



Easter Term, 1912.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from 136.)

IN what follows some documents are printed relating to College matters in the time of the Commonwealth. They are transcribed from the originals preserved in the Registry of the University. Copies of them will also be found in Volume xxvii. of the Baker MSS. in the University Library.

The documents themselves cannot be said to be very illuminating except that they shew that the Fellows of the College were divided into two parties, the men of the Parliament and the Royalists.

In the autumn of 1642 Dr Beale, the Master of the College, with other Heads, was taken to London as a prisoner. The *Querela Cantubrigiensis* recites: "How some of us (*i.e.*, at St John's College) have been thrust out of bed in the night, that our Chambers might forthwith be converted into Prison Lodgings: How our young Schollars with terrour have been commanded to accuse and cut out the names of their owne Tutors, and some of them throwne into prison for not being old enough to take the covenant (so was Jo. Bullock of St John's)" . . . and with regard to the College itself "they plundered the true owners, for above sixteen moneths together, as an especiall argument of their

love to Learning, and have converted the Old Court thereof into a Prison for his Majesties Loyall Subjects (which before the other was built, has contained above three hundred students at a time), not suffering any whom it concerned to remove any Bedding or other goods, whereof the Gaoler could make any use or benefit, but renting them all out, together with the Chambers, at above five hundred pounds *per annum*."

During this period the two chief sources of information with regard to College matters are the Rentals, or books of accounts and the Register of the Admissions of Fellows, College Officers and Scholars.

The first hint of trouble is in the accounts for the year 1642 (the College year began on 28 December 1642 and ended on 27 December 1643), where we read:

Taken by violence out of the Burser's studie by Captaine Mason, who broke open his chamber and studie doors, in the presence of diuers ffellowes. April 8, 1643, the sum of eleuen pounds six shillings and fourpence, whereof £8-15-4 was Austin Lin's rent for Steeple Morden, payed by one Devereux, then a Minister of St Albons, before of Foxton in Leicestershire.

Item, there was taken out of his chamber the same day, fourteen pounds eight shillings and eleven pence, brought him by Mr Baron for his rent for Holbeache in Lincolnshire, which is not accounted for, because he hath no acquittance and he forfeited his lease for non payment of his rent the Michaelmas following and is iustly suspected to have a hand in sending the captaine to take away this money as well as the other.

One sign of change appears also in the accounts between the years 1641 and 1643. Roman numerals cease to be used in the accounts and Arabic numbers are employed. The quarterly allowance of a Fellow in the earlier of these years being written iijs. iiij*d*. in the latter 3*s*. 4*d*.

In the spring of the year 1644 the Earl of Manchester and the Committee for the Reformation of the Univer-

sity directed that certain Fellows of the College should be ejected and others put in their places. Thenceforward for some years the accounts are less formally kept, the writing is distinctly less good and the accounts are not so complete.

The Earl began by "intruding" twelve Fellows into the College. This appears in the accounts of the year '1643' (what we should now describe as the civil year 1644). Nothing is said in the accounts themselves; twelve Fellows receive half the usual allowances, twelve new names appear at the end of the list as drawing the allowances for the second half of the year. At the same time a diminution in the number of Fellows drawing the allowances is noticeable. In 1643 there were 52 places (twelve of these were shared by the ejected and intruded Fellows). In 1644 the number is 45; in 1645 only 33; in 1646 there were 33 with a note that 14 new Fellows were elected after Easter (this agrees with the Register); there were 45 in 1647 and 43 in 1648.

The accounts give no explanation of this, and we are left in doubt as to whether the full establishment of 52 Fellows was kept up, some not drawing the allowances because they were non-resident or suspended, or whether vacancies were caused by Fellows declining to sign the League and Covenant and their places left unfilled.

The difficulty is not lessened by special payments being entered under *Expensae Necessariae* to certain of the Fellows "by order of the Committee." And finally, as the accounts, though added up under separate headings, are not balanced in the modern sense of the word, a great deal of labour would be required to find out what really happened to the College revenues.

The documents which follow are signed by two groups of Fellows. One set, the Complainants or Informers, were clearly Parliamentary stalwarts. The other group, Henman, Wombwell and the others, were

the older Fellows admitted before the Commonwealth, and it is clearly implied that some or all of them had evaded signing the Covenant and yet retained their Fellowships.

The supporters of the Parliament, the Fellows 'intruded' by the Earl of Manchester were without exception members of other Colleges to begin with. They appear in the list of Fellows in the accounts at the bottom of the roll, so that no College seniority was given to them. On the other hand the Committee in January 1644-5, by two Orders, practically placed the government of the College in the hands of these 'intruded' Fellows. The first Order directing that no person was to be admitted to any office in the College unless he should have a certificate under the hands of the Committee that he had taken the National League and Covenant. The second Order explained that by office was meant any place of special trust such as the Bursars, Deans, Steward and Sacrist, or of special command such as the President, the Seniors, or their deputies.

Accordingly we find from the Register that from 1645 onwards the chief Officers of the College are of the parliamentary party, on the other hand the office of Lecturer seems to have been bestowed on the royalist Fellows as well as the others. This point is mentioned in the documents which follow, and is confirmed by the Register.

For the two years 1645 and 1646 Mr Samuel Peachie was President; he was the only Senior Fellow under the former regime left in the College. But in 1647 he was succeeded by Mr Thomas Fothergill, perhaps because Peachie's principles were not quite so 'parliamentary' as they might be. And with this change the dispute or disturbance to which the documents refer began. The method of electing or appointing Deputy Seniors is not explained. They were deputies presumably for absent Fellows, if the appointment

depended on Statute, it probably did not accord with the orders of the Committee. A code drawn up in the reign of Elizabeth under the influence of Whitgift was not likely to harmonise with Puritan ideals.

It will be observed that the dispute arose over the proceedings at a meeting held on 9 July 1647. This was the annual election of Lecturers. The list of those elected is thus given in the Register.

Lector principalis : Mr Thorald.
Lector graecus in Aula : Mr Wombwell.

Lectores Mathematici.

in arithmetica : Mr Beecher.
in geometria : Mr Hodges.
in perspectiva : Mr Mowbray.
in cosmographia : Mr Creswick.

Examinatores.

in mathematicis : Mr Stoyt.
in rhetoricis : Mr Plum
in dialecticis : Mr Sykes.
in philosophicis : Mr Holden.

Sublectores.

Mr Goodwyn.
Mr Heron.
Mr Housman.
Mr Eliot.

Lectores.

Mr Eyre.
Mr Burnaby.
Mr Pickring.
Ds Handley.
Ds Smelt.

Lector medicinae pro Thomas Lincacro : Dr Waydson.
Procurator in annum sequentem : Mr Cawdrey.

This list seems to contain a distinct preponderance of members of the Puritan party, though not more distinctly so than the similar lists which precede and follow it. But this meeting of 9 July 1647 seems to have been a stormy one, and followed by others which seem to be described as the 'disturbance' in what follows.

Before giving the documents themselves it may help to their understanding if we give a brief (necessarily incomplete) account of the controversialists.

William Beecher (or Becher).

Was of Sidney Sussex College, B.A. 1629, M.A. from St John's 1633, B.D. 1647. He was admitted a Fellow of St John's 6 February 1644-5. There are some curious details about him in a letter of Creswick's, printed in *The Eagle*, xxi. 163, which refers to College matters about this date. Creswick says that Beecher held a living in Oxfordshire; this appears to have been a mistake. He was instituted to the South moiety of the Rectory of Woodford in Northamptonshire 30 March 1638, but this is near the Oxfordshire boundary. Beecher was Senior Dean of the College 18 April 1645 to 15 January 1646-7. It appears from Creswick's letter that Beecher died in College and we may assume that the following entry, amongst the burials, in the Parish Register of All Saints', Cambridge, refers to him: "1647, Mr Betcher, September 28." Baker in his manuscript collections (Vol 27 in the University Library) gives an abstract of the nuncupative will of William Beecher, dated 26 September 1647 and proved 9 October.

Thomas Hodges.

Was of Emmanuel, B.A. 1636, M.A. 1640, B.D. 1648. He was admitted a Fellow of St John's by order of the Earl of Manchester 19 June 1644. He was Junior Dean of the College from 14 January 1645-6 until 15 January 1646-7 when he became Senior Dean, holding the office until 15 January 1647-8. He was presented by the College to the Rectory of Soulderne, Oxfordshire 18 October 1647. He seems to have been ejected at the Restoration, but conforming was again presented by the College 9 December 1662 and received episcopal institution. He had in 1661 received the D.D. degree by royal mandate. He resigned Soulderne in 1663 and went to reside at Wokingham, Berks. He was admitted Master of Lucas' Hospital there 15 January 1669-70. The Parish Register of Wokingham has the following

entry: "Mr Thomas Hodges Minister of the Hospital was buried, February 6th, 1687."

James Mowbray.

Was of St Catharine's, B.A. 1637, M.A. 1641, B.D. 1648. He was admitted a Fellow of St John's 19 June 1644 by order of the Earl of Manchester. He was Sacrist of the College 5 January 1647-8 to 2 February 1655-6. He was one of the visitors of the Universities and of the Schools of Westminster, Winchester, Merchant Taylors' and Eton, appointed by Oliver Cromwell and the Council 2 September 1654. According to Calamy he became Vicar of Southwell; he was ejected at the Restoration and afterwards lived and preached at Sleaford in Lincolnshire.

James Creswick.

Was of Emmanuel College B.A. 1638, M.A. 1642, B.D. 1650. He was admitted Fellow of St John's, by order of the Earl of Manchester 20 September 1644, in place of Mason who had refused the Covenant. He was Junior Dean of the College 25 January 1644-5 to 14 January 1645-6 when he became Junior Bursar; then becoming Junior Dean again 15 January 1646-7, becoming Senior Dean from 5 January 1647-8 until 18 January 1652-3. On 17 November 1653 he was presented to the Rectory of Houghton-cum-Marston, Lincolnshire in virtue of an Act of Parliament. He was presented by the College to the Rectory of Freshwater in the Isle of Wight 16 June 1653. He was ejected from Freshwater at the Restoration and latterly lived at Beale in Yorkshire where he had purchased an estate, and died there in February 1692 aged 75.

George Sikes.

Was a son of George Sikes of Lutterworth in Leicestershire. He matriculated at Oxford from St John's College 21 October 1634, aged 17; proceeded B.A. 9 April 1638, M.A. 1641. He was admitted a Fellow of the College, by order of the Earl of Manchester 22 March 1644-5, and incorporated as M.A. of Cambridge in 1645. In 1648 he was made a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford by order of the Parliamentary

Visitors, who on 8 June 1649 directed that he should be created B.D. when he pleased, and he was so created at a Convocation on the same day. Wood in his *Fasli Oxonienses* has the following with regard to George Sikes: ". . . siding with the Faction, he became a Presbyterian, a Covenanter, an Independent, was made Fellow of Magdalen College by the Committee and Visitors (where he had his share of the old gold or spurroyals belonging to that House, went away with and never restored them again as others did) and took the Engagement, became a great admirer and follower of Sir Henry Vane, junior, and therefore esteemed by the generality an Anabaptist, Fifth-monarchy man, and a Hodgpodge of Religions. He hath written *The Life and Death of Sir Henry Vane, Knight: or a short narrative of the main passages of his earthly Pilgrimage*. Printed in 1662 in quarto. 'Tis a most canting and Enthusiastical piece, and the effects of a craz'd than settled Brain: and instead of giving the Reader an account of the birth, extract, breeding, actions &c of that Knight, usually called Sir Humourous Vanity, he puts the Reader off with his (such as 'tis) Divinity; what else he hath written I know not, nor anything besides of the person, only that he was a great encourager of Henry Stubbe in his proceedings."

Jeremiah Collier.

Was of Trinity College, B.A. 1639, M.A. 1643. He was admitted Fellow of the College 16 September 1644 by order of the Earl of Manchester. On 2 June 1648 he was nominated by the College to the Brewers' Company for the Headmastership of Aldenham School, and elected by the Company. In August 1653 the Brewers' Company dismissed Mr Collier "on the petition of the parishioners for negligence and misdemeanours and for shutting up the School and shutting out the Usher and his Schollers, because he, Jeremiah Collier, had only two Gramer Schollers."

Thomas Goodwin.

Was of St Catharine's College, B.A. 1642, M.A. 1646. Admitted Fellow of St John's 16 September 1644 by order of the Earl of Manchester. He became Vicar of South Weald Essex

and in the Chancel of the church there there is the following inscription to his memory: "Here lyeth the Body of that eminent minister of the Gospell; Mr Thomas Goodwyn, late Pastor of this place (Also Elizabeth his former wife and Jane his daughter). He departed this life the 4th of September 1658 in the 34th year of his age. Diu vixit, etsi non diu fuit." His funeral sermon was preached by George Bound, Preacher of the Word, at Shenfield in Essex. Printed in London 1659, with a character of the defunct.

Samuel Heron.

Was of Trinity College, B.A. 1643 and M.A. from St John's 1647. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 20 September 1644 by order of the Earl of Manchester. He was Senior Bursar of the College 15 January 1647-8 to 15 January 1650-1. Baker in his manuscript collections (University Library, vol 27) gives an abstract of Samuel Heron's will, he being Fellow of St John's and Senior Proctor, dated 22 May and proved 12 June 1652. He bequeathed £10 to the College Library, if his dividend be allowed; to Dr Arrowsmith for a funeral Sermon £10, and to his brother Thomas Heron, Minister of Otham, Kent [of St John's B.A. 1632] a mortgage of £400.

