cicero's Second Philippic founded on that of Halm (1861, etc), and a bibliography of Latin Literature founded on that of Hübner (1875). In 1868, he produced his excellent *First Greek Reader*, with a racy preface on classical education, interspersed with interesting touches of autobiography, and concluding with his favourite protest against giving the names of *Epsilon*, *Upsilon*, *Omicron*, and *Omega* to the four vowels which the Greeks themselves only knew as $\epsilon\iota$, υ , $ο\omicron$, and ω .

In the same preface he restores sense and metre by correcting $\epsilon\acute{\nu}\omicron\varsigma \chi\alpha\nu\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\tau\omicron\varsigma \mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\sigma\chi\eta\kappa\epsilon\nu \acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ into $\epsilon\acute{\nu}\omicron\varsigma \chi\alpha\nu\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\tau\omicron\varsigma \mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta\nu\epsilon\nu \acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ ('yawning is catching'). Of his emendations of the text of the *editio princeps* of Aristotle's *Constitution of Athens*, the best was that in c. 50, § 2, where $\mu\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\varsigma \epsilon\nu \tau\omicron\iota\varsigma \pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha} \tau\omicron\upsilon \tau\epsilon\iota\chi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma \kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\beta\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota \kappa\acute{\omicron}\pi\rho\nu$ was corrected into $\epsilon\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma \iota (= \delta\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha) \sigma\tau\alpha\delta\iota\omega\nu \tau\omicron\upsilon \tau\epsilon\iota\chi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, 'within ten furlongs of the wall,' the MS. actually having $\epsilon\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma \iota\delta\sigma\tau\alpha\iota\omega\nu$.

Of his proposed editions of 'the Narrative of Odysseus' (Odyssey books ix—xii), and of the tenth book of Quintilian, only a small portion was published (1872), and a similar fate befell his annotated editions of Burman's and Uffenbach's visits to Cambridge in 1702-10. With posterity his reputation as a Latin Scholar will undoubtedly rest upon his earliest work, his commentary on Juvenal. During the three years for which the Professorship of Latin was held by Munro, Mayor was opportunely engaged in bringing out the second edition of that work. In 1872, he was elected Professor, but, as in the days of his College teaching, his lectures were too closely packed with references to parallel passages to be ever properly appreciated by his audience. His favourite subjects were Martial and the letters of Seneca and Pliny, with Minucius Felix and Tertullian. His lectures on Bede bore fruit in 1878 in a joint edition of the third and fourth books of the Ecclesiastical History, in which the learned and multifarious commentary fills only a little more space than the text. In 1889, he published a critical review of the *Latin Heptateuch* of Cyprian, the sixth century poet and Bishop of Toulon. Three years previously he had closed the discursive 'Advertisement' to the fourth edition of the first volume of his Juvenal with these words:

"Henceforth I hope to devote myself to clearing off my many literary arrears, reserving for my old age a commentary on Seneca, for which I have made large collections."

The commentary on Seneca never appeared. At the age of about 80, he offered to resign the Professorship of Latin, but, as the University had then made no provision for pensions, and as it would be bound, under a new Statute, to pay a far higher stipend to his successor, his resignation was not accepted.

It cannot be said that he had any special talent for the work of a lecturer; he was far more successful as a preacher. In fact (apart from some of his prefaces), almost the sole memorial of his mastery of a fine old-fashioned English style is to be found in his sermons. Most of them were printed immediately after delivery. The preacher's name was not given, but there was a careful entry of the date and an appendix of interesting notes. In the Commemoration

Sermon of 1891 he declared that the discourses of Bishop Fisher 'rank him high among the fathers of English prose; of that prose which, in the sermons of John Donne, reached perhaps the greatest majesty of which our language is capable.' His own discourses were well described by Sir Richard Jebb as 'those remarkable sermons of permanent interest, both theological and literary.' The following is the conclusion of that of May 17, 1868:—

Whether we live more in memory or in hope, our hands can alike find work to do. Are you content with our present settlement, and do you delight in its ideal excellence? Do nothing yourself to dim that beauty in others' eyes; labour to make it worthier of your affection. Do you aspire to a better order? You are without excuse if you do not make the most of the old order; if you do not reverently study its principles, and demolish nothing that has a right to stand, in your eagerness to rebuild.

So shall we all alike prepare for that home whither our Fore-runner has gone before; risen with Christ our Head, we shall set our affections on things above. Born to glorious hopes, citizens of heaven, let us not sell our birthright or cast it away, but lift up our hearts, lift them up unto the Lord: *Sursum corda*, above all touch of earth, its passions, interests, indolence, pleasure; above the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the prevailing pride of life; above rebellious fretting against the age in which God has fixed our lot, or craven fears for the Church founded on the Rock of Ages; above a fond optimism, dreaming of some perfect past, clinging to some frail changing stay; high, too, above reforms, narrower, less reverent, less divine, than that whereby, at whatever time or season, in whatever form, the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of our God and of Christ exalted at His right hand to be a Prince and a Saviour.

As an exceptional example of his severely dry humour, we may quote a passage from the sermon on Trinity Sunday, 1903:

"Assaults on free labourers by Unionists on strike, plots to refuse rates and taxes, on plea of conscience, alike tend to anarchy. Cambridge tradesmen, whose shutters have been commandeered for a bonfire, furnish a parallel nearer home. They have as much reason, as the Khalifa himself, to fear Lord Kitchener's visit. Said the son of Jesse to Araunah, "Nay, but I will surely buy of thee at a price; neither will I offer burnt offerings of that which doth cost me nothing."

One of the sermons, that on Reusch in 1901, was inspired by his interest in the Old Catholics, others by the Spanish

Reformed Church and the Church of Scotland. A sermon preached in the Lent of 1880 was published, with an introduction and notes, under the title of 'Modicus cibi medicus sibi, or Nature her own Physician,' one of several declarations in favour of a moderate and sensible variety of vegetarianism. He was President of the Vegetarian Society from 1882 to his death. On his own authority we are assured that his only recreation was reading, and that he never took exercise for its own sake. Blest with a remarkably strong constitution, he never had occasion to seek any medical advice from the age of 12 to that of about 83.

The range of his minute knowledge of biographical and other facts was astounding. Even if he was ignorant of a fact, there were few who knew better where to find it. *Qui scit ubi sit scientia, is proximus est habenti.*

While he was keenly interested in his special studies and in his various hobbies, he was excellent company, even when the conversation was of a more general character. While presiding over the Fellows' table at St John's he admirably represented the College in its relations to the outer world, and visitors of the most varied tastes were all alike charmed with his old-fashioned courtesy, and with the abundant stores of his learned and lively talk. The latest editor of Kirke White's Poems, whom I invited to Cambridge to view the poet's College, writes: 'I shall never forget the extraordinary courtesy with which he treated me, a mere tyro in letters, and the charm with which he encouraged inexperience, when I sat next to him as your guest.'

He was familiar with French, Italian, and Spanish, and especially familiar with German and with Dutch. He represented the University at the tercentenary of Leyden, where he met Madvig and Cobet. His latest work was a *First German Reader, with translations and notes*, published under the alternative title of *Jacula Prudentum: Verse and Prose from the German*. He paid only one visit to Rome, where, apart from the memorials of ancient ages, he was mainly interested in the modern schools. When the National Library of Turin was partly destroyed by fire on the 26th of January, 1904, he promptly sent the Library no less than 710 volumes, receiving in return a grateful letter of thanks,

together with two specially bound volumes relating to the Library, *in omaggio ed in segno di imperitura riconoscenza*.*

He was one of the original Fellows of the British Academy, and he received honorary degrees from Oxford, Aberdeen, and Glasgow. On his 80th birthday, a Latin address of congratulation, written by Dr Reid, and numerous signed, was presented to him at a meeting presided over by Sir Richard Jebb. Admirable speeches were made by the Master of Trinity and Sir Richard, who also read and formally presented the address.

'Then came' (so says Sir Richard) 'the really interesting part. The fine old man got up, and began with a speech in Latin, after which he passed into English. It was characteristic of his *non-egotism* that he seemed to forget the occasion, and launched out into a discursive speech on all his favourite hobbies in scholarship, illustrated with a wealth of learning. His memory is still prodigious. As to vigour and spirit, he might be forty.'†

In the preceding year his portrait, etched by Herkomer, appeared as the frontispiece of *Minerva*. One of that artist's masterpieces is the portrait painted in 1890, and now preserved in our College Hall. When it fell to my lot to go and ask the Professor for his preliminary consent, I received the brief but characteristic reply: 'I had hoped to be allowed to go down to a green grave without any memorial; but, if any friends wish it to be otherwise, I must do as I am bid.'‡

J. E. SANDYS.

In the College Chapel on December 4th, the Senior College Missioner paid the following tribute to his memory:—

Our late President was with us at our last gathering in Walworth. With gladness he took the chair at our annual meeting after the Harvest Thanksgiving Service. You know how keenly interested he was in our Mission. Many were the occasions on which he visited us; many were the presents he made us; many were the hours he spent walking the streets of Walworth or examining our Church, in the early hours of the morning, before we, perchance, were up. . . . That great learning and knowledge—and yet anything in the state of undue self-appreciation, it was impossible with him; that strong,

* *The Eagle*, xxvi 264 f.

† Sir Richard Jebb's *Life and Letters*, p. 410 ff. *The Eagle*, xxvi., 241 ff.

‡ *The Eagle*, xvi., 268—276.

unbending, unyielding will—was it ever used for lower purposes? was it ever out of touch, out of harmony, with the Divine will? And when he used, on Bank Holidays, to take us, men and women and boys and girls of Walworth round these courts and point out in detail to us the beauties of our College, did he ever make us feel that in comparison of him we were as nothing?

That great virtue of the Incarnation, that virtue of Jesus himself—Humility—it can only be the possession of great men. We believe it was his. It is not, indeed, my place to say more. But we know that the world has lost a teacher, the University a revered figure, the College a lover, our Mission one of its readiest friends and supporters. From that other world his life surely calls to us as it ever did, in eloquent language here below:

'Come let us walk in the light of God.'

'Have you heard that the President is dead?' were the words which met me as I entered the College Library on the morning of the 1st of last December. The President dead—I could not realize it, and I cannot realize it now. It seems in a way impossible to believe that Mayor is gone, to think of the College without him. It is like trying to picture the Hall without Lady Margaret over the high table: something is gone which leaves a strange void and a dim feeling of irreparable loss. For one thing there seemed no change in Mayor: term by term, year by year, we met in the courts or near the Union or at dinner in Hall—always the same bright earnest smile, the same quick eager voice, the same enthusiastic interest in any subject of talk, whether suggested by another's words or (more often) by some matter of which his own mind was full. He is gone; and yet one seems to look to meet him at any turn in the College courts,

'For tho' my lips may breathe adieu,
I cannot think the thing farewell.'

It was at my old school of Shrewsbury that I first heard of Mayor. His name was inscribed on our Honour boards, closely following the illustrious names of Cope and Munro, Druce and Gifford, and W. G. Clark, in days when the fame of Shrewsbury was at its height, and the whole school seemed inspired by our great master B. H. Kennedy. In 1853 Mayor published the first edition of his *Juvenal*, and presently Dr Kennedy began to read it with the Sixth Form. We

were, I think, rather puzzled by the book at first; it was in fact too good for us. Boys like neat little grammatical explanations, and little scraps of translation; but Mayor's notes were different, they were *φωνᾶντα συνετοῖσι*. They threw a light on the text by illustrative passages and quotations from Holyday, of which we were mostly too young to see the charm. 'Those who require help, but are unwilling to help themselves, must seek for satisfaction elsewhere,' was the language of Mayor's preface, and those of us who had Stocker's edition found there more congenial aid. Now we know, it need not be said, that this first edition of Juvenal is a treasure to be secured whenever found. It is not, like the edition which followed (1869—78), an exhaustive compendium of every possible authority and illustration, but it is far more readable. The text is clearly printed, and the notes (at the foot of the page) are not crowded together in the way which makes the later edition alike unattractive and invaluable.

When Mayor brought out his Juvenal he was a master at Marlborough, but in 1858, when I came up to St John's, he had been for some time settled in Cambridge as one of our College lecturers. My memory is poor and I cannot recall much of the subjects of his lectures, but I can still see the bent head and half-shut eyes, and hear the little cough with which he began every sentence, and I can still hear the beautiful and thrilling voice with which he dictated to us passages in English for composition, or read out the corresponding version in Greek or Latin. I thought then, and I think still, that he was the most beautiful reader that I have ever known. Classical men owed him as lecturer a debt of gratitude for his kindly and especial care; for he would ask us to his rooms in the evening, half a dozen or so at a time, and translate to us some author in a friendly colloquial way. Thus we learned a good amount of Plautus and of other writers, of whom I cannot now be sure. For candidates for the ordinary pass degree his lectures were more interesting than practical. Term by term he became more diffuse, beginning with the history and associations of the College, then dealing with the author—Livy for example—his early life and surroundings, his literary friends,

passing thence to his critics old and modern, his editors, his printers, his binders, and his booksellers. Half the term would be gone by the time he reached the beginning of the subject itself.