John Pawson.

Was of Sidney Sussex College B.A. 1639, M.A. 1643, he was a Fellow of Sidney. His views seem to have been a matter of some doubt. On 13 September 1643 the Fellows of Sidney met in their Chapel to elect a Master. The soldiers of the Parliament broke in and carried off John Pawson, believing him to be a Royalist. In the words of the *Querela Cantabrigiensis*, Mr Pawson "was violently pluck't from the Communion as he was ready to receive the Holy Sacrament before the solemn election of a Master of that College, and thrown into Gaol to the great disturbance of the Election." It is added "Since he hath proved himself an arrant honest man and is rewarded for it with a Fellowship of St John's." In short he took the Covenant and was admitted a Fellow of the College 11 November 1644 by order of the Earl of Manchester. He does not seem to have held any College office.

Allen Henman.

Was of St John's, B.A. 1625, M.A. 1629; admitted Fellow of the College 25 March 1625. He was a Kentish man; it is worth noting that a William Henman was lessee of the Manor of Elverland, part of the College property in the parish of Ospringe, Kent. King Charles I, by letters patent, allowed the College to have two Law Fellows who were not to be under the obligation of taking holy orders, and he directed that Allen Henman should be the first to be admitted. Accordingly we find in the College Register: "27 June 1635 Allen Henman juratus et admissus est in legistam a Praefecto et majore parte seniorum." He was Junior Bursar of the College 27 January 1641-2 to 1 February 1642-3. It appears that he was marked down for ejection in 1644. For in the *Querela Cantabrigiensis* complaining of the arbitrary proceedings of that time the following passage occurs: "When a Warrant for ejection of certain Fellows of St John's Colledge was issued out under hand and seale, and their names expressly mentioned in it, yet Mr Ash knowes very well who it was that expunged Mr Henman's name and put in Mr Boteler's, without so much as writing the Warrant over againe." Simeon Ash was Chaplain to the Earl of Manchester; Mr Boteler was duly ejected.

During the Commonwealth Henman held no College office but he was appointed Lector Graecus 27 February 1642-3 and Lector Principalis 15 July 1644. In 1650 the Visitors of the University returned the name of Mr Henman as one of those who had not signed the Engagement, and by an order of the Committee for the Reformation of the University, dated 19 December 1650, the College was directed to put John Dalton (of Magdalene College, B.A. 1648, M.A. from St John's 1652) in his place. Then at the Restoration the Court of King's Bench issued a writ directing the College to reinstate Henman. This was done and the following entry made in the Register: "This Writt was received and executed by the Master and Seniors June 29th 1660. But Mr Henman was not removed from his Fellowship by the Master and ffellowes, with which they are in the writt charged, but by the Committee for the University as appears by their Order of December 19, 1650."

Henman did not hold his Fellowship long, vacating it in 1662. Wishing to leave behind him some token of remembrance when he vacated his Fellowship, he gave £10 to the Library.

Thomas Wombwell.

Was of St John's, B.A. 1630, M.A. 1634, B.D. 1641; he was admitted a Fellow of the College 27 March 1634. He was ejected in 1650 for not signing the Engagement. He is perhaps the Thomas Wombwell who compounded for First Fruits as Vicar of Wath upon Dearne 24 July 1652. His name however does not appear in the Parish Register.

Robert Clark.

Was of St John's B.A. 1632, M.A. 1636, B.D. 1643. He was admitted Fellow of the College 19 March 1637. He was ejected in 1650 for not signing the Engagement; but was restored to his Fellowship in obedience to an order of the Earl of Manchester dated 10 July 1660. Baker in his Collections (Vol 26 in the University Library) gives an abstract of Robert Clark's will, he being then a Senior Fellow; it is dated 10 December 1675 and was proved 22 January 1675-6. He left £200 to the College for a Beverley Scholarship with preference to his kindred of the name of Clark or Johnson.

William Winterburn.

Son of Thomas Winterburn, of Haselwood, Yorkshire, was admitted to the College 5 June 1635 (he had previously been admitted at New College, Oxford 8 October 1633). He was B.A. 1636, M.A. 1640, B.D. 1648. He was admitted a Fellow 13 March 1637-8. On 30 December 1651 he was elected Praelectorem Linguae Graecae. The Parish Register of All Saints, Cambridge has the following entry: "1652, October 17, Mr Winterborn of St John's College was bury'd in the Chappell."

Zachary Cawdrey.

Son of Zachary Cawdrey, Vicar of Melton Mowbray, admitted to the College 7 May 1635; B.A. 1638, M.A. 1642. He was admitted Fellow 15 April 1641. He was nominated by the

College on 9 July 1647 to be Proctor for the ensuing year. He was deprived of this office by the House of Lords on two grounds; (1) that he had prayed in the College Chapel "That God would prosper His Majesty in all his designs and confound all those that did either openly or secretly oppose him"; (2) that he declared a College election not to be legal because Non Covenanters were not suffered to elect. There is a certain humour in this second reason as apparently Cawdrey was elected Proctor at the very meeting to whose proceedings he objected.

Remaining Fellow for another year he was appointed Lector Graecus in Aula 6 July 1649. He was instituted Rector of Barthomley, Cheshire 1 April 1649, apparently he was soon afterwards ejected, but was again reinstated at the Restoration and held the Rectory until his death 21 December 1684. A good deal of information about him is given in Hinchcliffe's "Barthomley" published in 1851.

Samuel Peachie

Matriculated in the University, from St John's 17 December 1614 as a pensioner, B.A. 1617, M.A. 1621, B.D. 1624. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 7 April 1620. He was a son of William Peachie also a Fellow of the College, B.A. 1586, M.A. 1590, B.D. 1597 and Vicar of Oakham. Samuel Peachie was presented by the College to the Vicarage of Higham in Kent 23 February 1629-30, but withdrew his acceptance. He was President of the College for two years from 25 January 1644-5 to 15 January 1646-7. He was presented by the College to the Vicarage of North Stoke with Ipsden, Oxfordshire 11 May 1648 this he held until his death. A curious letter from him to the Master and Seniors will be found printed in *The Eagle*, Vol. xxi, p. 160-162.

Die Martis, 6^o Julii, 1647.

Vpon complaint made that there are some ffellows of St John's Colledge in Cambridge who doe attempt to disturbe the Peaceable Government thereof, as it is now settled according to Ordinances of Parliament and that the like is feared in other Colledges. It is this day Ordered, by the

Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, that the Vice-Chancellor for the time being and any two Heads of the University, or more of them, do examine all such disturbances and quiett them if they can, or otherwise speedily certifie to the Houses the names and misdemeanours of such offenders.

JO. BROWNE, Clericus Parliamentorum.

H. ELSYNGE, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

Gentlemen

The Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament haveing lately received informacion concerning some attempts made by certaine ffellows of St John's Colledge in the University of Cambridge, tending to the disturbance of the peaceable government thereof as it is now settled according to Ordinance of Parliament. Wee doe hereby for the timely prevention of so greate a mischiefe require and command you, and every one of you, to give an account under your hands, of the names and misdemeanours of all those that doe at present, or shall at any time hereafter, endeavour to disturbe the Government of the said Colledge, or any of the other Colledges, in the said University to the end the Houses may take such order therein as to their wisdome shall seem meete.

your loving friends

E. MANCHESTER, Speaker of the House of Peeres,
pro tempore.

WM. LENTHALL, Speaker of the House of Commons.
Westminster, 6^o Julii, 1647.

To our loving friends the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colledges in the University of Cambridge.

An Information of certain disturbances in St John's Colledge in Cambridge, given to the Right Worshipfull the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of the Universitie by us whose names are subscribed, fellows of the said Colledge.

Whereas the Right Honourable the Earle of Manchester and the Committee nominated by his Lordship were authorized (by an Ordinance of Parliament of January 22th, 1643 for the regulating of the Universitie of Cambridge) to call before them all Provosts, Masters, ffellows of Colledges, all students and members of the Universitie that were scandalous in their lues, or ill affected to the Parliament, or fomentors of the unnaturall Warre, or should wilfully refuse obedience to the Ordinances of Parliament.

And whereas by an Ordinance of Parliament of ffebruary 2, 1643 it was recommended to the said Earl to take special care that the League and Covenant be tendered and taken in the Universitie of Cambridge. In pursuance of these Ordinances of Parliament there were orders sent down from the Committee before mentioned to our Colledge by virtue of their directions from the Right Honorable the Earl of Manchester, prohibiting the election and admission of any person to any Office or government (particularly into the place of a Seniour or deputy Seniour) within our Colledge, which should not bring testimony of his taking the Covenant. Which Orders (conducing much to the promoting and facilitating the worke of reformation in our Colledge) was observed and submitted unto and all our meetings and elections regulated by them for the space of two yeares and an halfe, untill June last when Mr Henman, Mr Wombwell, Mr Clark, Mr Winterburne and Mr Cawdrey, ffellows of our Colledge (who were and still are disaffected to the Parliament and Obstructours of Reformation and Religion though in different degrees), emboldened (as wee suppose) through the present distractions of the Kingdome, have denied any further obedience to these orders, urging the Colledge Statutes to invalidate the foresaid orders. There upon they first came joyntly to the President and peremptorily demanded justice, *viz.* to be admitted deputy Seniors according to Colledge Statutes notwithstanding they were rendered incapable by vertue of all the forementioned Orders. The President advised them to forbear a while that the businesse might be discussed before the Master at his coming downe, which was to be shortly after. This they sleighted, pressed to meetings, urging the President

to admit them and finally to determine the case not with standing our pleading the Orders and appeale to Parliament for interpretation of the same. On Friday, July the 9th (being a day appointed by Statute for choyce of the lecturers) Mr Henman and Mr Wombwell came as before, where notice being given them of an Ordinance of Parliament lately passed in relation to our former differences, and a protestation made against their votes, they nevertheless proceed to vote at that meeting and Mr Henman, although the President refused to render the oath to him, required by Statute at such elections, did of himself take it, to the excluding of him who by order ought to have had it administered unto him.

Upon Tuesday, July the 20th, at a meeting called by our Master, unto which four of them, *viz.*, Mr Henman, Mr Wombwell, Mr Clark, Mr Winterburn, intruded as before, Orders being specified and the late Ordinance of Parliament in reference thereunto being read by our Master, and declaration by him made against their comeing and voting, as a disturbance of the government of the Colledge, settled according to former Ordinances of Parliament, they adhered to their former resolutions. On Monday, July 26th at another meeting, called by the Master for the election of a Seniour, Mr Henman, Mr Wombwell, Mr Clark, Mr Winterburn, aforesaid, came to the disturbance of the Company and continued there notwithstanding the Master required them severall times to withdraw. And Mr Peachy one of the actual Seniors having formerly affirmed that an Ordinance of Parliament could not dispense with a Colledge Statute, then also said that those of vs who were then present at the meeting (being deputy Seniors according to the foresaid Orders) had not the right to be there.

We whose names are underwritten are ready joyntly or severally to make good all the particulars herein contained

WILLIAM BECHER.

GEO. SIKES

THOS. HODGES.

JER. COLLIER

JAMES MOUBRAY.

THO. GOODWIN

JAMES CRESWICK.

SAM. HERON

Julii 27, 1647.

Concordat cum originali. Ita testor MATTH. WHINN,
Notarius publicus et Almae Universitatis Cantabrigiensis
Registrarius.

A Declaration given in by way of complaint
to the Right Worshipfull the Vice Chancellor
and the Heads of the University by some of
the ffellowes of St John's Colledge whose
names are subscribed July 27, 1647.

Sheweth

That whereas by vertue of an Ordinance of Parliament
dated July 6, 1647, and letters of the same date from the
Right Honourable the Speakers of both Houses of Parlia-
ment, the Vice Chancellor and the Heads of the University
are ordered and commanded to examine all disturbances
that then had been attempted by some ffellowes of St John's
Colledge against the peaceable gouernment of the said
Colledge, or hereafter should at any time bee endeavoured
to the disturbance of the said Colledge, and to quiett them
or otherwise speedily to certifie to the Houses.

And that whereas there is an Ordinance of Parliament
dated February 14, 1645, for the regulating of the University
of Cambridge, declaring that it was the pleasure of that high
and honourable assembly—That all Colledges should in all
Elections of Fellows (and if in that, certainly much more in
all other things, that being the act which continues the very
being of our Colledge) proceed after their usuall and accus-
tomed manner—which wee conceiue cannot possibly be
interpreted of any other but our Statutes and manner of
proceeding by them in our severall Societies.

And that whereas there was neuer any other Ordinance
of Parliament (as we beleue) which either taketh away or
dispenseth with our Colledge Statutes, or which as yet hath
sett vs any rule but our Statutes to walke by in the govern-
ment of our Colledge. And indeed we dare not thinke that
it ever was the intention of that high and honourable Court
(the great assertour of our lawes and liberties) to leaue us to
an arbitrary way of government in our said Societies as we
conceue we are if it be left to the judgments of any
particular men amongst vs to determine which of our

Statutes are wholesome and good and which not, and when
they are so and when not, without any power limiting or
determining therein, besides their owne judgments.

And that whereas there hath beene a Collegiate act past
by the full authority of our Colledge, viz. by our President
(the Master being absent) and the rest of the vnquestioned
Seniours, in pursuance of and according to our Colledge
Statutes, on Friday, July the 9th, 1647, confirming to Mr
Henman, Mr Wombwell and Mr Clark, and soe downwards
to the rest of the Fellows respectively their statutable right
of being deputy Seniours.