So much for my undergraduate recollections. Of Mayor in later days I find it more difficult to write. Of one thing I am certain, that a more thoroughly unselfish man never lived. I do not mean merely that he was ready to sacrifice his own inclinations or to forego his own advantage; he seemed never to think of himself at all. Thus he was entirely modest and unaffected, entirely fearless and independent. He once told me, I remember, that after the degree examination in the Senate House he went away from Cambridge and forgot the whole affair, only hearing casually some time after what was the place he had taken in the Tripos list. Success was to him a matter of indifference; learning for learning's sake was the prize; gain and honour he never thought of. So he impressed us all with the conviction that it was a mean and vulgar thing to work for profit and places in the class list; the crown and supreme reward of study was to know. Rich indeed was the prize which he claimed and achieved for himself, and added to year by year. Of vigorous health, needing and wishing for no relaxation, with untiring industry, he seemed to take all learning for his province, all learning that is of literary interest to a scholar's mind, and of personal and biographical detail in every scholar's life. So he came to be a treasure-store of knowledge, to quote the Orator's words in the Senate House a few weeks back, 'quotiens sive alumnorum nostrorum de vitis, sive Latinis de scriptoribus, aliquid abditum quaerebamus.' And by some magic of his own, the magic of intimate acquaintance and loving sympathy, he gave life to the dust of musty records and clothed the dry bones with breathing flesh. Thus his notes to anything which he wrote or edited, from Juvenal to Baker's *History* of the College, from the *Schoolmaster* to his latest sermon in the College Chapel, are alike full of matter and cogent in argument. He rarely speaks in his own name, but he marshals his authorities in imposing numbers and with consummate skill, and they speak for him. It is not for me now to dwell

particularly on Mayor's work as scholar and Latin Professor. Other pens have dealt with this not unworthily : above all there is a splendid sketch in the January number of *Blackwood*, full of insight and sympathy, which I trust it may be possible to reproduce in *The Eagle*, and for which all scholars owe a debt of gratitude.*

Mayor was not only a great scholar ; he was emphatically a living Englishman, not limiting his outlook to classic lore and antiquarian research, but vividly interested in the political and social world. With a wonderful memory, and a quick comprehensive glance, nothing in the newspapers escaped him, and the range of his information was surprising. No less extensive was his active sympathy ; it might almost be called world-wide. There was no movement at home or abroad, tending to liberty of conscience, or freedom and simplicity of life, which he did not support with ungrudging offering of time and money and personal effort. He lived on principle a frugal life, that he might have more time to think and more aid to bestow. His generosity in giving, especially in the matter of books, was indeed unbounded ; and no less generous was the readiness with which he responded to the call wherever his presence could be of service, or his voice could be heard, on the platform or the pulpit, on behalf of a cause which he had at heart. Equally ready he was to teach ; he would arrive before breakfast to give German lessons to the daughters of a friend, he would go through page after page of a favourite author with comments of his own, and absorbed as he was in multifarious work, he would throw it aside at once to give counsel and help to all who sought him.

The staple of Mayor's character was a noble simplicity. Hating intensely cruelty, injustice, pretence, and ignorance in any form, and eager for truth and righteousness, he never doubted that all others were like himself. What he felt and thought he spoke out freely and without reserve in full confidence of a sympathetic hearing. Thus his moral influence was great ; it was impossible in his presence to say or feel anything that was mean or impure or uncharitable.

* See p. 212 below.

He seemed to kindle in others' minds the 'enthusiasm of humanity' with which his own nature was instinct. In small things indeed this frank simplicity was sometimes a little embarrassing or even ludicrous ; when for instance he would detain you at a windy corner with full particulars of some one's life of whom you had never heard, or to detail the misdemeanours of some negligent compiler of the latest dictionary or grammar.

There never was a more lovable character. All of us who came to know him at all intimately felt for him not mere regard but a warm affection. Nor though a student was he in any way a recluse : open and cordial in social intercourse, he thoroughly enjoyed our College life, and welcomed strangers at our table with a charming old-world courtesy.

I am not writing now of Mayor as a loyal Churchman and a true servant of Christ. He was so to the core ; and none but felt his deep veneration for 'all things that were pure and just and honest and lovely and of good report.' But I may add a few words of the Rev Percy Greeves, the Vicar of St Sepulchre's, in whose parish the Professor had made himself a home, and there won many friends. 'Professor Mayor,' he writes in the Parish Magazine for January last, was always ready to do a kindness ; in fact, he consented with so much unconcern to put an inscription into Latin, or to preach, or to take any occasional service, that one felt bound sometimes to explain to him that he was undertaking what might perhaps prove inconvenient or troublesome. On Christmas Day we always found three parcels in the vestry—presents for the Vicar and Wardens ; and lately Easter Day too has brought us the same kind remembrance. It was beautiful to see how Professor Mayor's face brightened at the mention of children, and he was radiant with happiness when he showed photographs of children specially near and dear to him. When I heard of his sudden death, I could not help recalling words of his own, which seem now so appropriate to himself. They are from a sermon which he preached to us one Palm Sunday : "May our end be like His. It will be like His, if His spirit is in us, teaching us how to die. For here below we live an eternal life, and none shall pluck us out of His hand. We have an abiding

portion of which death shall not rob us. For if we look on death as a sleep, who would not gladly rest from the burden of life? Or is death a journey, who would not gladly go to his home, to his Father's house? To the believer death is the beginning of his true life. The Pillar of Fire lights him on the way. It may be dark all round, but *there* before him is light; the moment of departure may be sharp and painful, but God's arm is around him to support him: rays of grace shine round him and often lighten up his face with a glory as from heaven; one short struggle, and the redeemed spirit has passed into the city of God, and those who stand by confess, 'The Christian life is a happy life; it may begin with tears, but it ends in joy unspeakable.'" We shall sadly miss our old friend. We must pray God to raise up others to carry on the good work of those who are passing from us.'

C. E. GRAVES.

What struck non-residents most was, I think, his genial sympathy and his cordiality in greeting them after whatever absence. His memory was wonderful, and if he sometimes had to ask the name of an old member of the College, on hearing the name he would seldom fail to recall at once some detail of his past or present work. His mind seemed capable of holding all that was interesting in the circumstances of all whom he knew. He was an ideal President or host, without thought of anything but of entertaining his guests with something (intellectual) that he had found good. Then, after his unselfish geniality, we were all struck with the range of his knowledge and his accurate memory of out-of-the-way quotations and of little-known writers. "What a charming man, he is running over with learning at every pore," was the exclamation of a studious country parson (an Oxford man) who had sat next to him in Hall on one occasion.

The last time I saw him was on November 24th. He was without his gown in the Senate House, having lent it to another voter. He sat down as though tired, but talked with his usual animation. He said to me, among other

things, "Have you seen my fly sheet?" On my replying "Yes," he said "There is a misprint in it—I wrote D. J. Vaughan, and the printers altered it to C. J. Vaughan, I suppose because the latter was better known to them. Perhaps they took my remark as applicable to his work at Doncaster; but I meant the Vaughan who went to Leicester, and moved but little—the translator, with Llewelyn Davies, of Plato's Republic." This comment was characteristic of him, and must contain one of his last corrections of the press. In Hall he expressed his pleasure at the result of the vote on Grace 2. Some one who had voted "Placet" said to him, "Would not this reform have been practically a restoration of the Regent and non-regent houses?" "No, no," came the reply at once, "it would be more like bringing back the old Caput." So clear was he as to his own views, and so alert to meet criticism. Alert and youthful to the last, and ready to welcome all new discoveries! I sat next him in Hall on November 24th. Talking of recent additions to our knowledge of Hellenistic Greek, he remarked how Lightfoot, Westcott, and Hort would have welcomed the revelations of the Egyptian papyri. He spoke highly of A. Deissmann's contributions to our knowledge of New Testament Greek. Also, in praising F. Watson's book on "Inspiration," he said it reflected credit on the S.P.C.K. for publishing it, and the point he admired in Dr Watson was his readiness to accept new knowledge, even against life-long prejudices. It was just the point we younger men admired and wondered at in the Professor.

He loved to share all his good things. An invalid, bed-ridden from childhood with spinal complaint, has told me how Professor Mayor would go and read and talk and bring his bright, cheery hopefulness into the sick chamber and leave behind with some flowers or little books a portion of his own buoyancy.

Wordsworth's friend (in book 1 of the *Excursion*) was a humble copy of our great scholar:

In his steady course
No piteous revolutions had he felt,
No wild varieties of joy and grief.
Unoccupied by sorrow of its own

His heart lay open; and, by nature tuned
 And constant disposition of his thoughts
 To sympathy with man, he was alive
 To all that was enjoyed where'er he went
 And all that was endured; for in himself
 Happy, and quiet in his cheerfulness,
 He had no painful pressure from without
 That made him turn aside from wretchedness
 With coward fears. He could *afford* to suffer
 With those whom he saw suffer.

W. W.

To attempt an estimate of another man's personal religion is always a delicate task. It is particularly difficult when the writer is widely separated from his subject in age and standing. Most difficult of all, when the subject is a man of such rare originality, so truly great in mind and heart, as our late President. All that I can do is to try and record the impressions gathered from the happy daily intercourse of the last four years. During that period I had, for obvious reasons, many opportunities of marking his attitude towards religious observances, and the scraps of conversation, going into or coming out of chapel, gave welcome glimpses of what was passing in his mind.

He struck me as a loyal Churchman of an unusual type, with a great love for public worship, but profoundly indifferent to forms and ceremonies. He donned and doffed his hood on his way to or from the reader's stall; his surplice lay where he shed it on the floor of the ante-chapel. He shortened the service at will, and he did many things calculated to vex the punctilious. But with what reverence he read the prayers, and what meaning he put into the psalms and chapters! There were no signs of indifference or carelessness here. He made it plain that he loved them and felt that the minatory clauses demanded a different tone of voice from those of jubilation, and that a passage of edification must not be read like a historical or descriptive piece. He would quote Fuller: "Lord, when in my daily service I read David's Psalms, give me to alter the accent of my soul according to their several subjects;" and he made his lips express the mental transposition. The Book was a very light unto his path.

He was in his own phrase "Bibelfest." Nothing gave him greater pleasure than to find that a younger student knew his Bible and could use it to illustrate classical and secular knowledge. And nothing roused his indignation more than the too frequent discovery of ignorance and neglect of Scripture and the Fathers on the part of accredited scholars and teachers. He himself, like George Herbert's Country Parson, had "read the Fathers also, and the Schoolmen, and the later Writers." Indeed he read the very latest. The freedom and readiness with which he received the results of criticism were particularly remarkable in a man of his cloistered life. One of his most striking sermons, preached in Chapel in 1907, was on the Oracles of God. "A student," he said, "drilled in critical methods, cannot lock up in some Blue Beard closet any part of the title-deeds of history. At his bar, whatever story shirks the customary tests, stands self-condemned." One of the last books I heard him praise was Reitzenstein's *Hellenistische Mysterien-Religionen*, in which the terminology of the heathen mysteries is claimed as the source of some of St Paul's most sacred language. It would have shocked many men of his generation, but to Mayor anything that tended to enlarge the horizon and establish truth was welcome and worth considering. His faith was too deeply founded to be shaken, and the Lamp burnt too steadily within him for its brightness to shew any signs of flickering. It would not perhaps be true to describe his faith as simple. No intelligent faith is simple in these days of subtle and all-challenging enquiry. And Mayor enquired freely. He read all books and faced all doubts. Books and doubts were tested by the instrument of a generous temper, a great sagacity of judgement, and an extraordinarily well-furnished brain. What was worth keeping he kept and used—the rest he put away from him and never troubled himself with again.

But beside personal impressions there is the clear evidence of his sermons, many of which can, happily, be read and studied. Essentially modest, without a trace of the personal vanity that is the mark of the foolish man and not of the childlike sage he was, he yet thought well enough of his sermons to let them be printed. He did not care enough

for them to deliver them effectively (at least in later years), and, as he said, he put more expression into the reading of other men's writings than he could bring himself to put into his own. But he paid great attention to style, and he took pleasure in polishing his MS. into a literary form that bears comparison with that of the greatest writers of English prose. He was a master of the phrase; he could build a period and strike a medal (*e.g.*, "May the days pass away, never to return, when students see in our venerable buildings, not the homes of our worthies, but the shortest cut to the cricket field or the boats." "Our troops, it seems, may face bullets, but short commons—never." "Rate the Colleges by their money value, and Manchester will swallow up a hundred of them." "Rome the city of disillusion." "Ignorance is the mother of antipathies"). But he had not the architectonic gift, and he paid little heed to the preacher's canon that a sermon should, wedge-like, tend to one point; his discourses are rarely the studied development of a single thought. The result is a series, not so much of homilies as of religious tracts, in which the admirable seventeenth century sentence lives again—rich, racy, erudite, eloquent, and discursive. In season and out of season, whatever the text or main subject to be treated, he would introduce his favourite themes, and his sermons frequently reflected the familiar topics of his daily talk—vegetarianism, the true names of certain Greek letters, the best books and dictionaries. The world might smile, but these things were not trivial to him; and by using them in his sermons he raised what men called his fads (and he allowed the name) to the dignity of principles and the expression of a deep conviction.

No doubt his utterance gained by their absence, and he could lay them aside when he chose. There is a true story told of the Master of another College who asked him to preach in Chapel under three conditions, *viz.*, that he should not speak for more than twenty minutes, and that he should avoid mentioning Vegetarianism and the Old Catholic movement. Mayor kept loyally to his orders and preached a model sermon. Such, for instance, is his "Christ the way to the Father," preached in St John's five years before his friend

Hort's Hulsean Lectures, which in several respects recall it, and which he was never weary of quoting. Such is the "Sign of the Ascension," a weighty pronouncement on the right view of the miraculous. But it must be admitted that while his addresses to a College congregation contained messages of faith and hope, wise words of counsel, stirring appeals to duty, and outspoken denunciation of vice, they were often chiefly concerned with matters that interested the seniors rather than the juniors among his hearers. His last sermon on "The Church of Scotland" (6 December, 1908) is a case in point. The utterance of his heart, a heart that responded readily to every generous and liberal call, was irresistible. No one but must be moved by his praise of Scottish learning and Scottish missionary enterprise. But the revelation of his own learning was bewildering; nearly two pages close printed with the names of liberal-minded Christians from Cranmer to Ryle, names that "recall the Anglo-Catholic Library not less than the Parker Society," took one's breath away.

One feature of his College sermons never failed to touch, and that was his unfeigned enthusiasm for St John's and the University. This was prompted by no petty pride, but by the conviction that here in Cambridge, as nowhere else, has a stand been made for simplicity, tolerance, and freedom, for whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report. So strong was this conviction that he did not hesitate to class his great contemporaries Luard, Thompson, and Munro with the prophet Isaiah,* and to set Sir John Cheke beside St Paul.† To some this may seem to be but another instance of the want of perspective that was urged against him by those who knew him least. To others it is evidence of a living faith in the Communion of Saints.