And whereas all those ffellowes put in by the Right
Honourable the Earl of Manchester did at their admission
solemnly sweare and protest in the presence of Almighty
God, amongst other things, to obserue and keepe all good
and wholesome Statutes of our Colledge correspondant to
the Covenant *etc.*

Wee conceiue that the peaceable and settled government
of our Colledge hath been disturbed contrary to Ordinance
of Parliament and the oath or protestation taken by all
of them at their coming into the Colledge as often as they
have acted against the Statutes of the saide Colledge not
abolished dispensed with nor (even according to their own
principles) hitherto declared not good and wholesome, nor
against the Couenant under which exceptions wee conceiue
these few (of many particulars) here instanced in will not
fall.

These are therefor to certifie that on Friday, July 9, 1647
after the foresaid act was passed by the President and
Seniours and accordingly pronounced by the President, Mr
Mowbray and Hodges did then in our Chappell notwith-
standing intrude themselves into the election there to be
made and disturbed the same although by their own con-
fession Mr Mowbray was not to haue been there, seeing
there ought to haue been but seauen Seniours present at the
said meeting. One Seniours place being then made void
and no new Seniour chosen and by consequence there could
be no deputy.

And we further certifie that on Munday, July 26th, 1647
in the Chappell of the said Colledge, Mr Mowbray, Mr

Creswick, Mr Collier and Mr Sikes neither regarding Ordinance of Parliament, the Statutes of our Colledge, nor the Collegiate Act and determinacion aforesaid of the President and all the Seniors (all then and there to them pleaded and vrged) and not with standing a complaint vpon this Ordinance of Parliament by them exhibited to the Vice Chancellor and no returne thereof made, nor the parties complained of being so much as summoned, did presse to have a Seniors then and there elected by themselves (the pretended Seniors) against the desires and consents of all the vndoubted and vnquestionable Seniors, who in observance of this Ordinance did then desire the business in question might first be heard by the Vice Chancellor and the Heads and (if not then composed) returned to the Honourable Houses. Which act of theirs wee conceiue a great neglect of the present Ordinance of Parliament and the disturbance of our Colledge.

And further we certifie that at the last election of ffellowes all candidates, of how eminent parts and deserts so ever, were declared to be ineligible and incapable of Fellowships in our Colledge only for not covenanting. A proceeding manifestly contrary to the twelfth Statute of our Colledge *De Sociorum qualitatibus* and the thirteenth Statute *De Sociorum electione*. And soe far from promoting of learning (according to the foresaid clause of their protestations abovesaid) as wee conceive it tending to the great discouragement thereof.

This for the present we humbly offer by way of complaint to the Right Worshipfull the Vice Chancellor and the Heads of the University in reference to an Ordinance of Parliament authorizing them to receive such complaints, desiring the favour to reserve to ourselves the liberty to add or enlarge thereto as we find requisite.

ALL. HENMAN	WM. WINTERBURN
THO. WOMBWELL	ZACH. CAWDREY
ROB. CLARK	GEO. HUTTON

Concordat cum originali. Ita testor *Matth Whinn* Notarius Publicus et almae Universitatis Cantabrigiensis Registrarius.

Defence in answer to the declarations given in by way of complaint to the Right Worshipfull the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of the University, July 27, 1647.

Whereas Mr Henman etc. bottom their declaration and complaint upon an Ordinance of Parliament of February, 14th 1647 inabling all Colledges (as they pretend) in all elections of ffellowes to proceed after their usuall and accustomed manner, we have consulted the Ordinance and wee humbly conceive the tenor and intent thereof to giue libertie to Colledges to chuse ffellowes into places vacant by ejection equally as into places voided otherwayes and that it was so far from reinvesting all ffellows in their Statutable Senioritie that it established a Senioritie contrary therevnto in Trinity Colledge.

And whereas they certify that on Friday, July 9, there was a Collegiate Act passed by the President and the unquestionable Seniors confirming to Mr Henman etc downward the right of being Deputy Seniors, we conceiue it not to be in their power to make any such Act, when as appeale had beene made to the Parliament for interpretation of these orders by which we were put into the right of Deputy Seniors and a protestation then and there made against all proceedings contrary thereunto. Further wee say that in what was then done the President was passive and overcome by Mr Henman's pressing importunity and they themselves seemed to acknowledge no such Act fully passed, for upon the voiding of a Seniors place immediately after Mr Wombwell went out of the Chappell, though senior to Mr Thorold, who stayed, which he should not have if they had thought themselves fully by that Act instated into the pretended right of being Deputy Seniors.

As to Mr Hodges and to Mr Mowbray there pressing into the election they being not commanded to with draw held themselves bound so farr as in them lay to preserve their rights and not prejudice themselves by a voluntary departure.

And as for Mr Mowbray his going in, who they say according to our own confession had no right to vote,

Wee answer that at the beginning of the meeting there were to be eight Seniors till one place was voided and that afterward the President did not enjoyne Mr Mowbray to withdraw.

And whereas they certifie that on Monday, July 26th Mr Mowbray and Mr Creswick etc not regarding the Ordinance, nor the Statutes of our Colledge, nor the former Collegiate Acts, came to a meeting in the Chappell.

For the first our coming thither was in reference to an Ordinance of Parliament which our Master had somedays before declared and read to them. For the second wee say that not with standing that Statute wee conceived wee were authorized according to order of Parliament that reformation thereby might be the better carried on. For the third viz, the not regarding the Collegiate Act, wee say wee were called thither by our Master in whom the authority is of calling meetings.

And whereas they charge on vs, that wee pressed to haue a Seniouer then and there elected by ourselves, against the desires and consents of all the unquestionable Seniouers, Wee say wee might well desire it, that meeting being called for this and no other purpose. But yet wee were so far from pressing to haue it then that Mr Henman himselfe confessed that what Mr Creswick propounded in that particular, in the name of the rest of us was the very thing which they desired and they fully agreed with vs therein.

To that which they object concerning the last election of ffellows wee declare that our proceedings at that election were so far from discouraging learning, as they pretend, that wee were the only men who joined with the Master in urging a more strict examination then had been many years before and that there were none of such eminency as they professed who were propounded by any Senior or Seniors and by him or them voted for, who were put by through our refusall.

And lastly we challenge the oldest amongst them to name any election within their memory whereby pietie and learning were more regarded, encouraged and advanced.

These things for the present we reply

desiring the favour to add or enlarge as occasion shall require.

Dat. Jul. 30.
1647

WM. BECHER	GEO. SIKES
THOS. HODGES	THO. GOODWIN
JAS. MOWBRAY	SAM. HERON
JA. CRESWICK	

Concordat cum originali. Ita testor *Matth Whim*, notarius publicus et almae vniuersitatis Cantabrigiensis Registrarius.

An answer to certain informations exhibited to the Right Worshipfull the Vice Chancellor and the Heads of the Universitye, July 27, 1647 by certain ffellows of St John's Colledge against certain ffellows of the said Colledge who return this as their answer thereunto.

Whereas these informers in the first clause of their information recite an Ordinance of Parliament bearing date January, 22, 1643 and another dated February 2, 1643 recommending to the Right Honourable the Earl of Manchester and the Committee to take especiall care that the National League and Covenant be tendered and taken in the University of Cambridge. Wee answer that we know not to what purpose this recital is made vnlesse it be to examine the actions of that honourable person and those employed by him in that trust, Since the National League and Covenant was never tendered by his Lordship or the said Committee to some of the said defendants, nor they once summoned to that purpose and those of them to whom it was tendered by the said Right Honourable himself or the Committee upon their refusall out of conscience (there being nothing else alledged against them) were dismissed without the infliction of any mulct or penalty.

And whereas it is asserted by the said informers that the orders insisted upon were sent to St John's Colledge in pursuance of an Ordinance of Parliament wee desire the said Ordinance may be produced and shewed, the orders themselves not reciting any such Ordinance. And we verily

beleue that no Ordinance can be produced inflicting any penalty only for not Couenancing which the said orders by them pretended and pressed doe. But for what reasons soever sent or procured we conceive them now not binding, withall desiring them to remember that there is a subsequent Ordinance of Parliament bearing date February 13, 1645 (by them omitted) whereof we shall have occasion to remember them hereafter.

To the Order of January 18, 1644 sent by the Committee to St John's Colledge inflicting a penalty only for not Couenancing, viz. prohibiting the admission of any person to any office without a certificate under their hands of the Covenant taken by the persons to be admitted, which is the sole ground of the Informers' claime to our rights wee answer that wee conceive the said Order is not now binding for these reasons.

ffirst : because the practice of the Master and the Fellows put in by the Earl of Manchester hath been very frequently contrary thereto as appears by these few of many instances.

1. Mr Wombwell was put by upon pretence of that Order from being Head Lecturer in his course, 1645, and his junior vnduly chosen, and yet was putt into the said place in 1646 (when the said Committee was dissolved) without taking the Covenant.

2. Mr Winterburne made deputy President by the votes of the Informers twice given to that purpose and another time called to a meeting a deputy Senior.

3. Mr Dand chosen Senior without Couenancing.

4. Mr Stoite left deputy Burser.

5. Mr Cawdrey appointed deputy Steward by the Master himselfe, though formerly he had been put out of the Stewardship for not couenancing, when yet the Covenant had never been tendered him.

6. Even since the complaint Dr Wadeson, who together with Mr Winterburn, had formerly been refused by the Master to be chosen in Dr Linaker's Lecture for refusall of the Covenant, and one Mr, or Sir, Bird (lately one of the Seniors) put into it, was by the votes of some of the complainants and, as we beleue, with the consent of the Master chosen into the said place.

Secondly : because wee conceiue that the said Order doth not arise from the instructions sett down in any Ordinance for regulating the University of Cambridge wee acknowledge the care of tendering the Covenant recommended to the Right Honourable the Earl of Manchester by the Honourable Houses of Parliament but to be tendred under any speciall penalty (or in particular under any of those by us sustained since January 18, 1644) and that *ex confesso* only for not couenancing we cannot conceiue ever to have been minded or injoynd by the High and Honourable Houses of Parliament, which we are the rather induced to beleiue because we find some made ffellowes and Seniors by an express Ordinance of Parliament clated February 13, 1645 who have not taken the Covenant.

Thirdly the said Order directly thwarteth severall immediate orders of the Earl of Manchester under his own hand and seal viz. in giving those men seniority and superiority ouer other Fellows who by their severall instruments of their admissions under his Lordship's hand and seal (ready to be produced) had their seniorities reserved to them in reference to and amongst themselves, which specification had been impertinent if it had not been a limitation only to the persons specified which is not observed if some of them be made our Seniors.

Fourthly we conceiue it not of force by reason of a clause contained in it impossible to be performed viz. that none should be admitted into any office before the Master should receive a certificate under the hands of the Committee that the person to be admitted hath taken the Covenant which committee being now dissolved cannot certifie etc. in which particular we conceiue our opinion much strengthened by the concurrent judgment and practice of the Right Worshipfull the present Vice Chancellor in and about an Order to the same effect brought to the Regent House concerning Lecturers the year before which was laid by and not urged in Mr Barker's case, June 1646, Mr Vice Chancellor declaring in the Consistory July 9th, 1647 when that particular of Mr Barker being Lecturer was vrged to him that he did not know but that the Order was then expired, but had heard that there was an Ordinance then past as he thought to

revive that Order which (we humbly conceiue) that Ordinance of July 6, 1647 doth not, as will manifestly appear to any that peruse the same.

Fifthly, because exclusion from the rights and dues meerely for noncovenanted (which is our case) hath scarce been practised in any Colledge in the University ours only excepted.

Sixthly, because the Informers are by solemne oath at their admission into the Colledge sworne to keepe all good and wholesome Statutes of our Colledge, and such we conceiue that to be which shall prefer Tutors before Pupills and Batchelours in Divinity before Batchelours in Art, the contrary being a confusion unheard of before in an University, which Statute we conceiue the conforming to this Order doth violate and by consequence their vrging this Order is a breach of their Oath. Besides another absurd practice introduced hereby amongst us, viz. that they who were of the company of the eight Seniors of setting ffines for leases haue been excluded the number of the sixteene at passing the Colledge Seal.

Seventhly, because the said order is grounded upon a mistake, as is manifest in the declaration of the said Committee interpreting the said Order sent to our Colledge January 24, 1644; ffor the Committee in that Order suppose our deputy Seniors to be eligible and admitted by the Master and Seniors, which is a grand mistake of our customes and Statutes as appears by the fifth Chapter of our Statutes *De octo Collegii Senioribus*. And indeed the Committee hath often desired vs to transact our Collegiate business amongst ourselves, because the [blank] thereof was not by them well understood, so that they should be easily subject to mistakes, or to that effect. Which, notwithstanding the restlesse importunity as we conceiue of some amongst us, prevailed for the obtaining the said order.

Eighthly, because it is manifestly superseded by a subsequent Ordinance of Parliament for the regulating the University of Cambridge, dated february 13, 1645, wherein (as wee have formerly sett forth) the Honourable Houses declare that it was their pleasure that in all elections of fellowes, all Colledges should procede after their usuall

and accustomed manner, which cannot bee unlesse there be admittance of their usuall and accustomed Elections.

To the subsequent parenthesis added by the Informers viz. [conducing much to the promoting and facilitateing the work of reformation in our Colledge], which we conceiue might with as much credit to themselues haue beene omitted, wee answer that their discharge of the duties of those offices which by themselves (in the strength of the foresaid Order becoming a major and overruling party at all meetings) they haue putt into, will be the best evidence how much it hath conduced to the promoting and facilitateing the worke of reformation heretofore and will be a taste how much their continuance in those our rights is like to promote it for the future. And here, that we may not be thought men ready and prone to divulge the miscarriages of our brethren wee shall for the present forbear, unless by their peremptorey pursuite and resolute persistence to wrest our iust dues and rights, emoluments and even our very liuelyhoods from vs, wee be forced thereunto in our own just and necessary vindication.

To the clause [that the Orders mentioned have beene obserued and submitted unto and all our meetings and elections regulated by them for the space of two yeares and a half till June last etc.], We answer that, besides that it seemes a very lame inference and not consonant either to reason or conscience, that because men have suffered with patience in times of generall distemper, therefore they should be concluded to be so continued, and leauing to the judgment of the prudent how far these times may be thought fit to ground a prescription vpon and further concealing that partyes grieved may reasonably be left to judge of the seasonableness of the time wherein to seeke their own redresse, Wee further answer:—

1. That there is in this particular (as in many others) a mistake, how grosse and wilfull we leave it to independent iudgments, it being not vnknowne to the Master, and likewise to diuers of these Informers (then our pretended iudges) that some of vs haue though without success, sought our redresse in the same statutable way wee now do euer since february last, when the summe of thirty pounds due

to Mr Henman, Mr Wombwell, and Mr Thorold was detained uniuſtly and unſtatutably from them as appears by the twenty fourth chapter of our Statutes, and given to three their iuniors, who making addreſſe to the Maſter and Seniors therein (too many of the aforeſaid Informers being there as pretended Seniors) received only this answer: That they had rendered themſelves incapable of it by not taking the Couenant.

2. That the inference of ſubmiſſion (if it were granted) noe way proves that for the preſent it ſhould be binding, but we further aſſert that we haue ſince the diſſolution of the ſaid Committee ſeueral times (beſides that above inſtanced in) demanded our rights vnſtatutably detained from vs.

3. Wee answer it was ſome encouragement to vs now to revive our former ſuite becauſe wee vnderſtand that men ſecluded from their juſt rights for not couenanting haue lately received redreſſ by order from the King's Bench, and nevertheſſe were not in eſteem of the law of the land accounted as diſturbors of their body for ſeeking to reinvest themſelves.

To the Parentheſis [who were, and ſtill are diſaffected to the Parliament and obſtructors of reformation of Religion though in a different degree] it being in generall terms, admits of no further answer then an vtter denial, which we give it in the whole and every particular of it and all degrees of comparison.

To that claue [Emboldened through the preſent diſtractions] we ſay that it is clear to vs that they are reſolved to leaue nothing vnſaſſayed of how foul note ſoever whereby to caſt an odium upon our faire Statutable proceedings. And in answer thereunto we partly referr ourſelves to what hath bene ſaid to the foregoing claue viz [that the orders haue been obſerved and ſubmitted unto etc.] And we deſire it may be conſidered whether this expreſſion of theirs ſeems not to glance too boldly at the preſent publique proceedings, which we conceiue doth not well become men of their and our condition.

Though it be a manifeſt miſtake, as we above ſhewed that, we moved not in this buſineſſe before June laſt, yet

to manifeſt the cleareneſſe of our intentions therein wee here aſigne this reaſon why at this time we revived our former requests, viz. becauſe there was ſhortly after to follow in our College an election of ſome officers, both for the Houſe and the University, wherein we conceived ourſelves tied by oath to endeavour and provide for the honour and credit of the Colledge in which regard wee had juſt reaſon to doubt of their fidelity and care when we reflect upon their by paſt actions in the elections of Seniors.

Concerning the Maſter's coming home etc, we answer that in tranſaction of all Collegiate buſineſſ our Preſident always repreſents and Supplies our Maſter's preſence to all intents and purpoſes, except where by a ſpeciall proviſo of Statute the Maſter's ſpeciall preſence be required (which the Informers cannot affirme of the preſent caſe) as appears by the fourth chapter of our Statutes *De Praeſidis qualitate et officio*.

To that claue [preſſing to meeting vrging the Preſident etc.] wee answer that we never came without calling and notice given to vs accordinge to the cuſtome of the Colledge, and being called 'tis not imaginable we ſhould not preſſe the Preſident to be admitted. To that claue [vrging the Preſident to determine the caſe] wee answer that nothing was deſired of our Preſident but only that he would obſerve the Colledge Statutes if nothing interpoſed contrarie thereunto.

Concerning any appeale made to the Parliament we know not of any nor beleieve there is any. If there be, we deſire it may be produced under the hand of ſome publique Notary.

We further deny notice to be given us of any Ordinance of Parliament paſſed concerning this buſineſſe. Neither doe wee conceiue ourſelves inhibited from doing what we then did if the Ordinance had bene actually exhibited to vs by anything contained therein—herein ſubmitting ourſelves to be the judgments.

ffurther we ſay that wee know not of any ſuch thing as a Proteſtacion, if there be any, we deſire to know where it is entered that wee may ſee the originall, or elſe that they will produce an authentique copy atteſted by a publique Notary.

Concerning the election oath, Mr Henman saith, his carriage was no wais singular touchinge the same and that he punctually confirmed to the actions of the President and other Seniors in that particular.

From the following words, viz [To the excluding of him who by order should have had it administered unto him] Tis evident by their own confession that they do not see much as pretend above one of them to haue had any right of being there and by consequence Mr Mowbray (as we haue laid in our complaint) was an intruder and disturber at that election. Who there before all the company manifested how fitt he was to be a Senior by averring and persisting therein, That he was sworne not to obserue the Colledge Statutes whereas the oath then to be taken by every Senior was to observe the Colledge Statutes.

To the severall passages mentioned touching the election, July 20.

first we conceiue they cannot in any propriety of speech call our observance of the Master's or President's summons an intrusion, which summons wee had when we came to any meeting instanced on.

Secondly, if the Master did declare against our coming and voting as a disturbance wee conceiue the informers might haue passed by this his mistake, for such we conceiue it is for a Master of a Colledge to declare first that a Statutable act is a disturbance of the government of a Colledge, secondly, that the government of our Colledge is settled by an Ordinance of Parliament in opposition to our settlement by Statute, whereas the last Ordinance for the University confirms our Statutes, so that though there be a change of persons amongst vs by Ordinance of Parliament yet there is not of government.

Thirdly we propound whether the Master and ffellowes of a Colledge ought in reason to think that the Order of a Committee long since dissolved is a more warrantable rule to govern and be governed by then the Colledge Statutes, not repealed but rather confirmed by Ordinance of Parliament.

All particulars touching the other meeting mentioned, July 26, we acknowledge (viz), that upon summons those of us mentioned were there, but were not disturbers and

further we acknowledge that the Master required them to withdraw vrging us with a piece of Statute misapplied viz that we were bound to obey him *in licilis et honestis*. To which answer was then giuen that it could not be conceiued *licitum* for the Master to vrge anything against Statute as that clearly is to require Senior ffellowes to give place to their Juniors at a Colledge meeting. We leave Mr Peachy to answer to that falsehood laid to his charge.

This is our answer (for so far as it concerns vs jointly or severally to answer to the Information given in against vs) we here give in and subscribe

ALL. HENMAN WILL. WINTERBURNE
THO. WOMBWELL ZACH. CAWDREY
ROBT. CLARK

July 30, 1647.

The answer of Samuel Peachie to what is charged upon him by the informers of disturbances in St John's Colledge.

First I do not remember that I should say at any time that an Ordinance of Parliament could dispense with a Colledge Statute. I spoke only to the order of the Committee concerning the businesse in question, which order being but *pro tempore* and, as concerning deputie Seniors grounded upon a mistake, I held not soe binding to vs as our Statutes. Neyther can any proceedings grounded vpon Statute be justly censured to bee disturbances of that Society which is to be regulated by such Statutes. The Statutes being a settled law and far more antient than any Order of Committee cannot possibly be said to disturbe a Committee order. But it is evident that the Committee Order has given occasion to some to disturbe our Statutes and the government of the Colledge. For as to one of the Informers it may be demanded whether hee may not justly be censured a disturber who did intrude himself to be a deputie Senior and venture to give his vote, whereas neither hee nor all the informers put together can shew the least pretence of right for him to be there either by Statute or by Order of Committee or by any other meanes whatsoever. Tis true this

Intruder did not take the Colledge oath and it may be hee thought hee might give his vote better without it, for even then and afterwards he did publicly affirm, and persist, and stand in it, that he was sworne not to observe the Colledge Statutes. Whereas he knew that every election the Statute is read and an oath exhibited to proceed thereby. Which assertion has certainly some deeper reach in it, but if I be not mistaken we may venture to make tryall whereby to guesse that the assertion afore cited is the meaning of all the Informers and that even by this present charge they hold themselves not obliged to Colledge Statutes by vertue of Ordinances, or Orders, or Couenant, or other principles they adhere vnto. They suppose we are not absolutely tyed to a Statute and therefore they frame a charge that it hath been said the Ordinances of Parliament cannot suspense with Colledge Statutes, not that they can make prooffe of this, but that hereby they may putt vs to a declaracion of our minds, thereby hoping to have ground of further cavill.

But for this we refer them to the fiftieth chapter of our Statutes, which will eyther inform them who may dispense with Statutes and who not, or else give them occasion of further exception. And wee are not to learn what that is. They will say that is not a wholesome Statute, and so they will say of every Statute which is not for their advantage. But if they had had the least mind to any good government they would haue shewn vs in all this long time of their authoritie which had been wholesome Statutes, which not, for whom they had been wholesome and for whom not, how long they should have continued wholesome and vpon what occasions. Or if they please yet to do vs this favour wee shall be beholden to them.

To the second, it is acknowledged that I did say that some of these Informers appearing as deputy Seniors had no right to be there, their Seniors being present and clayming their statutable right, and it was spoken upon good consideration. For the Master declaring the statutable deputy Seniors to haue no right to be there and severall times requiring them to with draw, it seemed strange to mee that a Master, who by his place and authoritie is bound to defend euery the ffellowes in their just and statutable rights, should

endeavoure to deprive men of the same, and, the rest of the Seniors being silent in this business, I thought it necessary to put in my opinion least the Master should make his declaration and proceedings to be a College Act with a *nemine contradicente*.

True it is that that some of the Informers haue beene these two yeares and upwards received as deputy Seniors to the prejudice of those that were their seniors, and to the disturbance of the government of our Colledge, and obedience was so farr given to the Committee that none of the old ffellowes appeared for their right. But now they, vpon reasons best knowne to themselves, claiming their rights all things that can be said or imagined being duly and seriously considered, I can see no reason (yet still submitting myselfe to the determination of my superiors) but that they should be reinvested into the same. It may be all this while they seeing but little reformation done by those from whom it was expected, doe now desire that experiment may be made whether in a shorter time they may not helpe on the work of reformation to a better successe. ffor it ought not to be imagined, whatever the Informers pretend, that the old Fellows detayning their rights, That should be a meanes to prejudice or hinder any reformation, either morall religious or civill, they having publicly declared that they have beene, are, and shalbe obedient to all Ordinances that have, or shalbe, issued from the Honourable Houses of Parliament.

July 30, 1647

SAM. PEACHIE.

A Reply to a paper intituled an answer to certain Informations given to the Right Worshipfull the Vice Chancellor and the Heads of the University, July 27, 1647.

The end of our recital of the Ordinances, January 22, 1643 and of February 2, 1643, the complainants may understand if they please to review our information. The validitie of our citation of them, with the tenor and purport of the said Ordinances, wee leaue to the disquisition and deter-

mination of the Honourable Houses of Parliament, the most competent judges and interpreters of their own Ordinances and proceedings grounded thereupon.

Whereas it is alledged that some of them were never summoned to take the Covenant and others of them dismissed upon refusall out of conscience without the infliction of any mulct or penaltie, wee answer that some of them were not prosecuted upon hopes of a change of their judgments and affections untill which time provision was made, as was conceiued sufficient, by an Order from the Committee that their present disaffection might not be prejudicial to the reformation of the Colledge, they being thereby excluded all place of government.

To the matters of fact whereby the complainants pretend we have nulled the order by vertue whereof we claymed the right now in controversie betwixt us, wee briefly answer: (1) That by order of the Committee the Lecturer is not excluded for non covenanting; (2) that Mr Wombwell was never put by by any of our votes upon any such pretence.

To the second instance wee say that wee do not remember that Mr Winterborne was ever called to be deputie Seniour by any of our votes.

To the third we say that Mr Dand was not chosen Senior by vs, or any of vs, and that if he had bene yet he was excepted in the Order for reasons best known to that Committee.

As to the fourth and fifth instances of deputie Steward or deputy Bursar, they come not within the compasse of our Order neither is it necessarie because the Bursar and Steward stand bound to provide that the Colledge receive no detriment. As for Mr Cawdrey, his being put out of the Stewardship for non covenanting and afterwards appointed deputy by the Master, we answer that Mr Cawdrey never was Steward and so could not possibly be put out. He was only deputie to which we have answered.

The Master denies that ever he refused Dr Waydson or Mr Winterborne for non covenanting, conceiuing all lecturers to be out of the compass of that Order.

Wee deny that any Order of the Committee thwartith any order of the Right Honorable the Earle of Manchester,

for that Senioritie in the Order of the Committee is an office and place of government, but the seniority in the instrument of our admission is only a matter of standing and precedency.