If the *Holy State* were ever brought up to date and supplied with modern instances, John Mayor would surely have a place in it. But whether as True Church Antiquary, Faithful Minister, General Artist, or Controversial Divine, it would be difficult to settle, for he was each and all of these.

H. F. S.

* See Commemoration Sermon, 6 May, 1891.

† See "The Child and the Man," 6 November, 1881.

BORN in close proximity to the equator and passing little less than four years of his early childhood under the same climatic conditions, it is also to be noted that John Mayor was the offspring of parents of eminent abilities, whose ancestors, on either side, were distinguished by their strongly marked characteristics—on the father's, that is to say, by a certain impetuosity of temperament and a kind of predilection for what was novel—on the mother's, by exceptional physical energy and powers of work, together with a remarkable persistency of purpose. Preaching in the College Chapel, when verging upon his seventy-sixth year, he himself described his birthplace as 'in a fairy-like country "where every prospect pleases and only man is vile,"'—'but', he added, 'it was to the ruin of his health that my father, labouring under a scorching sun, built the church, school, and parsonage at the present time still in use.'

Such being the conditions on which the star of his nativity looked down, and such the features of character which may be supposed to have been transmitted, it requires no extended acquaintance with the science of genetics to conclude that they would result in the appearance of an individuality differing somewhat from the normal type of the born and bred Englishman; and it would, perhaps, be not unreasonable to assume that the persistency with which, when advanced in years, he adhered to a vegetarian diet and inculcated its virtues on others as a very 'elixir of life,' together with the impunity and manifest self-contentment which he himself enjoyed, find sufficient explanation in the features of descent and the conditions of his early childhood above noted. It may, however, be observed that, concurrently with the conviction of the benefits resulting from eschewing animal food, he also held himself bound, in conscience, to protest against the increasing luxury of College life; so much so, indeed, that in a sermon in Chapel, preached at the beginning of Lent in 1894, he called upon those who heard him, to do their best towards remedying a state of things which 'the bounty of ascetics like Lady Margaret and Bishop Fisher' was never meant to endow. 'The greatest curse of luxury, moralists warn us, is the loss of time.' 'We must declare,' he urged, 'the universal obligation of stinting ourselves to

feed the poor.' There are, however, those with whom vegetarianism does not agree; and not a few of his guests at the matutinal repasts that he instituted, and at which tea, coffee, and milk were rigorously excluded, would complain afterwards of a sense of repletion rather than satisfaction, accompanied by a slight headache, and a state of mental apathy that lasted for the greater part of the day.

The earnestness with which he pressed his views on this subject may, indeed, have sometimes prejudiced the value attached to his judgement in graver matters,—and, if so, such a result can only be regarded as regrettable; for, slowly and gradually, the movements which he advocated and the reforms which he postulated have come to be looked upon as just and practicable, if not, as yet, all carried into effect. He was among the earliest to plead for the admission of women to participate in university instruction, and to hail the foundation of the Colleges of Newnham and Girton; while the abolition of university tests was a measure which he did not cease to advocate until gladdened by its accomplishment.

That he had other hobbies besides vegetarianism is, however, undeniable, and they extended, in a marked manner, into literature, notwithstanding the enormous range of his reading. One of our best English historical scholars, now lost to us, when on a visit to Cambridge many years ago, afterwards expressed to the writer the gratification he felt when, on being entertained at St John's, he found himself placed in Hall between Sir John Seeley and Professor Mayor, although he was fain to add that the pleasure was not unaccompanied by a little embarrassment, for, to use his own expression, the one seemed to look upon History as 'all politics,' the other, as 'all biography.' That biography was, in Mayor's eyes, the most important branch of secular literature admits, indeed, of no question, for he well understood how a collection of Lives—such as that of Fuller's 'Worthies,' for example—if only conceived in a candid and conscientious spirit, is often the best corrective of misleading generalizations, like those which occur, although in varying measure, in Hume, Lingard, and Macaulay, or those fostered by contemporary malice, whether in the burlesque of the

stage or the satire of the political partisan. On the other hand, possessed as he was of exceptional powers of research and of abundant leisure, he was somewhat too apt to forget that there are but few historical students who do not need, at the outset, and are not glad to find, the guidance of a writer much better informed than themselves. Hence, like Bacon, although under widely differing conditions, he looked with especial disfavour on all abstracts and compends. He demurred, again, when it was suggested that the College Library required a later edition of the *Decline and Fall* than that by Milman, while he exulted greatly when he had induced the Seniors to place the long array of large folios of the *Acta Sanctorum*—that singular compound of legend and fact—on the shelves. Regarding the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* as merely a vast conglomerate of compends, he strongly opposed the introduction of the ninth edition, and, when outvoted on the question, appeared to derive a certain grim satisfaction from the discovery that the proposer had spelt *Britannica* with two *l's*. At the University Library, during his short tenure of the chief office, he thought it necessary to propose (perhaps with hardly sufficient regard for the adaptation of ends to means) the complete renumbering of the entire collection,—a formidable piece of labour which the Syndics did not feel themselves justified in imposing on the comparatively slender staff at that time at his command,—and he consequently tendered his resignation.

In 1872 the Old Catholic movement first arrested his attention, and continued, for a considerable period, to absorb his chief interest and even to give a new direction to his studies. Since then, more than a generation has passed away; and comparatively few of our readers are able to recall the widespread excitement in the religious world, as the intellectual force of Gladstone, the strong purpose of Bismarck, the vast learning of Döllinger, and the eloquence of Reinkens, were to be seen enlisted in support of the newly organized opposition to the overweening claims of Vaticanism. In England the movement received the support of Bishop Wordsworth (of Lincoln), of Canon Liddon and Dean Stanley, of Lord Acton, John Hunt, and of E. S. Talbot, each a leader of, or representative of, a considerable

following. Mayor attended the Congress convened at Constance in 1873, and delivered in the Evangelical church in that ancient city both a German and an English address,—utterances of no little interest to his audience as being 'the first words spoken by an Englishman in a church at Constance since the Reformation.' It was with his co-operation, together with an ample loan from his own considerable collection of the recent literature on the subject, that the writer was induced to publish, under the *nom de guerre* of 'Theodorus,' a volume entitled *The New Reformation*, giving a narrative of the movement, from its commencement to the month of June, 1875.

But, as Gladstone observed at the time, the followers of Pio Nono possessed three elements of real strength,—faith, self-sacrifice, and the spirit of continuity; and the subsequent decline, and ultimate collapse, of Old Catholicism abroad, was a subject on which, as time went on, Mayor cared less and less to converse. The interest, however, which he had been led to take in religious and social organizations abroad, whether among Protestant or Roman nonconformists, continued to survive, and more particularly in connexion with the examples which he held both Holland and North Germany afforded, of 'spending our money and our time *both* for our creed and for our neighbour'; and he would cite Miss Hopkins' practical advice to go to live in a healthy locality where 'the people want raising'; and it may be doubted if more cogent exhortations to such self-sacrifice, whether grounded on historic evidence or abstract principles, are anywhere to be found, in like compass, than in his addresses to his audiences in Chapel in 1893 and 1894. On the practical response to such appeals, which has been forthcoming in the last twenty years, it is, in these pages, unnecessary to dilate.

In 1888, in noting the reaction then commencing in England, he lamented that

'Our own land and church are regaled with translations of Jesuit commentators, Cornelius a Lapide and Maldonatus, who in their original Latin may be of service to scholars, but will assuredly mislead the unlearned, unable to sift the scandalous charges everywhere brought by both writers against Luther, Calvin and other fathers of reformed Christendom.'

With the close of the nineteenth century, however, the burden of his discourse was conciliation as regarded other nationalities, and philanthropy with respect to our own countrymen. In a sermon in the College Chapel in January 1900, he deplored the existing 'antipathies of race,' and especially those between England and France, but in behalf of our Gallic neighbours he urged, with perfect justice, that

'When a man believes, rightly or wrongly, that his religion and his country are in danger, you cannot be angry with him if he seeks to save, by any means in his power, the ends which alone make life worth living. Many and many a traveller in France, Spain, Italy, has amazed the simple folk by showing reverence for holy things. They cannot understand a Protestant who is neither atheist nor rebel.'

That the regard for popular sentiment, which it was his aim to bring about, in the outward demeanour of the English or American traveller abroad was a desirable change can hardly be questioned; and it is satisfactory to note that, in the present century, the proportion of our countrymen who are disposed to conduct themselves in a foreign cathedral during the hour of full mass much as though it were a concert room or a menagerie has become perceptibly less.

At home he greeted with enthusiasm, and aided to the best of his power, the appearance of the *Dictionary of National Biography*; and before long a vast ledger, containing the references and notes which he had accumulated with a view to the continuation of Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, found its way for a time to Oxford—a singularly impulsive surrendering up of the results of immense research, which the editors of the *Dictionary* did not fail to turn to excellent account. He was somewhat disappointed, however, at the inadequate treatment vouchsafed to our English divines, and especially those of the seventeenth century, such as Sibbes and Richard Baxter, whom he highly esteemed alike for their spirituality of thought and the purity of their diction. His own style, indeed, modelled as it is, to a great extent, on those and similar authors, is one which it is easier to admire than to imitate. His dissatisfaction was yet more strongly expressed when he noted the inadequate recognition extended to Cambridge scholarship after the time of Bentley; and an especially otiose account (albeit by a Cambridge pen)

of Peter Elmsley (whom he regarded as second only to Porson) moved him to actual wrath. It was, indeed, with him a life-long endeavour to instil into all aspirants to literary excellence a higher conception of their work than that of a hack writer for the daily press; and those who saw him only at rare intervals, or when seeking information on some point of detail, failed probably to realize, to its full extent, his generous readiness to aid the student and to impart the accumulated wealth of information at his disposal. He was delighted when the enquirer came again to ask for further guidance with respect to some newly-discovered difficulty. This meant more work, and he was ready to share the toil. In fact, the more trouble he was put to, the better he liked the querist; while the exactness of the information which he gave, along with the references appended, added much to its value. Once for all he had noted down the volume, the page, the line, and even the marginalia and footnotes; and his edition of Baker's *History of the College of St John the Evangelist* is hardly to be matched in English literature for the minuteness and accuracy of the pains thus bestowed. To his example and representations we may, at least partly, attribute the production of those invaluable *Biographical Histories* of Gonville and Caius College and Christ's College, the latter now approaching completion, which can hardly fail to excite, in turn, our other Societies to like achievements.

In 1864, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the new Chapel, his enthusiasm was not a little augmented by the evidence which the occasion afforded of an admirable spirit of self-abnegation on the part of the Fellows, as well as of the interest in the future of the College manifested by distinguished benefactors. Himself one of the most unselfish of men and ever 'ready to contribute,' he rarely preached without some allusion to the duty of almsgiving and the organization of charity, even when there was no collection impending. As the years rolled on, and the organ was adorned with its richly-carved case, the marble retable, with its beauteous cross, while statues of past College celebrities appeared in succession on the exterior wall, he was indefatigable in explaining

to visitors the special interest attaching to each noteworthy detail; and on the Sundays, whether he conducted the service or preached the sermon, no voice fell more gratefully on the ear, no discourse was listened to with greater interest.

It was thither that he was tending when the end came. Rising before the sun, he was preparing to set forth from his humble dwelling, in the dim light of a December dawn, to take part in the early service, when his egress was barred by the Great Apparitor. There was a brief period of unconsciousness, and then all was over. When his spirit awoke again, it was in a house not made with hands, there to join in the unending song of praise and adoration, and to go no more out for ever.

J. BASS MULLINGER.

By the kind permission of the Editor of *The Athenæum* we are allowed to print the following biography:—

John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor was born on January 28th, 1825, at Baddegama in Ceylon, the son of a missionary, his grandfather,* he would sometimes say, being reputed "the handsomest man in the House of Lords." He was educated at Shrewsbury under Dr Kennedy, like so many of the chief classical scholars of Cambridge of the middle of the last century; and, as the tradition was at his school, he went thence to St John's College, Cambridge. Part of his journey, he used to say, was made by coach. He was third in the Classical Tripos in 1848, and in 1849 he was elected to the Fellowship at St John's College, which he vacated by death on December 1st, 1910. For some four years he was a Master at Marlborough College, and in 1853 came back to Cambridge, there to spend the rest of his long life. He became College Lecturer in Classics in 1853—memories survive of his dictating "fair copies" leaning over the desk—*hinc fuge Musa procul*. From 1863 to 1867 he was University Librarian, and in 1872 he succeeded H. A. J. Munro as Professor of Latin. It was a new chair, and he and his predecessor had all the traditions to make; and what Cambridge hopes is that the fame of that chair may never be less than the two men made it.

He wrote a great deal, publishing much, while much remains unpublished. He began with Juvenal in 1853—that first edition which for long fetched a high price against the later editions in which the author was progressively deeper buried under an amazing mass of references to literature mostly left unread or half-read by classical scholars. The history of his College and of Cambridge, the Venerable Bede, the Latin

* Really his uncle.

Heptateuch, vegetarianism, the Spanish Reformed Church—all of these occupied him. Sermons, too, he published, and biography. The list of his work is endless, and yet Rumour speaks vaguely of books left in the press, dropped for the moment for some fresher interest, and not taken up again. One piece, pamphlet or book, he used to distribute, which ended abruptly in the middle of a sentence where a quire came to an end.

But no list of books or table of dates would do justice to the man. His lectures latterly drew but few students; the erudition was too enormous; through an evergrowing cloud of commentary the listener might see or think he saw the author, fitfully, like the moon in Virgil's simile. His books suffered in the same way. His sermons were strangest of all. Vigorous and terse, strong and clear, his English came instinctively from the strong pure nature. But then the learning betrayed him, and sometimes the sermon was crowded with names—every one of them suggested to the preacher a personality, a friend of old acquaintance, whose very name was inspiration, much as the plainest fact might be to Wordsworth a poem; but for listener and reader, who did not know, the inspiration of the name failed. Yet it was something to see Mayor lecture, or preach, or speak, however little one made of his words. The Herkomer picture of him in St John's College Hall, painted about 1890, keeps him as all Cambridge will remember him—the bright eyes uplifted from the book, the eagerness of a quick spirit. It was this that we saw as we listened, and this of itself made him what he was.