As to the clause in the Order pretended impossible to be performed wee answer, it was not alwaies so, divers of the Complainants had severall summons and large time and space for consideracion and resolucion hereabouts during the session of that Committee.

As for the case in other Colledges there is none in Town governed by Master and Seniors in such manner as ours except Trinitie, wherein the Honourable Houses of Parliament waived all the Seniors not ejected, whoe by Statute have succeeded and put into their places vacant by ejection by Ordinance.

To the so much feared confusion to be introduced by conformity to the aforesaid Order in preferring Tutors before Pupils etc., wee answer that some of us put in by the Parliament were neere Bachelors of Divinity standing and yet gave place to many put in by Mandate and otherwise during these troubles not long before us, whoe were our Juniors divers years.

ffurther we say, the seniority we contend for is not precedency or place, for we have given place all this while to our Juniors by standing, but only of trust to provide for the common welfare of the Colledge. And in Caius Colledge there was a Bachelor of Arts put in actual Senior, when divers much his seniors were passed by and we are informed that within the memory of some a Bachelor of Arts was elected one of the Seniors of our owne Colledge. And lastly that in divers Colledges it is by Statute in the sole power of the Master in his absence to constitute during his absence any one Fellow Senior as well as Senior in the place and office of President.

To the pretended absurditie that hath by obedience to this Order been introduced among us, viz. that they who were of the company of the eight Seniors for setting fines for leases have been excluded the number of the sixteen in passing the Colledge Seale we answer, That indeed it hath sometimes so happened that wee were content to be

excluded to gratifie them in matter of emolument, although wee had undergone the burden of the business without a recompense and humblie conceiue this our ingenuitie and self deniall in matter of profit ought not to be imputed to us to our prejudice and disadvantage and further we say, It may be thought a convenience, rather than an absurditie, so to be that so they themselves might weigh in publick and in our absence our most private transactions, and in case, by any error of ours, the Colledge might probably be dampnified they themselves being judges, they might null and frustrate what had been before passed by us. And yet here wee challenge them all to nominate any thing carried by our votes to the prejudice of the publick corrected and reformed by them, or but so much as affording matter of sample in all their most diligent scrutinies.

To the pretended mistake, we answer that no such thing is necessarily inferred from the Order of the Committee.

To the Ordinance of Parliament, February 13 or 14, 1645, wee have fully answered in our former papers.

For the more clear vindication of ours intimating our being deputy Seniors a means to promote and facilitate Reformation, which is by them dasht out of countenance we are emboldened to reply.

1. That for the places in order to the promoting of learning they were equally distributed to the Complainants with ourselves.

2. That for places of trust about managing the College stock, they were filled promiscuously by the old Fellows of the Foundation and by us put in by Parliament.

3. That for those places that concern the regimēt of our Colledge in matters of religion, to these as to all other places unto which any of us were chosen, we were elected with the consent and by the votes of some of the actual Seniors themselves, neither doe wee remember that in any of these elections wee (as wee conceiue is falsely suggested) were an over ruling party. And that in the places whereunto we have been chosen by the Colledge, we have forwarded reformation of religion and promoted good learning, for our own just vindication without arrogancy we presume with confidence to affirme.

As for our wresting the just dues and rights and even their very livelihoods from them, wee are not a little moved at so lamentable a complaint.

Wee say wee take not anything which is their due except they can demonstrate that the Statute enjoins this absurditie, that the work should be one man's and wages anothers. And yet we say that for the most and greatest concernments we as deputy Seniors have engaged in the service, and the actual Seniors enjoyed the profits. Yet neither are those emolumentes so considerable as to grounde a complaint upon. Wee are sure that there is no office, but if duly executed deserves an overplus about the Statutable incomes thereof.

Whereas it is alledged that in February last some of these gentlemen sought to relieve themselves as at present from the injury of this Order in that they demanded some dues given to three their juniors from the Master and Seniors tacitly implying a plurality of deputy Seniors by order to overrule in that vote to their prejudice, wee say these men had no right thereunto unless they had been actual seniors and that it was given by the actual Seniors and none of us subscribers had a farthing of it. And that when the business was agitated the Order of the Committee was not questioned nor the right of Seniors or deputies as here pretended. And what was then voted was unanimously done by the whole company of actual Seniors and deputies and not overswaied by a party as is now represented. Now wee have strictly examined our memories and have found the eldest demand of their pretended rights to be but of the date of June last. And wee are confirmed herein in a great measure by a clause in Master Peachie's answer, viz. that for twoo yeares and upwards none of the old ffellows appeared to demand their rights.

To the instance about the King's Bench, wee answer wee do not believe that if there were presidents of men restored there who had been secluded from their rights for not covenanting theirs and the case of these men is the same, they neither being as wee conceivē disaffected to the Parliament or obstructors of reformation as we doubt not to make appear concerning these complainants. Nay if wee are not

misinformed or do not mistake concerning these men they instance in they were men eminent for their piety and zealous affection for the cause of the Parliament and merely of a different apprehension in point of Church government the only scruple which impeded their joyning in Covenant with their brethern which if it had been the onely controversy between us and the zeale of these men to religion and the cause of the Parliament as great as theirs we wold deny ourselves and trust the Colledge to their government. But notwithstanding their peremptory deniall of our parenthesis we doubt not to give a good account of our inserting it and demonstrate the truth of every iota of it in all degrees of comparison. Wee utterly disavow any expression of ours derogatory from the honour of our governors and publick proceeding of the State. Certes tis very improbable that wee who have improved our tongues and endeavours for the blazoning of their honour should first or last dash against them or cast the lest blot on them with our pen. As for the subsequent reason, why these men moved at such a time as this, we cannot but declare it a mere pretence of their zealous intentions to provide for the honour and credit of our Colledge in the elections to be about this time. Wee are perswaded they are very zealous to provide for the honour and credit of their own particulars by procuring themselves to be chosen into those places both of credit and honour. And because their modesty hath given them way to commend themselves, give us leave to declare that there are to be found amongst us men qualifed for such employment. As for their pretended ground to doubt of our fidelitie in such elections by their reflecting upon the former choice of Seniors wee answer that in that election where they conceive is the greatest error not any of us had the least finger in it or were privy to it. That it was done by the actuall Seniors themselves and for the other that it was carried equally and unanimously by the votes of the Seniors and deputies. And had there not bene an imposing upon the Company in matter of Degree we conceive the election according to order and Statute warrantable. And this we assert that one Mr Bird was reputed among us Master of Arts and in that capacity elected Senior although

some of us as well as they, nay one of us and not any of them was by this election excluded the place of a Senior.

That they never came but when they were called by the President is manifest falsehood as are also the three ensuing clauses concerning the protestation, appeal and notice given them of an Ordinance of Parliament in relation to our differences as we have undertaken to prove in our former papers, tis true indeed we fear neither the appeal nor the protestation is registered although they both were made in the presence of the Colledge Register, but he being of their party we despair of his acting ought to our advantage and their prejudice.

Concerning Mr Henman's taking the oath at the election we reply that is was for his sake, the usual way of taking the oath was at that time laid aside, and this not with standing Mr Henman stood upon it for some time to have had it administered to him by the President, which he denying resolutely he took it himself at last.

To the following intimation of Mr Mowbray's unfitness to make a Seniou for saying he was sworne not to observe the College Statutes we answer that his meaning was, He was not bound to observe them any further then they correspond with the Covenant and reformation.

Now as to Mr Peachie's answer. We well remember he spoke words to that effect which was afterwards affirmed to Mr President and Mr Heron actuall Seniors and then present and they did not deny it and believe that if the Honourable Houses be pleased to call them to their oath they dare not acquit him. However we remember them, if they lett them slip.

As for the order of the Committee being grounded upon a mistake we reckon it among the other erratas of that answer. As for his charging the Committee's order as an occasion of disturbance we leave that bold censure to the consideration of the Honourable Houses.

As for that vaunting challenge of all the Informers put together to shew at least a pretence of right by Statutes or orders of the Committee, or by any other means whatsoever, why Mr Mowbray should be at the meeting, July the 9th, we have answered if they had pleased to have

reviewed our papers. That according to the order of the Committee he was the right man at our first entrance into the Chappell before Mr Birc's place was void and so of right ought to be there. And we further superadd that formerly at a meeting for the election of a Seniour, namely Mr Masterson, there were eight present notwithstanding there was one place void. And further wee say that it was the constant practice of the Colledge at our first coming hither, when there were but three actual Seniours, five being ejected, to call and convene at meetings deputy Seniours to make up the number eight.

As to those improper words of Mr Mowbray, so often insisted upon, we humbly desire you to take his own interpretation and to believe that he was so far from expressing the sense of us all, that these words did not give them a true accompt of his own opinion without his superadded interpretation which amounts to this. That we are not bound to those Colledge Statutes which thwart the Covenant and Ordinances of the Parliament, viz. the Statutes injoining Common Prayer and Surplices etc.

We conceive the citing of Ordinances of Parliament as a principle we adhere unto and referring us to the 50th Chapter of our Statutes to teach us who may and who may not dispense with Statutes, is calling in question the power of the Parliament as if that Supreme Court of Judicature had nothing to do with our Statutes.

As for his insisting on Colledge Statutes as if we accompted none of them wholesome and the telling us how little reformation hath been in our Colledge, we answer we doubt not but to make it appear that we have observed all Statutes (except the above mentioned) more then themselves and that we have promoted reformation here according to our power though not according to our wills, hee being an obstructor of it having had the chief power of the Colledge in his hand for two years last past in the necessary absence of the Master.

JAMES MOWBRAY.	JER. COLLIER
JAMES CRESWICK	JOHN PAWSON
GEORGE SIKES	THOS. GOODWIN

Concordat cum originali. Ita testor MATTHAEUS WILSON
notarius publicus et almae Universitatis Cantabrigiensi
Registrarius.

An answer to a paper entitled a Reply etc. exhibited to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of the University August 12, 1647, by James Mowbray, James Creswick and other Fellows.

Forasmuch as the same paper containeth no new matter in so far as it concerneth any of us complained of but only gross mistakes and crafty endeavours to pervert and get from a manifest truth as will appeare when it shall come to proof upon oath, to which we reserve ourselves and being desirous not to create further trouble by endless multiplication of Replies and new papers.

We deny the whole matter thereof so far as it concerns any of us rather choosing in lieu of any further answer to offer this brief and true state of the whole controversy.

The ffellowes put in by the Right Honourable the Earle of Manchester have possessed themselves of the Collegiate rights of divers of the old ffellowes ever since February 1644 by virtue of an order of the Committee bearing date January 18, 1644, secluding them from their foresaid rights and dues only for not taking the Covenant, which order is conceived long since determined and expired for severall reasons in the paper specified.

The old ffellowes suing for redress of the foresaid grievances to the authority of their Colledge in a statutable and peaceable manner stand by a Collegiate Act actually reinvested into some of them.

This seeking their redress in a Collegiate way is by the other party complained of to the Master, then to London as a disturbance of the peaceable government of the Colledge, upon misrepresentation thereof issues an Ordinance from the Honourable Houses of Parliament to the Vice Chancellor and Heads of the University to examine all such disturbances and compose them otherwise speedily to certify.

To whose return made in observance of the foresaid Ordinance we further refer ourselves

August 14, 1647

ALLEN HENMAN
ROBERT CLARK
WILLIAM WINTERBORNE

The answer of Samuel Peachie to such things as he is charged with by the Informers of disturbances in St John's Colledge in their Reply given in to the Vice-Chancellor August 12, 1647.

1. They charge mee with a fear of their own, that their appeal and protestation is not registered. To which I answer (1) It is but a fear and that upon no grounds. (2) They will not say that they gave in any such appeal or protestation. (3) If they had, yet there is nothing to be registered, but by the appointment of the Master and Seniors. (4) The Registring of appeals does belong to a publique notary. (5) I doe protest that in declaration of my opinion I have not nor do not regard either the advantage or prejudice of either partie. (6) If there be a difference between some Fellows, and a Senior of the College declare his mind therein, he cannot thereby be made a partie.

2. The words formerly charged upon mee I find in this Reply something mitigated (words to that effect) but they are neither here nor there owned by me, and what any witnesses can affirm I leave it to them, but sure it does not become these men to dare any that may be examined.

3. That which is evident in itself need not be put among erratas or among the other Erratas of my answer unlesse they would specifie which those other Erratas were.

4. To charge the Committee's Order as an occasion of disturbance and to say that the order of the Committee has given occasion to some to disturb the Statutes etc. are two things. If they had not misrepresented my words they would have forborne to fasten such a charge of a bold censure upon them and that with such a deep reference as the consideration of the Honourable Houses.

5. That which they call the vaunting challenge was but an asseveration of that trueth which will stand firm against all their batteries, if it do not take strength by what they object. For suppose it granted that Mr Mowbray appeared of right at the meeting February 9 before Mr Bird's place was made void. It follows thence that after Mr Bird's place was made void, Mr Mowbray had no right to be there. If at any time there has been more at a meeting than ought

to be yet that is no good inference to make one absurdity a leading rule to another. And in that they alledge the practice of the Colledge certainly they are much mistaken for when there were three actual Seniors we could not then make up the number of eight by deputies and that we did not is evident by the Order that came from the Committee for that purpose January 24, 1644 requiring an actual Senior and two deputies of absent Seniors to join with the Master to complete the number of eight Seniors.