The vigorous English never failed. His sentences stuck and were quoted. An undergraduate once carelessly said to him* that he "rather liked" going to College Chapel. "Verily the candle lit by Ridley and Latimer," he wrote, "is near extinction, if this puss young gentleman is a type of English Churchmanship." His phrases got home: ignorance, he said, one could forgive and pity, but not "ignorance significant and budge." It was something to have a mind steeped in the great Masters of English. Sometimes his phrases rather amused a flippant generation, "For dogs in general," he wrote of Todhunter, "he had but little sympathy—probably because he distrusted their powers of self-control."

Legends gathered and grew around the wonderful figure; and men told of his adventures with the marmalade firm which resented his use of their pots for a commodity of his own; of his preaching in a Nonconformist place of worship, and the letter of the late Bishop of Ely, ending with the reminder that he was the Visitor of St John's; and of the reply that Mayor sent, for he was no bigot, but an open-hearted man with a kindliness for good men of all honest creeds, and he was not timorous, and the menace in the suggestion of the Visitor stung him, and drew an answer plain-spoken beyond most of the correspondence of bishops. Perhaps he fell short a little of that measure of the practical that the good administrators of our day desire. Thus, when Greek in the Previous Examination was being debated, he intervened in the crowded Senate house,

* The remark was only quoted to him, it appears.

and strayed easily, in his way, to the desirability of men being taught the Greek alphabet correctly: "There was no such letter as Omega—witness Prudentius, *A et Ω cognominatus*." But Mayor was not of the administrative type. Here is what he published on University Reform ten days before his death: "Officialism militant is in the air. Cabinets, wagged by their extremities, gag Parliaments into dumb voting booths. Councils seek to disfranchise the great bulk of the University." He went his own way, unshackled by Statute B, which makes cowards of all our Professors nowadays with its five compulsory nights of sleep a week. He did as he pleased, ever busy, but after his own heart. He had a vast biographical register, recording births, marriages, children, and deaths of all members of his College, and of their connexions, into the remotest ramifications. Day by day he could be seen in the Union, making notes for it from the papers.

His kindness to the young was one of his chief traits. The eager look with which he would stop some young friend in the court, and tell him with enthusiasm how some German scholar (the very name unfamiliar) was publishing an appendix to his edition of So-and-so, many must remember; and how, early it might be on some winter morning, coming out of Chapel, he would kidnap the young classical man and carry him off to those rooms over the archway in the Second Court, where he did not live, but only kept some thousands of his books, and would discourse to him in the fireless room, keen and animated, till he sent him away, chilly, but happy and inspired, with an armful of learning, and Ambrose Bonwicke on the top of it. He had given away already some years ago more than ten thousand volumes.

As one writes, the memory comes back of his taking part in the funeral service in the College Chapel for a friend, and how the clear, strong voice came up the building, "O Death, where is thy sting?" and how we felt the wonder of it, the splendid reading of the old man of eighty—the fire and the victory felt and seen in the quiet triumph with which he gave the great words of St Paul. He knew where he stood. The end came as everyone would have wished it. On the Wednesday before he died he was dining as usual with the Fellows in Hall, and read grace, stumbling as he sometimes did at the King's name—*augustissimum Regem nostrum Edw—Georgium*. Next morning, as he dressed for College Chapel—he was always there, morning by morning—he died. No illness, no decline, but the end before the interests were exhausted.

The Editors are indebted to the proprietors of *Blackwood's Magazine* for permission to reprint the following paragraphs, which appeared under "Musings without Method" in the January number of that periodical:—

. . . . J. E. B. Mayor, whose death scholars and men of letters alike will mourn, was a survival from a distant and a wiser age. To discover his rivals you must go to another time and another place. Scaliger and

Casaubon, Ruhnken and Hemsterhuis, are his real forerunners. His learning was both broad and deep. He considered that nothing written in Latin or Greek was outside his purview. His interest was limited neither by race or creed. He saw only "a riddle in the taste which, allowing Libanius, lay Chrylostom under ban." The Golden and Silver Ages, "the Fathers and their successors even to our day," all contributed to the ripeness of his knowledge, the maturity of his judgment. He had little sympathy with those who thought that no more work was to be done in the field of the Classics. "Mr Goldwin Smith," said he with his gentle irony, "who deserted the pursuits of philology because the vein was exhausted, may be reassured." He had a devout belief in "the advent of a sober and a healing philology, whose silent light will be more effectual to dissipate the falsehood of extremes than any stage thunder of a *Culturkampf*;" and none of his time did as much as he to make this light shine upon the world.

His mind was a true encyclopædia. He carried therein, easily and joyously, the learning of all the ages. His edition of Juvenal holds a place apart in the history of modern scholarship. No other work of our day equals it in severity of treatment and breadth of range. When it appeared the wits said the obvious thing, that the Professor of Latin had raised a monument to himself, beneath which he had buried Juvenal. At first sight twelve pages of commentary in small type to one of text in large seems a too liberal allowance. And, indeed, it would have been excessive had Professor Mayor's object been the mere elucidation of the Latin text. His object was far larger than that. He might have taken for his own, Juvenal's motto: "*Quidquid agunt homines—nostri farrago libelli est.*" Through the eyes of Juvenal he looked out upon the history of the world, and illuminated that history not only with his own comments, but with the enlightened comments of all the ages. His famous note upon the word *recitantes* is typical of his method. The satirist abuses those who recite their verses under the burning sun of August, and his editor snatches the opportunity to write a treatise upon recitation, which follows the practice from the Greece of Herodotus, through the France of Racine, to the London of Dickens and Thackeray, and which, fortified as it is by Latin and Greek citations, Burton himself, the author of "The Anatomy," had not disdained to write.

Thus it was that in an encyclopædic spirit Professor Mayor surveyed the literature of all time to elucidate the text of Juvenal, and in revenge he applied the counsel of the satirist to common life. Wise saws and modern instances were ever upon his pen. On the authority of Juvenal, his constant guide, he condemns co-operative stores, by whose influence men become *amases*. And when the satirist says, "*ventre nihil novi frugalius,*" his commentator denounces "the growing cost of College dinners." In brief, he could no more exclude himself and his preferences from his books than he could suppress the unchanging prejudices and humours of his brain. And the result is that his annotations upon this author or that rise high above the general level of such works. Not merely do they explain the original text; they reveal to us a kindly, whimsical character such as is born of genius and fashioned by erudition.

Catholic as was his taste, there were certain sorts of modern books which he sternly condemned. A true Rabelaisian, despite his ascetic nature, he read Petronius and Martial, he tells us, "without hurt," yet would he have nothing to do with "fantastic æstheticism." "Nay, there are," said he, including himself, "who cannot stomach modern novels, which, in lip service decorous to prudery, but rotten at heart, fret against the inexorable law." He refused to agree with Pliny that even the worst book is of some use, deplored the swelling of over-grown literatures, and rejoiced that of most books the span of life was a fortnight. "In the twentieth century," said he with some satisfaction, "remainders find their way to the scrap-heap close on the heels of publication." And yet, with a kind of perversity, he admitted that there was no rubbish that might not give a spur to wisdom. "No feeblest trash," he wrote in a characteristic passage, "no election lie (even when evoking from Limbo the worn-out spells of Endor), no favourite of the hour, however weak or wicked (and 'all wickedness is weakness'), but may prick the conscience and unloose the tongue of some shy owner of knowledge." A shy owner of knowledge! Such perhaps he deemed himself, and assuredly there was little in the nature of printed matter that did not serve to unloose his tongue, to quicken his ardent love of literary allusion.

So it is that, though Mayor never stooped to the modern methods of the newspaper, though he lived his life cloistered in St John's, we may, if we consult his works, picture him as he wrote and thought. Being a scholar of an earlier pattern, he loathed the encroachment upon the University of strange studies. For him Cambridge was the home of learning, not an almshouse, nor a facile avenue to success in life. Though, as he declared truthfully, he was never "illiberal," the word "liberal" was detestable to him. He had no illusions as to whence the evil came. What he said of Todhunter might be said word by word of him: "Mutato nomine de te fabula narratur." "He knew history too well," thus he wrote of his friend, "to identify Puritanism and Whiggery with toleration; he needed not to be told that of the last five persecutions which have harried Cambridge, four were the work of the Liberal party." All the base attempts which have been made of late years to turn Cambridge into what he called "an Infant School" were repelled by him with a humour and energy not unworthy a true descendant of Erasmus. He defended the studies of his University with incomparable zeal. When a half-penny print called "the Cambridge pedants" arrant shams even at their own poor trade, "we here know and are proud to know," replied he, "what must ever remain sealed to this scribbler and his million dupes. For the knowledge implies some soul, some scholarship, and a bird's-eye of letters for 2500 years." He declared, as he above all men had a right to declare, that "Cambridge in the nineteenth century bred Greek and Latin poets such as no age had seen since Aristophanes and Virgil." Not in vain did he invoke the names of Benjamin Hall Kennedy, Charles Merivale, Thomas Sanders Evans, Hugh Munro, and Richard Sbilieto. These and their example were sufficient for him. In his ears the phrase, the wisdom of the ancients, had no empty sound. "The ancients," he said, "standing

aloof, speak with impartial voice." None ever valued more highly the acquisition of modern languages, but he recognised that the teaching of them was not the work of a University. "We are not yet a mere Mechanics' Institute," he said. "French, German, and the rest we can teach ourselves in spare moments, as we want them." The argument that many are no whit better in after-life for the study of the Classics he brushed away as worthless. Indeed, it is an argument not against the Classics but against learning of all kinds. "The same holds," said he "of every subject of examination: as for the cram manuals which you promise us, they are carrion already, and cannot build up a sound body except for vultures or hyænas." His counsel of perfection was to strike at the root of the evil, the athletic frenzy and the degradation of knowledge into "a meregate of fatness and ease." He spoke most often to deaf ears, yet it is his good fortune to die before the complete ruin of his University is achieved.

So with sorrow he deplored the extravagant adding to University buildings, and foresaw the time when the vast cost of mere apparatus would overwhelm us. For "*Scientia furiosa*, as of the Prize Ring, not peaceful and humble, as of Newton, and Newton's successors, of Barrow, Ray, Kepler," he had a hearty contempt. He recognised even in early days how much the nondescript meetings of the British Association, "half academy, half picnic," were answerable for. When Huxley assailed Shrewsbury School to the glory of Darwin, he asked *Quis vituperavit?* and thought that sufficient answer, as it was. "None but a scholar," said he with perfect truth, "can intelligently criticise such a nurse of scholars as my old school;" and he was ever intent to "hunt the trail of this bigotry down to our own day, showing Ultramontanism, 'Science,' and the modern Puritans, who excommunicate both, united in one common hatred of that humanity which is needed to make good the shortcomings of each and all."

Above all, he defended the study of Greek with the loyalty of a neighbour. "Mea res agitur paries cum proximus ardet." When he was told that the abolition of Greek would make his Chair of Latin all the firmer, he rejected the bribe indignantly. "Before I risk my capital," said he, "down with the dust, I must have confidence in the security." And in whatever he wrote or said he proved a literary touch. He was not merely a scholar, but an Englishman of letters—the rarest combination. Humour and irony were among his gifts; he had studied the best models of his own country, and he was by temperament a maker of phrases. He recognised that the discourses of Bishop Fisher "rank him high among the fathers of English prose; of that prose which, in the sermons of John Donne, reached perhaps the greatest majesty of which our language is capable." If he owed something to those noble masters of style, he owed yet more, as we have hinted, to Robert Burton. His debt to the author of 'The Anatomy of Melancholy' was a conscious debt. Here, for instance, are two passages, culled from his 'Life of Todhunter,' which echo the very cadences of his model: "He and I, mutum et turpe *pecus*, sour, crotchety *lucifugæ*, quaint, uncouth, restless, uncanny, non-such

as sphinx or kraken, could be silent (so suspicion darkly muttered) in more languages than one; hankering after forbidden fruit, the black art of German necromancy." And again: "In catholic patriotism a citizen of the world, he cut his lasting *πῶ στω* before his own Lares and Penates. Never so happy as when at home and at work; never so little alone as when alone. *Noli turbare circulos meos*," &c. If you came upon these passages unrecorded, would you not seek them diligently in the pages of 'The Anatomy'?

His quick humour, indeed, shows itself best in this 'Life of Todhunter.' It amused him to describe his friend, as it were, by his opposites. "He was no painted butterfly," he wrote solemnly of this solemn don, "no oiled and scented Assyrian bull, no roaring lion, nor cooing dove, that he should make a party go off well." It pleased him also, he confessed, to compare small things with great. Todhunter, he tells us with exquisite irony, "for dogs in general manifested little sympathy, distrusting their self-control"; but there was a certain Newfoundland dog who recognised him, after an interval, with almost human joy; and whom could he recall but the dog Argos, ware of Oclysseus, standing by? So when Todhunter's child was frightened at the spectacle of his father arrayed in cap and gown, Mayor saw instantly a vision of the young Astyanax in dread at the bronze and horse-hair crest that he beheld nodding fiercely from the helmet's top. Thus history repeats itself; thus Mayor detected in the simplest incidents of life a swift illustration of his familiar Classics.

Withal he was the simplest of men. The immense weight of learning that he carried never oppressed his childlike spirit. He could not understand that his own profound knowledge of the past was not shared by all men. Once upon a time he preached a hospital sermon in a fen village, and he quoted the oath of the Asclepiadæ in the original Greek, and quoted it with so much gusto, and translated it afterwards into such vivid English that not one of his congregation missed its application. And thus it was that many things which seem of slight importance in themselves acquired in his eyes a kind of humorous gravity. He was an eloquent advocate of what is now called the simple life. For many years he had been a convinced and practising vegetarian, and he explained his foible with the wit and irony which belong to him. With a half-smile at himself he once wrote: "Were I still a sepulchre for fowl, I should choose one bird in hand before two in the bush." When he first succumbed to the creed of the Pythagoreans, he registered his weight every day, and walked solemnly from St John's College to the County jail for that purpose! He espoused in his time many heresies, espoused them half-humourously, and then declared in a moment of self-knowledge that he was animated by a "healthy, involuntary paganism." And when once he had taken up a dangerous position, he would support it with the worst possible authorities, and disarm criticism with an absurdity of which none was more acutely conscious than himself. But scholars are notoriously credulous. Did not Casaubon believe that earth brought from Palestine would cure disease, or that women were sometimes turned into men?

. . . . Reading was at once his toil and his recreation. He confessed

that he never walked for the sake of walking. Books were his one and only solace, and, prizing them highly, he presented them to others with a free hand. Twenty years ago he had already given away 25000 volumes of the class which had been his faithful friends through life. His generosity was not always appreciated at its proper worth. "Books for which I gave a pound," he wrote in 1891, "the modern Orbilius spurns when offered for a shilling. Nay, he will not take them as a gift. . . . Sometimes they ask if they may sell what I have given; more often they sell without asking."* In brief, he was a scholar, simple and single-hearted, a sound Tory, who began a flysheet within ten days of his death with these admirable words: "Officialism militant is in the air, Cabinets wagged by their extremities gag Parliaments into dumb voting booths." He dedicated his life to the Muses, and nobly did they repay him for his obedience. His humanity equalled his learning. His humour threw a veil of gaiety over what in other men might appear pedantry. Justly might he be described in terms which Casaubon reserved for Scaliger: "A man who, by the indefatigable devotion of a stupendous talent to the acquisition of knowledge, has garnered up vast stores of uncommon lore. His memory has so happy a readiness that when the occasion calls for it, whether it be in conversation or whether he be consulted by letter, he is ready to bestow with a lavish hand what has been gathered by him in the sweat of his brow." In truth, he was a gentler, smoother Scaliger, and there is scattered up and down his books, pamphlets, and sermons a wealth of aphorisms, observations, and discoveries in life and letters, which if gathered together might make a book as erudite, as various, as lightly entertaining as the 'Scaligerana' itself. Is there no pious disciple who will undertake this task of devotion?

The following appreciation of the late Professor J. E. B. Mayor from Mr T. E. Page appeared in *The Times* :—

May I add a word or two to your admirable sketch of Professor John Mayor? I do not ask it so much because he was assuredly "the whitest soul" I ever knew, or because he was a scholar whose knowledge of literature was at once intimate and universal, as because he seems to me to have been just the one man whom in the world of education

* To this statement Mayor appended the characteristic note that follows: "I buy every edition of the one progressive Latin Lexicon—that of my venerable friend K. E. Georges,—and give away the last but one. One such copy had cost me 50s.—30s. for binding, a pound for the book. Within a few weeks after I had given it to a seat of learning (I hope, sound), I saw it offered in a second-hand bookshop for 4s. I had not the wit to buy it and give it again to the grateful recipients. *Thrift, thrift, Horatio!*"

we can to-day least spare, for he was a man who in every word he spoke or penned scorned everything but what was best and worthiest.

If he compiled a "Greek Reader," or wrote a note on Quintilian or Latin lexicography, he was never contented with what was second-rate or incomplete. If he lectured to "poll-men," he flung them no beggarly scraps and fragments, but with large generosity laid before them the rarest treasures of his inexhaustible learning. His methods, indeed, were not those of a prudent man. He dealt in nothing, as it were, except the pure gold of scholarship, and then let it slip from him, no matter to whom or how, in a way which the world would doubtless account as folly. But it was, in truth, a sublime folly. It had something of that "Divine madness" without which, as Plato tells us, there can be nothing great, nothing that inspires; and Mayor, putting his whole soul into some bit of comment or lavishing his wealth in a College classroom, had in him something which, to any but the dullest, was big with life and inspiration. To climb, indeed, the dingy turret-staircase that led to the old-fashioned chamber, where he would discourse, was to pass into another world. As he stood at his desk with bent head and half-shut eyes, nervously twisting and untwisting the strings of his gown, and punctuating every sentence with an intermittent hesitating cough, he seemed to belong to some strange and cloistered past; and yet from that quaint, almost mediæval, figure there disengaged itself somehow a mysterious and penetrating force. I felt dimly then, and now—like many another quiet schoolmaster—I know, with the conviction that comes from the experience of a lifetime, that it was the force which springs only from pursuit of the ideal.

There lie before me now a folio edition Brissonius's of *De Formulis Latinæ Linguae*, which he gave me in my Freshman's year, and a small "First Reader" in German, the latest work of his old age, which is filled not with "snippets of Ollendorff and his hireling crew," but with wise sayings (*Jacula Prudentum* he calls them) of the great masters of thought; and the two books seem to me symbolical of the man. To him it appeared natural that an undergraduate should devour folios and a boy feed on pithy sentences taken from Rückert's *Die Weisheit des Brahmanen* or Rothe's *Stille Stunden*. And it was just because he was thus ideal, thus unpractical, because he moved, not on the common level, but among what Browning calls "the top-peaks," that he was a true teacher—one, that is, whose actual lessons may be forgotten, but whose living enthusiasm is a quickening, animating, and inspiring power.

And, Sir, may I thank you especially for your reference to his sermons? For the union of sure and childlike faith with a comprehensive knowledge alike of theology and history they seem to me unique. Fuller, indeed, they are of oddities than any sermons which this generation has ever heard, and I have one before me now in which the preacher, pleading as he ever did for liberality of thought, brings forward "a cloud of witnesses" which covers two whole pages with an unbroken list of names; but all their oddities cannot conceal either their penetrating insight or their marvellous outlook over the whole length and breadth of religious

learning. No sermons deserve to be better known; but Mayor was ever careless of either publicity or fame, and his sermons will, perhaps, soon pass into that forgetfulness which must quickly overtake all that was best and most vital in himself. But those who knew him will, while life lasts, treasure his memory and what he taught them as amongst the most real and abiding of their possessions.

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List of Prof Mayor's chief articles in *The Dietetic Reformer and Vegetarian Messenger* :—

- Sept., 1884. Vegetarian School 200 Years Ago.
- June, 1885. Testimony of History. Address, Exeter Hall, 12 Jan., 1885.
- July, 1886. The Best Gifts. Address, May Conference, 1886.
- Dec., 1886. Our Allies. Address, Annual Meeting, 1886.
- Feb., 1888. Church and Life of the Poor.
- Mar., 1888. National Waste and Its Remedies. Address, Annual Meeting, 1887.
- Feb., 1890. Kingdom of God Not Eating and Drinking. Sermon, St. Peter's.
- Dec., 1895. Do all to the Glory of God. Sermon, Crosslane, Oct. 20, 1895.
- Feb., 1896. Prof. Jowett on Eating and Drinking.
- May, 1896. Prisons as Schools of Health.
- June, 1896. Hospitality a Bond Between Classes or a Divider. May Meetings, Southport.
- June, 1898. Mercy Not Curiosity the Mother of Medicine. Hospital of St Francis, 10th April.
- July, 1898. Ancient Testimony to a Bloodless Diet.
- July, 1898. A Modest Propaganda. What is Vegetarianism? Revised.
- May, 1899. To See Ourselves as Others See Us. A Missionary's Plea for Plain Living.
- May, 1901. Life and Happiness on £16 a Year.
1907. The Fear of the Lord. Sermon, 13 Oct., 1907, Cross Lane.
1907. Address. (Unable to be Present at Anniversary.)
1909. An Address to Missionaries.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term 1911.

The list of New Year's Honours contains the name of Sir William Lee-Warner (B.A. 1869), who receives the honour of Grand Commandership of the Star of India (G.C.S.I.). This is the first Grand Commandership of the Order which any Johnian has yet attained. The number of such distinctions is eighteen Europeans, exclusive of ex-Viceroy and eighteen ruling Chiefs of India.

There has been a friendly controversy between Sir William Lee-Warner and Dr Westlake, formerly Whewell Professor of International Law, in *The Law Quarterly Review* as to whether the relations between the Government of India and the ruling princes of India, in matters not affecting the foreign relations of the Indian Empire, are governed by constitutional or international law.

Mr H. D. Bonsey (B.A. 1874) has been appointed a Judge of County Courts.

Sir Joseph Larmor (B.A. 1880) was, on February 16th, returned as Member of Parliament for the University in the room of the late Dr S. H. Butcher.

The Adams (University) Prize for 1911 is awarded to Professor A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885), formerly Fellow of the College, for his Essay entitled "Some Problems of Geodynamics."

The Thirlwall Prize for 1911 has been awarded to H. F. Russell Smith (B.A. 1909). Mr Russell Smith has also been elected to the Allen Scholarship.

Sir William Browne's Medals for a Latin Ode and for a Greek Epigram have been awarded to J. B. P. Adams, Scholar of the College.

Mr E. A. Weston (B.A. 1902), who was appointed an Assistant District Commissioner in Southern Nigeria in 1907, and subsequently transferred on promotion as Junior Assistant Colonial Secretary of that administration, has been appointed an Assistant Colonial Secretary with effect from 1 October last.

Mr J. H. E. Crees (B.A. 1904) has been appointed Headmaster of the Crypt Grammar School, Gloucester.

Mr Michael F. J. McDonnell (B.A. 1904) has been appointed Assistant District Commissioner in the Gold Coast.

Mr O. C. Smith (B.A. 1909) has been appointed to a Science Mastership at Mill Hill School.

Mr J. L. Sathé (B.A. 1907), who passed 28th in the examination for the Home and Indian Civil Services in 1908, has been appointed to Aligarh.

Mr G. Moncrieff Robinson (1904—7), who joined the Rhodesian police soon after leaving Cambridge, has received his commission. He is at present stationed at Filabusi.

Miss Mary Ann Hoare, who died recently, bequeathed to the College the following Stocks: £133 12s. 6d. India 3% Stock; £104 15s. 6d. London County 3% Stock; £300, 2½% Consols. Upon Trust—"to pay the annual income thereof to two deserving undergraduates, being Sizars of the said College and Members of the Protestant Church, to be elected from time to time by the Council of the said College, in such proportions as, having regard to their merits, the Council shall think fit, such Exhibition to be called the Thomas Hoare Exhibition and to be held by each of the Exhibitioners respectively until he shall take his Bachelor's Degree and thereafter and so on from time to time the said Exhibitions shall again become open for competition and election by the Council aforesaid. The first of such Elections to be made as soon as conveniently may be after my decease. And my will is that the Exhibitioners shall be elected from time to time by the Council for proficiency in Mathematics and in making such election the Council of the College shall give special preference to Undergraduates, being Sizars of limited means and of good morals and manners but that otherwise the Council of the College shall have full liberty to make such regulations as regards the time of election the

tests for ascertaining the attainments of the candidates and the amount to be awarded to each as they shall from time to time see fit."

Mr Thomas Hoare in whose memory this bequest is made was a brother of Miss M. A. Hoare. He came to St John's from University College School, London. He took his degree in the Mathematical Tripos of 1860 as seventeenth Wrangler. He then held masterships in private Schools at Plymouth and Wimbledon, and latterly was a master at Boston Grammar School. He died 21 February, 1870, at 39, Cambridge Street, Pimlico, London, aged 33.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *The Liturgy of the Primitive Church*, by R. M. Woolley, B.D., Rector and Vicar of Minting, Lincs. (University Press); *Studies in the origins and aims of the four Gospels*, by the Rev. J. M. Wilson, D.D., Canon of Worcester (Macmillan); *Physiological Principles in Treatment*, by W. Langdon Brown, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. (Bailliere, Tindall and Cox); *The Archaeological Survey of Nubia; Report for 1907-08, Vol. II. Report on the Human Remains*, by G. Elliot Smith and another (Ministry of Finance, Egypt, Survey Department, Cairo, National Printing Department); *Leaves from the Diary of a Literary Amateur*. John Herman Merivale 1819-1844 (Hampstead. The Priory Press); *A Companion to Latin Studies*, by J. E. Sandys, Litt.D., Fellow of St John's College and Public Orator in the University of Cambridge (University Press).

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES, 1910

For the Subjects see vol xxxi, p. 407.

<i>First Year.</i>	J. B. P. Adams.	} equal.
<i>Second Year.</i>	A. H. Sleight.	
<i>Third Year.</i>	H. P. W. Burton H. Dutton	

ADAMS' MEMORIAL PRIZE 1910.

The Adams Memorial Prize has been divided between

R. O. Street,
A. H. S. Gillson,

their essays being of equal merit, and both chose as their subject "The Distribution of Electricity on a conducting spherical bowl, and allied problems."

ENTRANCE SCHOLARS AND EXHIBITIONERS.

Elected December 1910.

Commencing residence October 1911.

Scholarships :

- Garner, H. M., Market Bosworth Grammar School, £80 for Mathematics.
 Carter, H. R., Haileybury College, £80 for Classics.
 Care, H. C., University College School, £80 for Natural Science.
 Parry, B. K., King Edward's School, Birmingham, £80 for Natural Science.
 McCulloch, W., Manchester Grammar School, £60 for Classics.
 Brock, E. G., Merchant Taylors' School, Crosby, £60 for Mathematics.
 Jones, F. B., Northern Polytechnic Institute, Holloway, £60 for Natural Science.
 Foden, W. B., Newcastle High School, Staffs., £60 for Natural Science.
 Hardisty, C. W., Manchester Grammar School, £60 for Modern Languages.
 Weston, E., South Shields High School, £40 for Mathematics.
 Odgers, L. N. B., Rugby School, £40 for Mathematics.
 Smee, C. W., Dulwich College, £40 for Classics.
 Taylor, H. C. N., Charterhouse, £40 for Classics.
 Vernon, C. H., Oundle School, £40 for Natural Science.