6. Ordinance of Parliament is a principle we all adhere to, but it may be supposed that these men have other principles besides Ordinances of Parliament. It may be this is one that they can never make a thorough reformation till they have got all the old Fellows out of the Colledge, soe some of them have said. But to affirme that the referring of them to a particular Colledge Statute is a calling in question of the power of Parliament is a conclusion of their own making. Let them see to it, I have nothing to do with such conclusions.

The last charge is that I have been an obstructor of reformation etc. To this: (1) There was nothing of moment either moved by them for reformation or of any other Colledge concernment in the Master's absence which was not represented unto him and acted according to his directions, so that they must pin these obstructions elsewhere or take them home to themselves. (2) Of all motions that were made by them they cannot say that I did hinder or obstruct any but such as ought not to be admitted. For instance—Four of these deputy Seniours were urgent for this motion: That every Seniour might propound what seemed good to him and if he had a sufficient number of Concurring votes, it should stand for a Colledge act. Which motion if yielded unto, every new deputy Seniour would have been a young Master and therefore this being prejudicial to the Master's authority and to the government of the Colledge, I did obstruct it. Another motion was often propounded: That Masters of Arts, Fellows and not Ministers, should bee concluded to have a weekly course to pray in the Chappell; which motion being of ill consequence and not agreeable to Statute I did refuse to make it a

conclusive act, though some that were not Ministers did often officiate in the Chappell. And all concerning this business in hand, they hold it a point of reformation that they enjoy the rights and priviledges of their seniors, whereas it may be supposed by some that it would be far better reformation that the old ffellowes had their rights. And setting aside these obstructions (if it please them to call them soe) I am confident they cannot charge mee with any thing wherein I shall not give full satisfaction, but desirous rather to endeavour to amend of this controversie, I suppose the whole business may be included in this Quare :

Whether the old Fellows being this long time secluded from their rights by virtue of an Ordinance of the Committee in reference to the Covenant may not now be reinvested in those rights which are due unto them by the Statutes of the Colledge.

August 16, 1647

SAM. PEACHIE.

St John's College, Cambridge

July 13, 1647.

Wee the Seniour ffellowes of St John's Colledge in Cambridge, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being thereunto requested by those severall members of our own body, viz. Mr Henman, Mr Wombwell, Mr Clarke, Mr Winterburne, Mr Cawdrey, Mr Hutton, Mr Beresford and Mr Stoyte, doe hereby attest and testifie. That we know not that any of the aforesaid persons have endeavoured to disturbe the peaceable and Statutable government of our said Colledge, by opposing the Ordinances of Parliament for regulating the Universitie of Cambridge, but in all their occasional requests made unto us have always proceeded in a quiet and Statutable way.

SAM. PEACHIE.

OLIVER DAND

ART. HERON.

EDM. THOROLD.

ffor the President's testimony wee refer ourselves to the relation made, July 14, 1647, by him to the Vice Chancellor and Heads of the University, concerning the proceedings of Mr Henman, and the rest above named in our Colledge.

Right Honourable

May it please your Lordship to take notice that we, the Vice Chancellor and Heads of the University whose names are subscribed, in obedience to an Ordinance of Parliament, dated July 6, 1647, and a letter of the same date directed unto us by both Speakers, hauing examined the late disturbance in St John's Colledge and endeavoured to quiet it, but without successe, found ourselves bound in duty by the tenour of the Letter and Ordinance, humbly to certifie the state of the business, which we could not better do then by sending up the very papers themselves exhibited unto us, wherein the nature of the difference and names of the persons will most clearly appeare unto the Honourable Houses.

Wee have noe more to add, but our humble and thankful acknowledgement of your Lordship's continuall care for the welfare of this Universitie, in a deep sense whereof we profess ourselves

Your Honour's humble servants

THOMAS HILL, *procancellarius*.

THO. BACHCROFT

HERBERT PALMER

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Manchester, Speaker of the House of Peers, *pro tempore*, these humbly present.

Sir

May it please you to take notice that we the Vice Chancellor and Heads of the Universitie of Cambridge whose names are subscribed, in obedience to an Ordinance of Parliament dated July 6, 1647, and a letter of the same date directed unto us by both Speakers, haueing examined the late disturbance in St John's Colledge and endeavoured to quiet it, but without successe, found ourselves bound in duty by the tenour of the same letter and Ordinance humbly to certifie the state of the business exhibited unto us, whereby the nature of the difference and names of the persons will most clearely appeare unto the Honourable Houses.

Sir, we shall only add our humble and thankful acknowledgement of your great favour to this Universitie in sense whereof we profess ourselves

your humble servants

THOMAS HILL, *Procancellarius*.

THO. BACHCROFT.

HERBERT PALMER

To the Honourable William Lenthall esquire, Speaker of the House of Commons.

The controversy, so far as the papers preserved in Cambridge shew, ended here, but on 18 August, 1647, the House of Lords directed the Vice-Chancellor with the Heads of Houses, placed there by the authority of Parliament, with one or more of the Justices of the Peace for the University, to hold a further enquiry on oath as to the truth of the particulars (Cooper, *Annals of Cambridge*, iii., 414). And the College accounts contain the following entries under *Expensae Necessariae*:

Paid to Dr Waideson by order of the Committee of the Universities for his charges in exhibiting and following a petition against som Seniour malignant Fellows, June 15 [1649]

£20.

Spent by Mr Creswick, and Mr Heron, junior, in their iorney to London with Mr Stoyt to appeare before the Committee for the Universitie August 24 [1649] in horse meate and their own necessary expenses

£5 8s 6d

Probably the result of these proceedings were the ejections in 1650.

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)



PAN'S SILENCE.

PAN's pipes are silent on the mountains,
No more his music 's heard by fountains
Where Nymphs at evening bathe their bodies silver-white:
His hoof no more with frantic beating,
Advancing now, and now retreating,
Shall strike the earth and lead the Satyrs' choir at night.

From out the trees of high hill ridges
He saw men swarm like summer midges
Thick on the earth that revered not his worship old:
His heart was filled with aching pity
For those thus lived within a city,
And longed to win them from that rival god—their gold.

Down through the pine stems, unattended,
Piping on his lone path he wended
Till from the fields he reached the populous city's roar:
He walked the streets with weary pacing
Amid the traffic's interlacing,
Waking such strains as he had never blown before.

He sang the age of earth called golden,
Gods, goddesses, and heroes olden
Whose life was in the world's spring, free from eld or care,
Of torches 'neath the dark trees glancing
Where rose the glad, mad sound of dancing,
And maidens loosed their tresses to the languorous air.

But he stayed not the myriad hurry,
 Nor eased a single heart of worry,
 Nor held one fleeting, busied passer from his way.
 His notes soared like some wild swan flinging
 Its spirit forth in wondrous singing:
 His heart was mingled with the mud he trod that day.

He climbed the slope at the sun's setting,
 His paces faint through his heart's fretting,
 As thoughts of days and worship gone thronged on his mind.
 And now his pipes are hushed through sadness
 And stir no more the sound of gladness:
 Pan is not dead, but silence doth his music bind.

F. D.



JOHN GOULD AND HIS FRIENDS.

SINCE John Gould's letters were printed in the last number of *The Eagle* efforts have been made to trace his subsequent career. Fortunately two of his grandsons have been identified, and one of these, Mr Henry Theodore Gould, has most kindly supplied much information, including a pedigree with family letters and papers which put the whole matter in the clearest light. From these and other sources the following account has been drawn up.

In the first place it is clear that John Gould, the Fellow of St John's, was the son of John Gould, M.D., of Truro. It will be remembered that the College Register of Admissions gives Gould's father as — Gould, M.D. In what follows the father will be referred to as Dr John Gould.

Dr John Gould was the son of Robert Gould and Mary Darley; he was born 30 March 1740, and graduated in medicine at the University of Edinburgh. The following is the text of his Diploma as Doctor of Medicine:

Nos Academiae Jacobi Regis Edinburgenae Primarius, Caeterique Professores, hoc scripto testatum volumus Joannem Gould Anglo Britannum, postquam se, suosque in Re Medica progressus, Facultati Medicae probasset, luculento testimonio ab Ea Nobis commendatum, summos in Medicina Honores, Gradum nempe Doctoratum (subjecta prius publicae Professorum censurae Dissertatione sua inaugurali De Rheumatismo Acuto, delato Jurejurando, solemnibusque rite peractis), consecutum esse, Eique amplissimam potestatem Medicinam ubique gentium legendi, docendi, faciendi concessam, aliaque

omnia privilegia, immunitates, jura, quae hic aut usquam alibi ad Doctoratus apicem evectis concedi solent. Cujus Rei quo Major esset fides, Nos, Sigillo publico appenso Chirographa apposuimus. Edinburgi Anno Salutis humanae Millesimo Septingentesimo Sexagesimo quarto mensis Septembris die primo.

Alex. Monro, Med. & Anat. P.
 Jo. Hope, Med. & Bot. P.
 Alex. Monro, junior, Med. et Anat. P.
 Guil. Cullen, Med. & Chem. P.
 Robert Whytt, Med. Theor. et. Pract. P.
 Thomas Young, Art. Obst. P.
 Gulielmus Robertson, S.T.P. & Primarius.
 Robertus Hamilton, S.S.T. P.
 Robertus Cuming, S.S.T. & H.E.P.
 Jacobus Russell, Nat. Philos. P.
 Jacobus Robertson, L.L.: O.O.P.
 Gul. Wallace, Hist. P.

The Parish Register of St Sampson's, otherwise Golant, in Cornwall, has the following entry: "1767, August 13, John Gould, M.D., of Bodmin, and Rachel Rashleigh, were married by licence by Jonathan Rashleigh, Rector of Wickham." Rachel Rashleigh was a daughter of Jonathan Rashleigh, of Menabilly, and sister of Philip Rashleigh, the M.P. for Fowey, of whom an account is given at p. 179; he was also the writer of the letter to Wyttenbach given at pages 180-182. Jonathan Rashleigh, the officiating clergyman, was a brother of the bride.

In after years Martha, the daughter of John Gould, the Fellow, married, as his second wife, Sir John Colman Rashleigh, of Prideaux, a grandson of Jonathan Rashleigh, of Menabilly.

Dr John Gould was a man of considerable mark and very strong character; he inherited very little from his ancestors (the family estates having been alienated by

his great-grandfather, Thomas Gould, who died in 1692). Settling at Truro in 1777 he attained considerable eminence in his profession and made no small fortune. He died at Truro 8 April 1823 (not in 1829 as stated at p. 179), and was buried there on April 14. The date of Dr John Gould's death is fixed by a letter from John Gould, the Fellow, written from Truro to his son Robert John Gould. His wife Rachel died at Truro 31 January 1829.

An elder brother of Dr John Gould, Theodore Vincent Gould, was a Fellow of Clare Hall (B.A. 1757, M.A. 1760, B.D. 1774). He was presented by his College to the Rectory of Fornham All Saints', Suffolk, and instituted 16 April 1777. He married in 1787 Ann Williams, of Lincoln, daughter of the Rev. Philip Williams, Rector of Barrow, Suffolk, and some time President of St John's College, and Public Orator of the University. Mr T. V. Gould died 17 April 1817, aged 83; his widow died 21 June 1827, at The Lodge, Clare Hall, aged 81. Ann Gould, the only child of the Rev. T. V. Gould, married 20 August 1816, at Truro, the Rev. Dr William Webb, Master of Clare Hall.

This connexion of his uncle with Cambridge probably determined John Gould's choice of a University. His selection of St John's as a College may have been due to the fact that the Rev. William Pearce, a Cornishman, was then Tutor of the College; anyhow Gould entered under Pearce. Ten years after Gould's entry, Henry Martyn, educated like Gould at Truro School, entered St John's.

John Gould, who was born 16 August 1769 (at St Austell, according to the College Register), was educated first at Truro School and then at Westminster, to which he was admitted 2 April 1784; he took his degree as a Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1791, and was admitted a Platt Fellow of the College 7 April 1794. He held his Fellowship for one year only, receiving three-quarters

of the emolument for the year 1794 and one quarter for the year 1795. The emolument of a Platt Fellow was then £25 a year.

The Parish Register of Morchard Bishop, Devon, has the following entry: "1795, September 21, John Gould, esquire, of Truro, Cornwall, and Jane Nutcombe, of Morchard Bishop, daughter of the Rector, were married by licence." Jane Nutcombe was the daughter of the Rev. Nutcombe Nutcombe, Rector of Morchard Bishop, and sister of Gould's friend and fellow-traveller, George Nutcombe. After his marriage John Gould's life was uneventful; his wife was an heiress, so that even in his father's lifetime he was well off, and as only surviving son of Dr John Gould he inherited a considerable fortune. Thus he led the life of a country gentleman, occupying himself with horses, shooting, yachting and gardening; residing at Mylor, Penrhyn and Gatcombe. About 1830 he bought Amberd House, in the parish of Pitminster, near Taunton, and died there 19 May 1854. His widow died 15 February 1861, when Amberd House was sold and passed out of the family.

One of John Gould's granddaughters writes that the kind and affectionate tone of Gould's letters to Wyttenbach exactly corresponds with her recollections of him, adding: "He loved his garden and his greenhouse, and I think exhibited at the Taunton flower shows. I can see him now coming in to the Hall with his hands full of dahlias and arranging them in a large green specimen box which stood constantly on the Hall table. He was a great reader in earlier life, but in his old age he read chiefly novels. He long kept his love of horses, and I remember him driving a pair when he was 83. I suppose his early marriage with an heiress made him too well-off, even in his father's lifetime, to need a profession. I think his earliest married life must have been at Mylor till he went to Gatcombe, going to Carthamartha for the shooting season."