Exhibitions :

- Davies, R. M., St David's College, Lampeter, £30 for Classics.
 Polack, A. I., Clifton College, £30 for Classics.
 Atkinson, G., Hymers College, Hull, £30 for Natural Science.
 Johnson, L., Highgate School, £30 for Natural Science.
 Miller, E., City of London School, £30 for Natural Science.
 Lindsell, J., Uppingham School, £30 for Natural Science.
 King, W. P. J., Crypt Grammar School, Gloucester, £30 for History.
 Taylor, F. L., Hackney Downs School, £30 for History.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, Esq. *Treasurer*—J. J. Lister, Esq.
First Boat Captain—R. F. Donne. *Second Boat Captain*—C. G. Carpenter.
Hon. Sec.—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.

College Trial Eights.

Owing to the unexpected flooding of the river the races could not be held till December 12th, which date was too late for their appearance in the October number of *The Eagle*. The river, however, was still high, which fact added both to the labour of the oarsmen and the interest of the event. On account of the furious ardour with which Father Cam rolled his usually sluggish tide, the course of the races was shortened by one hundred yards. The two Senior Boats were coached by R. F. Donne and C. G. Carpenter. Previously there had appeared to be little difference in these

crews, but, during the actual trial of their skill, Carpenter's boat lost, it is supposed, through the tradition of "keeping it long against the stream," which may have caused them to row too slow a stroke. Anyhow, the other crew "kept it lively" over the course, and so won easily.

The Juniors, toiling with zest against the adverse circumstances, caused much excitement on the towpath. The boat coached by W. P. Dodd was a "favourite," but that redoubted mariner H. C. Evans upheld his reputation as a tamer of waves and men, and so brought in his crew victorious by about the space of a second.

The Rugger Boat, leaping to their oars at the same sound that started the Junior Eights, held their bold course in pursuit, but the fates were against them. Two's oar was wrested from him by the flood, and the noble barque was only descried in the distance when the third Junior had finished its course.

The following are the winning crews:—

<i>Senior Crew.</i>	<i>Junior Crew.</i>
G. L. Day (<i>bow</i>)	T. Trought (<i>bow</i>)
2 A. P. Bunt	2 J. F. Harris
3 W. D. Wells	3 A. K. Fison
4 H. T. Mogridge	4 G. W. Bain
5 L. E. Tanner	5 E. H. F. Blumhardt
6 A. T. Hedgecock	6 E. E. Raven
7 K. S. Waters	7 E. H. Shepperd
G. A. M. Griffiths (<i>stroke</i>)	N. V. Holden (<i>stroke</i>)
J. A. H. Scutt (<i>cox</i>)	H. P. Heimann (<i>cox</i>)
<i>Coach</i> —R. F. Donne.	<i>Coach</i> —H. C. Evans.

The Lent Term.

On Tuesday, January 10th, the L.M.B.C. commenced practice on the river. This was a week before full term commenced, and for a day or two the noble Cam rejoiced in few oars that were not scarlet. Almost immediately four eights were made up, and shortly afterwards five. Eventually, however, six gallant ships began to ply daily between the boat house and Baitsbite Locks.

For some time it appeared that there was little or no difference between the first two boats. The results of neck and neck races up the Long Reach were unsatisfactory to the First Boat. But Mr Bushe-Fox, who was now riding on the footpath as coach, soon brought about many changes from the third boat upwards that restored things to their proper order.

At this time the First Boat was being stroked by A. C. Nicholls, but during training he relinquished his office to Edwards, who had been stroking the Second Boat. He did great credit to his new position. The Third Boat was stroked throughout practice by G. A. M. Griffiths, whose old reputation was that of a slow wielder of the oar, but who now improved very considerably as the days went on. Mr Bushe-Fox took on the duties of coaching the First Boat. For the Second Boat H. F. Russell-Smith and C. G. Carpenter shared tuition on the towpath, R. F. Donne coached the Third, C. G. Carpenter the Fourth, W. P. Dodd the Fifth, and H. Parker the Sixth. When the Term commenced Lady Margaret had four boats on the official racing lists, having achieved a right to possess a place in the Third Division by much pluck and labour in the races last year. Now it came to pass that Fitzwilliam Hall claimed their ancient and undoubted heritage, and so placed a galley upon the river. This meant that L.M.B.C. IV. had to take the chance of being bumped off the river, since as they were last but one when Fitzwilliam Hall appeared, the last boat vanished and they were left to brave the fortunes of another trial.

A Fifth Boat had been entered for the 'getting-on' races, and now on Tuesday, February 7th, Selwyn III. prepared to contest a station race with them, in which the fifth boat came out victorious. The next day, however, after a good race, Caius IV. wrested their laurels for them. Then came the fateful Saturday: the day was glorious and warm when L.M.B.C. IV. started the bumping race with Caius IV. in chase. They had every prospect of success, but alas! They started off at much too slow a stroke, and had to acknowledge defeat ere Grassy Corner was reached. The grim ogre of misfortune, however, had as usual more than one trouble for those whom he visited. When on this same day the First Boat were rowing their last course Edwards, who was stroking, collapsed in the Plough Reach, and so, having strained a muscle, he was unable to continue rowing, which was both unfortunate to the Club and exceedingly bad luck for him. Cole took his place, and J. C. Irving ascended from the Second Boat. Although the result of the bumping race was unhappy, the thanks of the Club are due to those of the crew who volunteered their services.

The Races.

First Night.—That ogre before mentioned, it now seemed, had taken his flight, for, though the First Boat was not altogether lucky, good fortune certainly smiled in an unusually

benign way upon the Lady Margaret Boat Club. The First Boat got a good start, and gained on Jesus. It seemed that there was no danger from behind, but as the race progressed First Trinity gained slowly and surely up the Long Reach, and caught Lady Margaret between the railway bridge and the "Pike and Eel."

The Second Boat were more fortunate, and bumped First Trinity III. in the Long Reach; and further back in that Division the Third Boat, advancing with cyclonic fury, bumped Selwyn I. at Post Corner.

Second Night.—The First Boat, after a splendid start, bore down on the old enemy of the first night with hot revenge kindled in their breasts. Steadily they gained till Ditton Corner saw the much desired bump consummated. Very skilful coxing was by no means a small factor in the attainment of this victory.

The Second Boat wrought prodigies of valour, for not only did they bump Caius II. in the Second Division but rowed Sandwich Boat and bumped Jesus II., having thus made three bumps by the end of the second night.

The Third Boat in no way tarnished the brilliant fortunes of the day by their conduct, but, with fine indifference, throwing aside the wake of Emmanuel II., saluted their stern most generously in the reedy confines of the "Gut."

Third Night.—First of all Lady Margaret I. did not get a good start and First Trinity did. Then there was not much difference between the two boats till in the Long Reach First Trinity began to gain, and just before the "Pike and Eel" was reached they bumped.

The Second Boat, however, glutted with success, waxed even more fat by bumping Queens' I. at the glass houses.

The Third Boat smiting the sounding furrows with the fury of a steam tug, hazarded their lives in that water which stretches from Batesbite to Grassy Corner, and so far gained on Clare II., but alas! when they did not bump there, their ardour was somewhat spent and their quarry escaped.

Fourth Night.—On this night the calm waters of the Cam presented a scene of riot and intoxication; leaping into froth-crested waves they raced from the breath of a veritable hurricane down the river. Against this hurly-burly the First Boat toiled in the wake of First Trinity. Lady Margaret had a very good start, and commenced going up at once. At Grassy Corner the distance of half a length only separated the crews. At Ditton it was reduced to less than a quarter.

And just as First Trinity were entering the Long Reach Lady Margaret brought off the longed-for bump.

The Second Boat, greedy for more spoils, came fiercely into the teeth of the storm like a fate irresistible, till, while Grassy Corner was yet ahead, the Corpus cox was made to acknowledge defeat, and so they made their fifth bump.

The Third Boat, with eager keel devouring stream and tempest, held its grim course by Post and Gut and Plough. And when the "railings" were about a length from their bows they attained their noble end, and Clare II. pulled into the bank a conquered foe.

First Boat.

	st.	lbs.
H. C. Evans (<i>bow</i>)	10	8
2 B. R. Streeten	11	2
3 K. S. Waters	10	11
4 J. C. Irving.....	12	4
5 B. Moody	11	9
6 R. S. Clarke	12	9
7 A. P. Cullen	9	9
J. H. Cole (<i>stroke</i>)	10	8
H. L. Rees (<i>cox</i>).....	8	5

Coach—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox.

Characters of First Lent Boat.

Bow—A hard and consistent shover, but rather short in the water, and needs a longer swing. Has erratic moments when he rushes forward and fails to lay hold of the water.

Two—Improved both in steadiness and ease, and rowed better than he has ever done before. Has still to learn to get a firm beginning, and to row the blade through in one piece.

Three—Has much improved his finish, and is developing into a stylish oar. Must get his leg work on quicker and keep it on throughout the stroke.

Four—Greatly improved, but needs to swing further back and finish the stroke with his oar carried back on to the chest, and not go to meet it.

Five—A good trier, and improved a lot during practice. Needs more firmness about the beginning, and to sit square at the finish. At present both ends of the stroke are weak, and a deal of honest endeavour thrown away.

Six—Was a great element of steadiness in the crew. Has improved his swing and finish, but has yet to learn how to take the water quickly and with his full power, and to use his legs to the best advantage.

Seven—Was consistently good during practice, and rowed extremely well in the races. For his weight he did a marvellous amount of work with a full sized blade, and his time keeping was excellent.

Stroke—Deserves great praise. Considering he was not well and had had no previous experience of stroking, he rowed with great steadiness and life. His spurts round Ditton will long be remembered.

Cox—Steered faultlessly. He took beautiful corners, and in the straight gave nothing away.

Second Boat.

	st.	lbs.
G. L. Day (<i>bow</i>)	9	12
2 N. V. Holden	10	12
3 W. A. C. Darlington	11	6
4 A. T. Hedgecock	12	7
5 L. E. Tanner	12	12
6 H. Chell	12	9
7 C. C. Gale	12	3
A. C. Nicholls (<i>stroke</i>)	10	4
J. L. Hughes (<i>cox</i>).....	7	10

Coach—C. G. Carpenter.

Characters of Second Lent Boat.

Bow—Is easy in his swing and has control of his movements, but must learn to take the water quicker and keep his leg work on all through the stroke.

Two—Still need more dash, and must use his legs.

Three—A hard worker, but too stiff coming forward and consequently heavy handed and slow in applying his work.

Four—Can also do a lot of work, but needs more smartness. He must learn to swing his shoulders well back at the finish and so lengthen his stroke.

Five—Improved very much during practice, but still has not got complete control of his body when coming forward, and this makes him slow getting in. He must use his legs more at the beginning of the stroke.

Six—Worked hard and, though he came in late, filled his place at six well. He must start his stroke with his legs and carry his shoulders well back at the finish.

Seven—Has a good easy swing and in the races did a great deal of work. If he carried his shoulders well back at the finish and brought his elbows past his side he would improve his stroke very much and be able to get his hands away quicker.

Stroke—As his hands come in to his chest his back gives and this spoils his finish and recovery. However, he gave the heavy crew behind him plenty of time and stroked exceedingly well in the races.

Cox—Can steer very well at times, but when racing must remember to keep his own course and must not shoot until he is sure of making a bump.

Third Boat.

	st.	lbs.
E. H. F. Blumhardt (<i>bow</i>)	10	1
2 C. P. Aubry	11	3
3 H. E. T. Vale.....	11	4
4 L. H. Shelton.....	11	1
5 A. R. Gregory	11	0
6 J. K. Dunlop	11	4
7 W. S. Laidlaw	10	11
G. A. M. Griffiths (<i>stroke</i>).....	10	0
J. A. H. Scutt (<i>cox</i>).....	8	0

Coach—R. F. Donne.

Third Boat Characters.

Bow—Will be more useful when he has put on weight, and learned to swing straight and get hold of the work quicker. He is improving fast.

Two—Is still rather short, and tries too hard coming forward. He jumps on to the beginning well, but has yet to learn to keep the blade driving to the finish by the combination of leg work and body swing. There is too much bounce about him.

Three—Works hard in races and generally in practice, but must learn to apply his mind to the rhythmical poetry of motion and to forget the bank and the soothing appeal of still nature. The five little scarlet sunsets at the beginning of each stroke in front of him are of more importance than the one he sometimes looks round for.

Four—Must remember that he is a delicate and intricate piece of machinery which is intended to work in unison with seven other beautifully calculated pieces and that he is not a piston rod shooting backwards and forwards. In spite of this terrible fault he does a terrific amount of work.

Five—Was weak in the early stages of practice, but a few days before the races he found his legs and rowed extremely well all four days, and in spite of shortness of body managed to keep the stroke long.

Six—Works hard consistently in practice and races. This will take him a long way, especially when he learns to control his body.

Seven—Is the neatest oar in the boat, and has given form to the crew, but he should try to break something.

Stroke—Was again chiefly answerable for the success of the boat by keeping a steady swing going. A few days before the races he surprised the whole river by working up a fast stroke. He stroked splendidly in the races.

Cox—Steered very well in the races, and kept perfectly cool through his first experience of bumping races. He has been improving throughout the Term, but there is still room for more on the corners, and he must always keep straight in the straight. A cox must use his initiative in a tight place, in spite of stray remarks from the bank.

On the night before the races commenced a very successful "Non-smoking Smoker" was held in Lecture-room VI. to cheer up the hearts of those who were to strive for honours on the morrow.

Except for the loss of the Fourth Boat this has been an extraordinarily successful Term for the Lady Margaret Boat Club, and, if the genuine keenness, which at present exists throughout the Club, continues, the Fourth Boat should have no difficulty in regaining its place next year.

The First Boat had bad luck in losing their stroke just before the races, but none the less they pulled themselves together and quite did themselves justice, J. H. Cole fulfilling the duties of stroke very creditably. The Second Boat are to be congratulated on getting their oars; they rowed splendidly in the races. The Third Boat did very well, and had hard luck in not making four bumps.

The success of the Club was suitably celebrated by a Supper in Lecture-room VI., and later by a bonfire in the Second Court.

The hearty thanks of the Club are due to H. F. Russell-Smith for giving so much of his time to coaching the different crews during the Term.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—C. B. Thompson. *Hon. Sec.*—T. R. Banister.
2nd XI. Hon. Sec.—W. D. Sykes.

We cannot report a season of unbroken triumph, but on the other hand we can lay claim to more than one meritorious victory. Last Term's results are recorded in the December No. This Term we have been defeated by Clare (1—3) and by St Catharine's (0—6), while we won against Jesus (4—2) and Trinity (3—1). At the time of writing there still remains to be played off the last League fixture, the return match with Trinity. As a team we have only shown true form on occasions. We have been handicapped through the disorganization of the forward line, who, owing to injuries and lack of material, have not had a real chance of settling down. The hard work of the attack, indeed, has devolved on one or two who deserve all praise for what success they have achieved. The half-backs have done some hard work very well both in attack and in defence, which has, as a whole, been fairly sound.

Colours have been awarded to H. R. E. Clark, E. H. Robinson, and B. R. Streeten.

The 2nd XI. are winding up a busy and successful season by an attempt to win a place in the Third Division, which we hope they will succeed in doing.

Characters :

T. R. Banister (goal). Has had several "off-days" this season, but perhaps his worries as Secretary have had something to do with this.

M. T. Lloyd (right back). Places the ball with judgment. Has a useful turn of speed, but does not possess a *good* understanding with his partner.

E. H. Robinson (left back). Has played some really good games. Tackles well, but is inclined to wander too far up the field and give an opening to his opposing wing, though he often makes good recoveries when *apparently* beaten.

H. R. E. Clark (right half). Marks his man well, but would do better if he took more chances. Stronger in defence than attack.

C. B. Thompson (centre half). A most successful and popular Captain. Has had more than his fair share of work to do, much of which must have been disappointing. Always plays a sound and polished game.

H. Chell (left half). A powerful half back who uses his weight very well. Occasionally makes beautiful passes to his wing.

T. T. Scott (outside right). Has adapted himself quite successfully to a new position. Possesses strength and pace, and will do better with more experience. Ought to keep further up the wing and to show greater confidence in himself.

T. W. Watson (inside right). Has played some brilliant games. Has a better understanding with the centre than the wing. Shoots well, and does not delay to do so when in position.

H. F. Brice-Smith (centre forward). Has had hard work in leading the attack. Is an individual player, who has had to do too much fetching and carrying.

G. D. Reid (inside left). Powerful, tricky, and a strong shot. Added much necessary sting to the attack when he played. Uses his weight well and disorganises the opposing defence on his day.

B. R. Streeton (outside left). The Club was unfortunate in losing his services during the Lent Term. Played hard and energetic games both on the wing and inside. Not a good shot, but is a persistent worry to the opposing defence.

Also played *A. P. Cliff* (outside left). Is not a forward, but has tried to fill a weak place in the team with considerable keenness. Is at some disadvantage against heavy opponents, but puts in occasional good centres.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—H. R. Ragg. *Hon. Sec.*—B. F. Armitage. *Hon. Treas.*—Mr E. A. Benians. *Committee*—G. N. Nicklin, H. Chell, R. S. Clarke, G. D. Read, R. McD. Winder, R. F. Donne.

The feature of this season has been the Inter-Collegiate Competitions, which have taken the form of a sort of tournament. The events taking place in the first competition in which any college was engaged also served the purpose of being the corresponding events in the annual College Sports. Thus our match with Peterhouse on November 25th, 1910, was at the same time the Scratch-events portion of our College Sports. The results of this match, which we easily won, are appended; Ragg's 100 yards was the outstanding event:—

Quarter-Mile—R. B. Beveridge (Peterhouse), 1; H. R. E. Clark (St John's), 2; R. B. Odgers (St John's), 3; A. L. Keigwin (Peterhouse), 4. Won by 4 yards. Time, 56 3-5 secs.

Putting the Weight—C. H. Atkinson (Peterhouse), 30 ft. 3½ ins., 1; H. R. Ragg (St John's), 30 ft., 2½ ins., 2; A. R. Shamshad (Peterhouse), 27 ft., 7½ ins., 3.

Long Jump—G. N. Nicklin (St John's), 18 ft., 5½ ins., 1; A. L. Keigwin (Peterhouse), 16 ft., 6 ins., 2; T. Kitching (Peterhouse), 16 ft., 2 ins., 3.

One Mile—R. S. Clarke (St John's), 1; B. F. Armitage (St John's), 2; A. G. Ashton (Peterhouse), 3. Won by 10 yards. Time, 4 min. 42 3-5 sec.

100 Yards—H. R. Ragg (St John's), 1; L. H. Shelton (St John's), 2; M. T. Lloyd (St John's), 3; R. B. Beveridge (Peterhouse), 4. Won by 6 yards. Time, 10 2-5 sec. (1 yard inside).

High Jump—G. N. Nicklin (St John's), 5 ft. 5¾ ins., 1; A. Watkins (St John's), G. H. Atkinson (Peterhouse), and N. Weir (Peterhouse) tied at 5 ft. 1 in.

Half-Mile—R. S. Clarke (St John's), 1; G. N. Nicklin (St John's), 2; H. R. E. Clark (St John's), 3; R. B. Beveridge (Peterhouse), 4. Won by 30 yards. Time, 2 min. 6 sec.

Throwing the Hammer—H. R. Ragg (St John's), 61 ft. 6 ins., 1; A. R. Shamshad (Peterhouse), 60 ft., 2; R. S. Clarke (St John's), 56 ft. 6 ins., 3.

120 Yards Hurdle—G. N. Nicklin (St John's), 1; F. Dale (St John's), 2; T. W. Watson (St John's), 3. Won by 3 yards. Time, 19 4-5 secs.

Two Miles—B. F. Armitage (St. John's), 1; A. G. Ashton (Peterhouse), 2; M. F. Walsh (Peterhouse), 3; F. M. Condor (St John's), 4. Won by 60 yards. Time, 10 min. 22 4-5 secs.

In the next round, held this term, on February 6th, we were drawn against King's, and after a most exciting match they won on the last event by 12 points. Unfortunately R. S. Clarke was unable to run. If he had been competing it is possible that we might have got into the Final. The following were the results:—

100 Yards—H. R. Ragg (St John's), 1; P. J. Baker (King's), 2; M. T. Lloyd (St John's); G. W. Sinclair (King's), 0. Won by 2 yards. Time, 10 3-5 secs.

High Jump—G. N. Nicklin (St John's), 5 ft. 5 ins., 1; G. W. Sinclair (King's), 5 ft. 1 ins., 2; H. S. O. Ashington (King's), 0.

Quarter-Mile—E. C. Kinghorn (King's), 1; H. R. E. Clark (St John's), 2; G. E. Toulmin (King's), 3; E. L. Heyworth (King's), 0; R. B. Odgers (St John's), 0; G. D. Read (St John's), 0. Won by 1 yard. Time, 55 3-5 secs.

Putting the Weight—G. D. Read (St John's), 32 ft. 8 ins., 1; J. C. Firth (King's), 29 ft., 2; R. McD. Winder (St John's), 27 ft. 11½ ins., 3.

Long Jump—G. N. Nicklin (St John's), 18 ft. 10½ ins., 1; G. D. Read (St John's), 17 ft. 6½ ins., 2; A. E. Seddon (King's), 17 ft. 3½ ins., 3.

Two Miles—B. F. Armitage (St John's), 1; J. C. Waller (King's), 2; H. S. O. Ashington (King's), 3; W. R. H. Reynolds (St John's), 0. Won by 60 yards. Time, 10 mins. 17 4-5 secs.

120 Yards Hurdles—E. L. Heyworth (King's), 1; G. W. Sinclair (King's), 2; G. N. Nicklin (St John's), 3; C. C. Watson (King's), 0; F. Dale (St John's), 0; G. D. Read (St John's), 0. Won by 6 yards. Time, 17 4-5 secs.

Half-Mile—P. J. Baker (King's), 1; E. C. Kinghorn (King's), 2; H. R. E. Clark (St John's), 3; H. S. O. Ashington (King's), 0; P. V. Kemp (St John's), 0; R. B. Odgers (St John's), 0. Time, 2 mins. 7 1-5 secs.

Throwing the Hammer—E. H. de Bunsen (King's), 84 ft., 1; G. D. Read (St John's), 73 ft. 7 ins., 2; A. E. Seddon (King's), 64 ft. 6 ins., 3.

One Mile—P. J. Baker (King's), 1; H. S. O. Ashington (King's), 2; W. Mulholland (St John's), 3; H. Chell (St John's), 0; B. F. Armitage (St John's), 0. Time, 4 mins. 49 secs.

Our match against Keble College, Oxford, was held on Friday, March 10th, at Oxford. This we won by 7 events to 2. Results:—

100 Yards—H. R. Ragg (St John's), 1; M. T. Lloyd (St John's), 2; E. G. Payne (Keble), 3. Won by 3 yards. Time, 10 2-5 secs.

High Jump—G. N. Nicklin (St John's), 5 ft. 1 in.; R. E. H. Shaw (Keble), 4 ft. 10 ins.; F. B. Burr (Keble), 4 ft. 10 ins.

Quarter-Mile—C. J. Ellwood (Keble), 1; H. R. E. Clark (St John's), 2; E. G. Payne (Keble), 3. Won by 20 yards. Time, 52 3-5 secs.

One Mile—R. S. Clarke (St John's), 1; A. W. M. Griffiths (Keble), 2; H. Chell (St John's), 3. Won by 50 yards. Time, 4 mins. 52 3-5 secs.

120 Yards Hurdles—K. C. Raikes (Keble), 1; G. D. Read (St John's), 2; C. B. Matheson (Keble), 3. Won by 4 yards. Time, 18 3-5 secs.

Putting the Weight—G. D. Read (St. John's), 32 ft. 5 ins., 1; H. R. Ragg (St John's), 29 ft. 10 ins., 2.

Long Jump—G. N. Nicklin (St John's), 19 ft. 3 ins., 1; A. C. R. David (Keble), 18 ft. 10 ins., 2; G. D. Read (St John's), 18 ft. 5½ ins., 3.

Half-Mile—R. S. Clarke (St John's), 1; K. C. Raikes (Keble), 2; H. R. E. Clark (St John's), 3. Won by 40 yards. Time, 2mins. 4secs.

Two Miles—F. H. Emmett (Keble), 1; G. Woodham (Keble), 2; C. F. Smith (St John's), 3. Won by 150 yards; 50 yards between the second and third. Time, 10mins. 58secs.

The team for the Inter-Collegiate Relay Race on Monday and Tuesday, March 13th and 14th, is as follows:—H. R. Ragg, R. S. Clarke, M. T. Lloyd, and H. R. E. Clark.

THE HOCKEY CLUB.

Our prospects at the beginning of the season were not so bright as last year, but, on the whole, the standard of play has been better. Again this year, as was the case last season, the defence has been seen to be the most prominent element in the team. We have been unfortunate in having to play some of the most important League fixtures when we were unable to turn out full strength.

Characters.

- W. M. Durant*, capt. (centre forward). Has improved since last year. He does not keep his place sufficiently in the forward line. He works very hard, and always drops back to help the defence when hard pressed. He has made a good captain, and sets a splendid example of keenness.
- F. B. Reece*, hon. sec. (right half). Has played right half this season, a position which he has filled very creditably, being a hard-working player, though perhaps a little too strenuous at times. Especially good in defence, feeds his wing man well, but should pass more frequently to his inside man. Has made a capable and energetic secretary, whose advice has always been valuable.
- J. R. Stoddart* (centre half). A welcome re-appearance in the side. His defensive play is very sound. But he is rather inclined to pass too hard to his forwards. A glutton for work.
- J. H. Perry* (inside left). A much improved player. He works very hard, and occasionally shoots well. He must get out of the habit of giving "sticks" in the circle.
- A. T. Edwards* (outside right). He occasionally centres and shoots well. He rather lacks vim, and does not go hard enough when he has got the ball.
- E. K. Quick* (goal). An improved player, having gained by experience. He has been most reliable throughout the season. He is generally very safe and clears well.
- H. M. Lloyd* (left back). Has played some very good games this season. He tackles well, and especially the wing man. When hitting he should try not to volley the ball nor "follow through."
- R. A. Walters* (outside left). Has had a difficult position to fill. He works hard, but he must try and get away quicker and centre sooner and harder.
- G. W. Bain* (left half). Feeds his forwards well, and is generally sound in defence. He is handicapped by lack of pace. He should do more work in the circle.

G. D. Read (right back). Rather an unreliable player. He clears well, but is rather inclined to keep the ball too long and to be careless in passing to his forwards. He should be quicker in making up his mind as to what he is going to do.

J. B. P. Adams (inside right). Rather a disappointing player. He occasionally shoots well, but he must learn to pass accurately, and not to stroll about with the ball.

THE CHESS CLUB.

This Term has shown a great improvement both in keenness and in standard of play on the part of members. The Club has met fairly regularly, and considerable interest has been displayed.

The Club can congratulate itself that the Inter-Collegiate Board Championship has fallen to St John's College for the first time in its history. We unexpectedly beat St Catharine's in the first round, and, by virtue of a bye, met and defeated Queens' in the final, winning on all five boards. We are therefore champion Chess College—a most creditable achievement.

The following represented St John's in one or more of the matches:—A. Watkins, P. M. Williams, W. H. Carter, B. B. Steimann, T. R. Banister, P. Quass.

THE RIFLE CLUB.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—R. U. E. Knox, G. I. C. Marchand. *Captain*—R. McD. Winder. *Hon. Sec.*—B. L. Watson. *Committee*—R. F. Donne, G. T. M. Bevan, G. L. Ritchie, F. G. Burr, W. M. N. Pollard.

Various new regulations have been brought forward this term by the C.U.R.A., and the Club has now become amalgamated with that body. The advantages are numerous, a greatly reduced subscription perhaps being the most prominent. The membership of the Club has already greatly increased, and all members of the O.T.C. who have not already joined should do so at once. Several Spoon Competitions have been arranged, and to ensure that a tyro will not have to compete against a more experienced shot members have been divided into three classes according to merit.