Dr John Gould, of Truro, had a fairly large family, but nearly all died young. Robert Gould, a younger brother of John Gould's, born 10 November 1771, entered the Army, became an Assistant Commissary General, and died at Bruges in 1793.

John Gould, of St John's, had a family of two sons and five daughters. His eldest son, Robert John Gould, born 15 December 1802, matriculated at Oxford from St Alban Hall 4 May 1824, was B.A. 1828 and M.A. from Wadham College in 1833; he became Rector of Stratfield Mortimer, Berks., in 1860, and died 28 April 1880. His son, Mr Theodore William Gould, has supplied many of the details in this account. John Gould's second son, John Nutcombe Gould, born 14 September 1805, was also of Wadham College, Oxford, B.A. 1827; after holding chaplaincies on the Continent and in the Navy, he became Rector of Stoke-in-Teignhead in 1847 and died 19 October 1878.

Turning now to John Gould's friends, we have in the first place his friend, fellow-traveller and future brother-in-law, Nutcombe. The Master of Sidney Sussex has supplied the following extract from the Register of his College: "George Quicke Nutcombe, son of the Rev. Nutcombe Nutcombe, Chancellor of Exeter Cathedral and Rector of Morchard, Devon; born at Exeter 17 February 1769, educated at Exeter School, under the Rev. J. Marshall, admitted 8 February 1787:—1794, January 22, pro gradu LL.B. Georgio Nutcombe."

The Reverend Nutcombe Nutcombe, originally Nutcombe Quicke, was the second son of John Quicke, of Newton St Cyres, Devon, by his wife Rebecca, daughter of Richard Nutcombe. He took the degree of LL.B. from Sidney Sussex in 1752 as Nutcombe Quicke. He had previously been admitted a Student of the Middle Temple 25 May 1747. He became Rector of Morchard Bishop 22 June 1752; Prebendary of Exeter 7 October 1755; Rector of Ashbrittle,

Somerset 13 May 1757 and Chancellor of Exeter Cathedral 9 December 1757. He died 22 November 1803, aged 83. He married Ann, only child and heiress of Dr George Lavington, Bishop of Exeter. In the year 1792, under a private Act of Parliament, he took the name of Nutcombe, his mother's maiden name, she being the last of the Nutcombes of Nutcombe. His son, George Nutcombe, LL.B. of Sidney (it will be observed that he assumed the name of Nutcombe by anticipation, he dropped the Quicke in after life), married 12 November 1797, Mary Wise, daughter of Henry Wise, esquire, of Prior, co. Warwick. He was instituted Vicar of Colyton, co. Devon, 30 July 1798, but died young on 23 May 1799. His widow died in 1836; they had no children.

The following curious little notice of George Nutcombe's has been preserved in a printed copy. Tithes in those days, it will be remembered, were gathered in kind or paid for by arrangement.

THE Rev. Mr. G. NUTCOMBE, wishing to arrange his Tithes with his Parishioners in as easy and amicable a Way as possible, requests any Number (not exceeding Twelve) of the Gentlemen Yeomanry and Farmers of the Parishes of *Colyton* and *Shute*, to do him the Favor of Meeting at the *Vicarage-House*, of *Colyton*, for that Purpose, on the 31st of this Month, about Eleven in the Forenoon; when Mr. G. N. may have the Pleasure of talking the Matter over with them in Person; and, he hopes, of settling it without any Difficulty.

Colyton, January 11th, 1799.

Fortunately part of George Nutcombe's diary of his journey to Switzerland, with John Gould, has been preserved. This portion is in a little note book, and is clearly a transcript of an original. And it unluckily ends just as the travellers reached Switzerland, so that we learn nothing of their life in Berne or of Wyttlenbach.

Journal of a tour towards Switzerland.
Geo. Nutcombe, 1792.

NOTES.

As this is a *transcribed* journal, the transcriber might certainly in the course of his transcription, have amalgamated the *notes* with the body of his work; but his great desire of preserving the original beauties of the composition, combining with his peculiar proneness, he has to gratify a certain negative passion, termed Laziness (a passion he begs leave to observe natural to him) induced him to offer it to the reader in its present state, for which he humbly craveth the said reader's pardon and indulgence. *Signed: G : N :*

TEXT.

Monday, April 9th, 1792.
Dover.

About noon to-day, we went on board the *Pacquet* and were towed out of the harbor. We had so little wind that instead of crossing in about four hours which is nearly the time upon an average (they have made the passage in 2 hours and 40 minutes) we did not reach Calais till about two on Tuesday morning, when we landed immediately and by giving the centinel a shilling apiece, found no difficulty in passing the gates, which shut at 10 and about 3 we sat down with four frenchmen our fellow passengers, at our first french meal.

We are at the celebrated *Dessein's* (Hotel d'Angleterre) and have had good attendance and good accommodations* of every sort, the former of which more especially we were taught not to expect scarcely anywhere abroad, much less at a Sea-port.

We rose as early as we could this morning to "perambulate" the town, but it seems to contain little that is remarkable.

The harbour is formed chiefly by two piers carried out

* It was an odd circumstance, that on opening my eyes this morning, I found the paper of my first unenglish bed-room (a very singular uncommon pattern) was the very same as the very first paper I ever recollect that in *our nursery* at Morchard.

nearly half a mile into the sea. The shore is flat and sandy and the country round appears naked and not very fertile. The Church struck us much as being the first thing of the kind we had ever seen, bedecked as it is with shrines, altars, pictures, statues, fine priests and kneeling bead-counters, mumbling about in every corner. The common dresses in the streets too strike wonderment too into such poor untutored John-Bulls* as we are, particularly the dresses of the women, which seem to be a wardrobe of old, coarse and dirty finery thrown upon painted blocks and powdered wigs. The lowest people seem to powder and a Hat or Bonnet you never see, the caps are mobs or fly-caps, like those in the days of good Queen Bess. Many persons we see with long cloaks which cover them completely, at least which completely cover every part of their dress, excepting their stockings, of which (the ancle in this country being tumescent), you see at all times a sufficient quantity: the petticoat only reaching a little below the knee and sometimes being exchanged for the "ineffables" of the gentleman.

Your postillion himself is pretty frequently of the "softer sect." † We have hired a chaise and four (that is—in this country—with four *wheels*) for four Louis, to carry us to Berne. We have three horses at 25 Sous per Post and horse and 20 Sous the Postilion, which with the five sous over we generally give the postboy, makes up just an assignat of 5 Livres a post. They gave us a Louis and 6 Livres for a Guinea at Calais: 32 Livres if we received the change in assignats. The assignats we have are stamped on sheets containing 10 assignats of 5 livres each apiece and are in every way very coarsely executed. To return to our mode of journeying: The cocher wears the national uniform, blue

* My companion Gould, like myself, had never been abroad before—our knowledge of the french language just amounted to the producing between us *intelligibility*: so that considering these circumstances, together with the *then* situation of french affairs, it was wonderful that we got through so well, as, ladies and gentlemen, on an attentive perusal of the following narration will find, that we did.

† Between Calais and St. Omer's, we met a gentleman-like looking person on horse-back in boots and spurs with two servants following. On enquiring of our postilion whether he knew him—"Ah! our Monsieur, c'est une *dame* de notre ville."

faced with red, jack-boots, an immense cocked hat, with the national cockade, ear-rings, ruffles, rings, smokes his pipe, cracks his whip in the air, whistles or rather squeaks to his Horses and gets us on about six miles an Hour.* The same horses very rarely go above 2 posts, and generally less, a poste is about five english miles. About four, we reached St. Omer's. The road from Calais to this place is very good and lined the whole way on both sides with trees, most of which seem to have been planted lately; the country flat, and tho' generally well cultivated, uninteresting. Before dinner we walked (as our notes of instruction bad us) to the Church of St. Bertin, which is a very handsome building, with a large and most magnificently decorated organ. Indeed the organ forms the whole west end of the church.

On lounging out into the street after dinner we found the whole town bustling down to a Cloth Manufactory which was on fire. It was but a very small building and stood quite in a little island, the water washing every wall of it, but yet owing to a thick thatched roof it had and to want of dexterity in the people, though there were several engines, it was not very quickly extinguished. The magistrates, we observed, distinguished by a colored scarf across the shoulders.

Wenesday. Lisle

We breakfasted this morning at Cassel, (two posts and a half from St. Omer's) a poor town on a high hill rising suddenly in the middle of a large and fertile plain—and commanding therefore a very extensive circular view, which, though neither broken by Hills nor varied with water is fine and pleasing, as the country is rich and everywhere well wooded. Indeed the sea may be seen, and in very clear weather they say, Dover Castle.

On returning to the inn we found there a pretty young french-woman who had been our fellow traveller in the coach to Dover; and happening to address myself to a gentleman standing near our chaise, he entered readily into conversation and claiming kindred with an Englishman as being originally German too, he begged leave to present me

* In wet weather in Switzerland, the postilion generally *thatches* his breeches.

with a book he had been writing. He seemed a sensible pleasing old gentleman. His book consisted of unconnected pious effusions. An english gentleman here, a Mr. Smith of Dunkirk desired a place in our carriage and accompanied us to Lisle.

Our road to-day has been extremely pleasing, and something in a stile quite new to us. The country is flat but very well wooded and highly cultivated, and the roads being quite straight, wide-lying from village to village and lined on both sides with trees sometimes 3 or 4 rows deep, you are generally travelling through a noble vисто with an handsome tower or spire at the end.

We stay here to-morrow to see the town.

Thursday, 19th.

We have spent the day in being bear-led about a place which is little worth visiting. The town is large and regular the streets straight and broad and the houses of stone, carved and ornamented and windowed most magnificently. The Lines and Citadel, which are of Vauban's, are said to be very strong; and we saw a few good pictures among a great many which have been taken from the Monasteries and Convents, and are now deposited in what was a church of the seculés.

But in general, the *Lions* of Lisle were not half as fierce as we expected them to be, and *gentlemen* do not seem to be a production of the country, one additional blackguard we met in the streets exported from England, Mr. . . . There are fiacres in the square, and sedan chairs *on wheels* the first piece of superiority over the english I have yet seen in this country.

The weather these three last days has been very warm, we have seen some swallows, the foliage is somewhat forwarder than I should suppose it to be in England and to-day we have had thunder.

We generally dine about five and have our Caffé in the evening. Our dinner, as we do not order it particularly, consists of french dishes, which as made up at the inns, I cannot say I can much relish, and a desert with cheese. The fruit and pastry often very nice. There is a custom

at all the inns of placing a little tablet over the chimney with the different sorts and prices of their wines. You eat of course in your bed-room, but you always get the cleanest linen, and napkins for your hands at dinner at every meal in the poorest auberge.

Whether the english manner or the french manner of cleaning the teeth and hands after dinner be the dirtiest, remains yet in dispute.

At Lisle we were at the Hotel de Bourbon, and most compleatly imposed upon, but having made no pre-agreement, we had no escape.

Cambray. Friday.

Coming in here rather latish this evening,* we permitted ourselves to be conducted, to what in general is a bad place to stop at, the Poste, and soon found ourselves lodged in as lowly a shed as ever Humility herself set foot in. One object of curiosity however we have visited here with satisfaction, some paintings in black and white in the church of St. Sepulchre, belonging before the Revolution to the convent of the Benedictines, but now like most other such chaples converted into a parish church (one I am sorry to say we saw to-day nearly taken down to build houses with). When touching these paintings you can scarcely believe your own feelings on finding you cannot pinch them. The subject of four of them is the birth and of the other four, the passion of our Savior. Before we set out to morrow we mean to see the tombs of Fenelon and Richlieu in the church of St. Martin.

The country we have passed through to-day is flat and dull, the road still ornamented with rows of trees generally elms or ashes and sometimes lombardy poplars and sometimes apples.

Douay, 7 postes from Lisle, is a wretched town, little superior to Cambray.

As we entered the gates of Douay, we were as usual

* We saw to-day from our window 88 wind-mills in the space of a mile. The whole country indeed is under tillage except some meadows which are left for bleaching the linen which they make in great quantities in this country.

stopped to answer the common interrogatories, but not a little were we surprised on being asked for our *passports*. When we left Calais we were told that the necessity of passports, as inconsistent with Liberty, had been abolished by the National Convention, but an order has now been issued for the use of them for two months. We were therefore considered as "gens suspects," ourselves and baggage put into "a state of requisition," and sent to the *Maison de Ville*, where we were kept close prisoners under a guard of soldiers till the arrival of Monsieur le Greffier who furnished us with a general passport for 5 farthings apiece. This passport very accurately specified our height, size, make, appearance, even the colors of our hair and eyes, the cloaths we had on and I believe the manner of our walking. The first place where the exhibition of our passports was required was at a little shabby village of about half-a-dozen ragged houses, and the gentleman who demanded the sight of them, we were positive could not read.

Tantae molis erat gallinam condere gentem!!

All this country we have found full of soldiers of all sorts, appearances and colors. The troops of the Line are as they used to be in white, faced with red, the regiments are now distinguished, not by the name, but the number. The National guard are in blue and red and the volunteer guard in the same. These latter are very numerous. Besides all these, we have seen Irish brigades, Swiss troops, and others from Alsace. The gates of all the towns shut very early in the evenings, centinels are posted night and day, and flying detachments sent out every morning to reconnoitre the country round.