In the Wale Plate Competition, held last term, the 1st team was third and the 2nd fourth out of thirteen competing teams.

G. L. Ritchie won the College Cup, G. T. M. Bevan being second.

The first League Match was shot on February 21st *v.* Trinity, under extraordinarily unfavourable conditions. The

team, with the exception of G. L. Ritchie (97) and F. G. Burr (95), failed to do themselves justice, and were beaten by 21 points.

A 2nd League Match *v.* Jesusii, Caiusii, and Trinityii, and a 1st League Match *v.* Jesusi have been postponed owing to unfavourable weather.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

We regret that the unfortunate illness of Dr Tanner has deprived us for a time of our President and customary chairman; but, in spite of this, three well-attended and enthusiastic meetings have been held. We believe that the membership now constitutes a record.

The first meeting of the Term was held in Dr. Tanner's rooms on February 1st, when Mr. Glover read a delightful paper on "John Evelyn." Several distinguished visitors attended, and contributed not a little to the subsequent discussion.

On February 22nd, in E. F. Sayer's rooms, N. V. Holden took as his subject "The Organisation of Military Power." The discussion, provoked by his very thoughtful judgments, was almost parliamentary in its ferocity.

The last meeting took place in C. W. Previt e Orton's rooms, on March 8th, when E. H. F. Blumhardt read a paper on "Jean Jacques Rousseau." We commend to his contemporaries the very high standard he has set them.

CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

Only one paper has been read this Term. It was hoped that the Society would enjoy a paper from Mr Duke, but unfortunately he was unable to find time for it.

The following paper was read :—

Feb. 10th. "Politics in Literature," by S. E. Sears.

NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

President—R. U. E. Knox. *Treasurer*—Dr J. E. Marr.
Secretary—L. R. Shore.

Since the beginning of the Lent Term the following papers have been read :—

Jan. 25th.....	"Parasitism of Rust Fungi".....	A. P. Lang
Feb. 8th.....	"Cuckoos".....	F. Kidd
March 1st.....	"Melanesian Marriages".....	Dr. W. H. R. Rivers
March 15th.....	"Röntgen Rays".....	G. N. Nicklin

During the Term the following have been elected members of the Club :—Messrs. S. B. C. Ferris and H. E. Chastaney.

THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—H. W. Todd. *Ex-Presidents in residence*—Mr Hart, C. S. Fleet, R. F. Donne, R. H. A. Colton, E. J. Toase, B. R. Streeten. *Secretary*—R. A. Bentley. *Treasurer*—W. M. Pollard. *Committee*—V. J. H. Coles, G. N. L. Hall.

The meetings this Term have been well attended, and members entered keenly into the discussions after the papers. Mr Derbyshire read a very suggestive and highly instructive paper on "Catholicity," which was much appreciated. The paper by Mr Austin, although not strictly theological, gave an interesting picture of the attitude adopted by educated Romanists towards their Church. Mr Pass was unfortunately ill, and could not read his paper, but sent in his place the Rev. M. W. Champneys, who read an excellent paper on "The knowledge of God." The Society wishes to express its gratitude to those members of it who have so kindly entertained it. The following is a list of the papers :—

Feb. 24th. "The Meaning of Catholicity," by Rev. J. R. Derbyshire, in R. H. A. Cotton's rooms, H, New Court.
Mar. 3rd. "Masterlinck's contribution to Modern Thought," by S. Austin, B.A., in V. J. H. Coles' rooms, E, New Court.
Mar. 10th. "The knowledge of God" (in the place of Mr Pass' paper on "Life in Christ"), by the Rev. M. W. Champneys, in G. N. L. Hall's rooms, H, First Court.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—H. R. Ragg. *Vice-President*—C. F. Smith. *Hon. Sec.*—G. E. Jackson. *Committee*—T. R. Banister, B. F. Armitage, J. K. Dunlop.

The Debates of the Term have been ceremonial rather than enthusiastic. The Society has registered some rather inconsistent decisions, which it will no doubt disown and reaffirm in future Terms. The Visitors' Debate was a pleasant oasis in a desert of arid argument; and it is on record that three members represented the Society at Jesus College. The lack of interest in alcohol displayed on this occasion is strangely at variance with the performance of the Society in Hall. No doubt, however, consistency demands too high a price.

The following Debates have been held this Term :—

On Saturday, January 21st, J. A. Hunter moved "That this House deplores the policy of the Government as expressed in the Parliament Bill." Ayes: J. A. Hunter, J. K. Dunlop, H. N. Leakey, L. H. Shelton. Noes: T. R. Banister, S. M. Green, G. I. C. Marchand, J. R. Earp, B. B. Steimann, E. G. Nicholson. The Hon. Opener having replied, there voted: for the motion 10, against the motion 13. The motion was therefore lost by 3 votes.

On Thursday, January 28th, B. F. Armitage moved that "In view of the recent upheaval in Sidney Street, this House is of opinion that immediate and drastic measures should be taken to exclude aliens from the country." Ayes: B. F. Armitage, G. W. Bain, T. R. Banister, M. T. Lloyd, J. A. Hunter, H. N. Leakey. Noes: C. F. Smith (Vice-President), E. B. Adamson, A. E. Button, A. Watkins, B. B. Steimann. On a division there appeared: for the motion 7 votes, against the motion 11 votes. The motion was therefore lost by 4 votes.

On Saturday, February 11th, D. S. Fraser moved that "To dispense with capital punishment would, in the opinion of this House, be a grave error in legislation." Ayes: D. S. Fraser, J. B. P. Adams, J. K. Dunlop, S. M. Green, T. R. Banister, F. L. Engledow. Noes: T. Clough, H. C. Evans, B. B. Steimann, F. G. Burr. The Hon. Opener having replied, on a division there appeared: for the motion 9 votes, against the motion 5 votes. The motion was therefore carried by 4 votes.

Visitors' Debate.—On Thursday, February 16th, P. J. Baker (King's College) moved "That this House would welcome a larger element of Puritanism in English Social and Public Life." There spoke: for the motion, J. H. Allen (Jesus College), Vice-President of the Union Society; C. F. Smith (St John's College), Vice-President of the St John's Debating Society. Against the motion, J. T. Sheppard (King's College), Ex-President of the Union Society; K. F. C. Callaghan (Caius College); H. P. W. Burton (St John's College), President of the Union Society. The absence of the Rev. P. N. Waggett (Christ Church, Oxford), who had arranged to speak third, was much regretted. The Hon. Opener having replied, on a division there appeared: for the motion 21 votes, against the motion 17 votes. The motion was therefore carried by 4 votes.

On Saturday, March 4th, H. F. Russell-Smith moved "That this House considers the eating of a cake preferable to the keeping of it." Ayes: H. F. Russell-Smith, B. L. Watson, G. E. Jackson, B. B. Steimann. Noes: G. I. C. Marchand (Ex-Pres.), M. T. Lloyd, J. A. Hunter. The Hon. Opener having replied, on a division there appeared: for the motion 11 votes, against the motion 4 votes. The motion was therefore carried by 7 votes.

As we go to press we hear that at the sixth and last debate the retiring President *may* hold forth on the words, "I have run my course." The condition implied will be decided by popular clamour.

OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

G Company (St John's).

Officers—2nd-Lieuts. F. G. Burr and W. M. N. Pollard. Col.-Sergt. B. Moody. *Sergts.* R. F. Donne, G. I. C. Marchand, R. McD. Winder, and L. R. Shore.

During this Term there has been the usual programme of two Field-days and three Night-operations. The attendance at these parades was quite up to the average, while the Freshmen turned out on each occasion almost to a man.

In the Recruits' Inter-Company Night-Marching Competition the Company did very well, coming out fourth on the list, and being only two points behind the winners, who scored twenty-four out of twenty-five marks.

Later on in the Term an Inter-Company Night-Marching Competition was held for the Cup presented by Sir Robert Walker, Bart., when the Company was again just beaten, this time by half a mark; but there is a great deal of consolation in the fact that the Company commanded by R. U. E. Knox (late Sergeant of Section III.) won the Cup. This fine performance is mainly due to the efforts of W. M. N. Pollard and K. S. Waters.

On Thursday, March 9th, a most successful Smoking Concert was held in Lecture Room VI, when one of our distinguished visitors gave us some excellent selections on the bagpipes. On Tuesday, March 14th, General French is coming down to inspect the Corps at work.

Owing to a new scheme, Members of the Company may obtain practice in Rifle and Revolver shooting for a nominal payment per annum, and so it is hoped that they will take it up as much as possible.

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. Adams, 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.

Since the issue of the last number of *The Eagle* the Rev. P. T. Martin, one of the two Junior Missioners, has left us for India to work in the Mission Field. We desire to extend to him every wish for success in his new work, though his presence will be greatly missed at the Mission in Walworth.

Members of the Committee have already started the arduous task of collecting subscriptions this year. We hope

that by beginning to collect this Term, instead of delaying until the summer, we shall be suiting the convenience of everyone, and that it will result in a long-looked-for increase in the total amount collected. There is plenty of room for improvement in this direction.

In the Christmas Vacation ten members of the College visited the Mission—this is somewhat better than past years, but Mr Morgan and his helpers would welcome the visit of even more in the coming Vacation. There is always a bed at the Hostel, and those who find they can come down for a few days will receive a hearty welcome.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Prof. H. S. Foxwell, M.A. *Treasurer*—Dr L. E. Shore. *Musical Director and Librarian*—Dr Rootham. *Committee*—Prof. E. J. Rapson, the Dean, A. A. Guest-Williams, G. I. C. Marchand, H. F. Bruce-Smith, H. J. Brauholtz, R. B. Odgers, R. McD. Winder, A. P. Long, C. B. Thomson, C. W. Guillebaud, H. M. Lloyd, D. C. T. Twentymann, G. R. Edwards, R. D. Foster. *Secretary*—B. F. Armitage.

The chief event in the life of the Musical Society this Term was the performance of Bach's Cantata No. 80, "A stronghold sure is God our Lord," and the Motet, "Sing ye to the Lord," for double chorus, in the College Chapel on Sunday, February 26th. The performance was, if anything, above the standard the Society has set for itself—thanks to the unusual ability of its Conductor in getting the most out of the material at his command.

There have also been two Smoking Concerts, of which programmes are appended. Prof. Rapson very kindly took the chair at the first one, and Dr Rootham at the second, and in so doing contributed not a little to the success of the evenings. D. Marshall, of Caius, was to have sung at the first one, but was unable to come at the last moment, and R. McD. Winder successfully filled up the gap in the programme. Our visitor for the Second Concert was A. J. W. Willink, of King's. We have rarely heard such delightful singing, and the double encore in each part was well deserved.

The String Trio and Vocal Quartette were a feature at each Concert.

The following was the Programme of the First Concert:

PART I.

1. PIANOFORTE SOLO... "Mélodie d'un paysan" *Paderewski*
G. MACLAY.
2. SONG..... "May Dew" *Sterndale Bennett*
R. D. FOSTER.
3. VIOLIN SOLO..... Sonata..... *Grieg*
H. H. H. LORENZ.
4. SONG.....
R. McD. WINDER.

5. QUARTETTE..... "Beware" *Halton*
R. D. FOSTER, R. B. ODGERS, P. V. KEMP, R. McD. WINDER.

PART II.

6. TRIO for Violin, Violin 'Cello, and Piano..... *Mozart*
G. W. BAIN, R. B. ODGERS, A. A. GUEST-WILLIAMS.
7. SONG.....
R. McD. WINDER.
8. VIOLIN SOLO..... "Andantino" *Beethoven*
G. W. BAIN.
9. QUARTETTE..... "The Long Day Closes" *Sullivan*
R. D. FOSTER, R. B. ODGERS, P. V. KEMP, R. McD. WINDER.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

Chairman—Prof. Rapson.

Programme of the Second Concert :

PART I.

1. PIANOFORTE SOLO..... Sonata in E major..... *Beethoven*
Allegro, Allegretto, Allegro comodo.
A. A. GUEST-WILLIAMS.
2. SONGS..... { (i) "If she forsake me" *Philip Rossiter*, 1601
(ii) "Phyllis was a faire maide" *M.S. 1615*
R. B. ODGERS.
3. TRIO—No 1, for Violin, 'Cello, and Pianoforte..... *Haydn*
Andante, Adagio, Rondo.
G. W. BAIN, R. B. ODGERS, H. J. BRAUNHOLTZ.
4. SONG..... "Bredon Hill" *Dalhousie Young*
A. J. W. WILLINK (King's).
5. VOCAL TRIO..... "Dame Durden" *Dr Harrington*
A. A. GUEST-WILLIAMS, R. B. ODGERS, R. McD. WINDER.

PART II.

6. VIOLIN SOLO..... "Chant sans Paroles" *E. H. Lemare*
A. J. WILMOTT.
7. SONG..... "If I urge my kind desires" *Philip Rossiter*
A. J. W. WILLINK (King's).
8. PIANOFORTE SOLO..... "Papillons" (Op 2)..... *Schumann*
H. J. BRAUNHOLTZ.
9. SONGS... { (i) "Birds in the high Hall garden" } *Arthur Somervell*
(ii) "Go not, happy day"
R. McD. WINDER.
10. QUARTETTE..... "A Franklyn's Dogge" *A. C. Mackenzie*
R. D. FOSTER, R. B. ODGERS, A. A. GUEST-WILLIAMS, R. McD. WINDER.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

Chairman—Dr Rootham.

THE COLLEGE BALL.

The date of the College Ball has been provisionally fixed for Tuesday, June 13th. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, R. B. Odgers, A, New Court.

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

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

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*Stewart (Rev. H. F.) and Tilley (A.). The Romantic Movement in French Literature. 8vo. Camb. 1910. 8.30.49.....	Mr. Stewart.
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- *Jessopp (A.). Frivola, Simon Ryan, and other Papers. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1907. 4.29.15.
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