Salurday. Laon. To-day, we have made a long journey for this part of the world, 10 postes. We have met with no sort of adventure and have had but a dull uninteresting drive, till within a few miles of this town, when the face of the country suddenly changes, becomes woody and is broken into hills, their sides covered with Fruit orchards and vineyards. My friend observed to-day that we have now travelled nearly 150 miles and have not seen one river, nor indeed three brooks. We were delayed several times to-day at the posts.

Laon. Sunday.

After attending the morning service at the Cathedral here, where mummery seemed substituted for Devotion,* we completely circumambulated the beautiful and picturesque little mountain on which this town is built. The ramparts are carried round the edge of the declivity and form a circuit as we suppose of about 3 miles. We saw no cannon nor any appearance whatever of modern fortification, unless some excellent barracks at the west end of the hill should be so called, though the place I should think might be made almost impregnable, as a very few batteries would entirely cover all the country round.† Every side of the hill is spread with vineyards whose richness and luxuriance in the autumn must form a beautiful contrast with the naked walls and broken mills and steeples rising from above them.

We are below the Hill at the grand Louis, where for the first time in Flanders, we have everything clean and comfortable & good, though the town externally does not appear inviting. Dancing seems to be the great amusement of Sunday evening with the common people.

My friend Gould has kept our accounts the week past, and we find that we have expended including the Bill at Dover and the four Louis for our Chaise, about nine Guineas, or rather somewhat less, apiece.

I have been to-day in better health, in better spirits, and have been in every way better pleased, things acting reciprocally on each other, than any time since our leaving England.

= D : M. & O. Gs. =

Chalons. Monday.

We are just come in here (55 miles from Laon) and have ordered our petit soupé in some measure to compensate for the tediousness of the day which has had little entertainment of any sort.

The road from Laon to Rheims and from Rheims to this

* We each of us received a bit of the pain benit, which is designed to remind the people that they ought to communicate.

† The fortifications—*rasé à terre*—(I believe the expression is) are the best and Vauban's are every where on that plan.

place excepting a small space of about 2 miles a little this side of Laon is uniformly flat and dull, "a dreary waste expanding to the skies," a waste however, it is not, for it is all in tillage, but the soil appears very poor, and its productions thin and meagre.

We only drove round the walls of Rheims.

Bar-le-Duc. Tuesday.

We reached this place after a drive of about 55 miles in good humor from the country we have lately passed through and the pretty situation of this place itself. The last stage has been hilly, the more level grounds covered with fruit trees of every sort now in full bloom, and the declivities spread with vineyards. The entrance to this little town is through a winding valley just as wide as the road, between two of these ridges covered with vines. The spire of the town peeping over them. The houses are low with those projecting roofs one commonly sees in dutch pieces. The women are much prettier than those we met with in Flanders, and the figures and dresses of the people, less strange and grotesque. The Church at Vitry is an handsome grecian building.

What strikes a stranger much in the churches abroad, is the number of people you find in them on their knees at every time of the day. Many a weary traveller have I seen in an evening with his wallett and staff, prostrate before the cross, thanking his divine protectress for the safety of the day. The matins and vespers seem always crowded.

Wednesday. Nancy in Lorraine.

We have gone scampering on to-day 55 miles of very good road and very fine country, charmingly varied with corn-lands, vineyards, woods and waters, rich plains and naked hills.

Toul is a neat town, and the approach to *this* place being uncommonly beautiful.

This city, the third in France, lies in a large rich valley, is regularly built, with a magnificent square and charming public walks and gardens (a luxury every little town has

abroad), the streets handsome and generally terminated with triumphal arches. There are no public amusements here at present of any sort, all the people of property in the country being gone.—An officer told me to-day that the present military establishment of France is at the rate of 900,000 Livres a day.

We are at the Hotel d'angleterre, M^m. Degouts.

We staid in this town Thursday, and after dinner, walked to the Church of bon Coeur, the burial place of the unfortunate and amiable Stanislaus Lechinski. Nancy was his native town, and he retired after his misfortunes to pass the remainder of his days in his Dutchy of Lorraine. The monuments for him and later on his Queen are opposite each other, one on each side the great altar. Their statues, said to be very like and admirably executed, of the size of Life, Her's in the attitude of faith stretching towards Heaven—His—of white marble, reclining in an attitude of calm resignation, and with a look inimitably interesting, on the base of a black pyramid which surrounds the monument. The motto round his head:

Salvavit me Dominus
Ex contradictionibus populi mei.

Monday.

We roused ourselves before five this morning in order to push on to Strasburg, but we soon found that we should not be able to accomplish so much, and very gladly rested about six in the evening at Phalsburg, a little town on the extremities of Lorraine.

Much of the country we passed through to-day, very fine, particularly a grand chain of dark Hills on our right. But the day was most bitterly cold, and uncommonly gloomy, a sad contrast to the warmth and sunshine we had enjoyed in Flanders. In addition to those unavoidable discomforts, we had troubles to struggle with of other shapes. The Post Masters refused our assignats and demanded Money but in vain did we apply to the municipalities, for they in general told us that they really had it not in their power to give us any redress.

We had a good supper and good beds and found, as uniformly I think we have done, much civility and attention.

As at this moment, I am relishing some little still remaining flavor of an admirable meal, it surely would be ingratitude in me not to pay some tribute of applause—some small acknowledgement of words at least, to the culinary powers of that nation which I am now about to leave.

Their *bouilleés and bouillons* are excellent in themselves and particularly well adapted to the time at which they appear upon the table. Light and plain, they are such as neither to injure the fasting stomach, nor to tend in any measure to oppress or satiate it.

Their *elaborate cookery* (the phrase by which Dr. Johnson has happily expressed *made dishes*) is rich, without being cloying, and without apparently employing acids or pungent stimuli of any sort, gently preserves or excites the appetite.

Their *potagerie*—excepting the more flavorful kinds, you seldom see (as in England) entirely plain. Cream is well substituted for our more vulgar butter and the *frying pan* has harder duty than the *slew-pot*.

Too much cannot be said (and did I not most carefully study brevity on this subject, I should now myself say much) in Honor of their *patisserie*.

Their deserts in general indeed are greatly to be commended, and their *Wines*—but as I have at present one hour and an half only before me; I shall defer entering on this head till some more convenient opportunity.

Saturday, 21.

What we purposed for yesterday, we have completed to-day. By stopping short at Phalsburg, we left six posts for this morning, and about 2 o'clock, entered the capital "the great city of Strasburg," celebrated for its curiosity to see the "stranger's nose."*

The first 8 miles from Phalsburg carry you across the mountains which separate the dutchy of Lorraine from that of Alsace. As you ascend, dark broken Hills rise around you and we soon found ourselves in the midst of the woods

* A story of Sterne's—this relates to.

which cover these mountains on every side. The Pines are particularly fine, much larger, darker and of more broken shapes, than with us in England. We had heard little of the country and therefore had no expectations. Judge how delighted we were when the grandest view we had ever seen broke upon us from the summit! The steep sides of the chain of hills we were crossing stretching away on our right and left as far as the eye could reach clothed with forests to their feet. Beneath us, the whole country of Alsace, a rich picturesque and variegated plain, bound from North to South all the half horizon before us by a range of stupendous mountains beyond the Rhine (they are the mountains of the black Forest) faintly visible, spotted with snow and rising far into the clouds. The descent seemed contrived on purpose to exhibit the noble scenery. The road had been for some time winding down covered in by the fine woods around us, when on a sudden turn, a pyramidal naked Hill appeared in front, rising almost perpendicularly from the encircling forests, and crowned with the black ruins of a castle. Several of these castles appeared at the same moment, hung about amid the woods on the projecting Cliffs. When we reached the plain, we found it, as might be expected, not so level as it appeared. We went on from village to village the gigantic german mountains in our front, by good roads and through a pleasant country to the gates of Strasburg. Here after crossing three ditches, we exhibited our passports, delivered in our names, country and destination and Hotel, and passing through a large body of troops on the square, left our trusty carriage and have solaced our geniuses (if they needed solace) with an hearty dinner at the Saint Esprit.*

Sunday.

Having attended a concert rather than divine worship at the Cathedral, we walked to pay our first compliments to the mighty Rhine. From the St. Esprit, it may be somewhat more than two miles, the country perfectly level and as it approaches the river covered with wood. After passing

* The Sign of the Holy Ghost—would be thought an odd sign for an Inn in England?

several lesser branches we found ourselves at last on the bank of the Rhine itself. The stream is rapid, apparently deep, and (if we may trust to our consenting measurements) about a Quarter of a mile in breadth, a loose temporary bridge of wood has been thrown over it, probably for the convenience of the troops, and gave us from the middle of it a noble view of the river itself broad and rapid, and of the flat round covered with wood, and backed by the long chain of those majestic mountains we first saw yesterday, their high ridges rising away beyond each other till lost in air. The day is deliciously fine, not a cloud to be seen in the sky, and the appearance of these lines of mountains a little before sunset from the South Western ramparts, with their grand and broken yet at the same time elegant and graceful outline, from the black crags almost hung over our heads—softening away to the last airy distance was beyond all description.

Strasburg is a large and populous city strongly fortified, and at present well-garrisoned and full of military stores. A large branch of the Rhine flows through it in different channels, answering at the same time the purposes of commerce, ornament and Health. The tower-part of the Cathedral, is a most curiously light and beautiful building. The town-house large—and the streets broad and well furnished with reflecting lamps suspended in the middle. The Environs of the town are beautiful, and to-day, we saw them all crowded with gentlefolks and ungentlefolks—all shewing themselves off in their bestist apparel. The Head-dress of all the lower women and of the elder of the gentlewomen is a little scull-cap of muslin or silk or velvet or embroidered silver or gold covering just the top of the head (and when of gold as they very commonly are resembling exact an imperial coronet) the Hair of the Head being gathered up high under it. Sometimes the Hair is let to grow very long and being plaited and bound round the crown of the head, serves instead of the usual scull-cap. Jackets and semi-long sleeves (a most hideous sight!) are universal—and we still see some of the slip-shod Heels which especially as feminine ancles in this country are apt to be tumescent—look very slovenly and disgusting.

Monday evening. Merholsheim.

The road from Strasburg to this place, 30 miles, is one perfect level through a country that looks like a rich and beautiful lawn scattered with villages and gardens, a noble range of mountains skirting our right and left. At the first porte to-day, we were obliged to submit to the exorbitant demands of the maître du porte, but at the second, we found a magistrate, and by his power protected ourselves from impositions there.

Tuesday.

To-day we have pretty quietly come up the beautiful valley of the Rhine to Basel, the first town in Switzerland, the country every mile growing more and more delightful.

We are lodged at the Three Kings, a neat and excellent Inn, the Rhine, large and rapid, roaring directly under the windows of the Table d'Hote room.

* * * *

“Le Chevalier Trelawney” (p. 193) and “notre ami Trelawney” (p. 201) was no doubt the eccentric Sir Harry Trelawney of many religions. He was a son of Vice-Admiral Sir William Trelawney, who died at Spanish Town, Jamaica, 12 December 1772. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford 2 July 1773, and was B.A. 26 April 1776. He was first ordained a Minister of the Church of Christ at West Looe, Cornwall 22 April 1777; his tenets being variously described as Presbyterian and Wesleyan. Then he was ordained Deacon and Priest in the Church of England on 22 June 1781 by Bishop Ross, at Exeter. He became a Prebendary of Exeter 27 January 1789; Vicar of St Allen 1791-1793; Vicar of Egloshayle 22 July 1793. He resigned his Vicarage in 1804 and his Prebend in 1810. He joined the Roman Catholic Church in 1810, and was ordained Priest by Cardinal Odescalchi 30 May 1830; he died at Laveno on Lago Maggiore, Italy,

25 February 1834. It will be observed that the period of his parochial functions (pp. 201, 203) corresponds with his vicariate at Egloshayle. Those who are curious about him will find more details in Boase and Courtney's *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*.

"Notre ami Sandford" (p. 196) is not so easily identified. There were Sandfords of the Isle of Rossall and Sandfords of Sandford, both in Salop, but it is not easy to select a member of either of these families who corresponds in date with the period of Gould and Nutcombe. A William Sandford, fourth son of the Rev. Daniel Sandford, late of Sandford, Salop, deceased, was admitted a student of the Inner Temple 27 March 1786, but his identity with Gould's friend is, without further clue, the merest conjecture.

Dr G. C. Moore Smith sends the following note:

At p. 202, Dr Diibi expresses himself in doubt as to the identity of the "Monsieur Nichols," whom John Gould met in October, 1794, and who sent a cordial message to Wyttenbach, having travelled in Switzerland with him and Monsieur de Bonstetten some twenty years before. There can be little doubt, I think, that he was the Rev. Norton Nicholls, the correspondent of the poet Gray. Gray met him about 1760, when Nicholls was an undergraduate of Trinity Hall, was interested in him, directed his reading, and admitted him constantly to his society. Nicholls' reminiscences of Gray, though written thirty-four years after the poet's death, are the most valuable we have from anyone who knew him. Gould says, "il n'est qu'un babillard"—but by this we must only understand that he had the faults of a Boswell as well as the virtues. It was Nicholls who at Bath met the young Swiss, Charles Victor de Bonstetten, then 24, and gave him an introduction to Gray. Bonstetten arrived in Cambridge just before Christmas, 1769, and by his genius, beauty, and boyish waywardness at once won the heart of the old scholar-poet, and stirred in it depths of tender

affection which would otherwise never have been suspected. Bonstetten returned to Switzerland in the spring of 1770, and Gray writes, "I am grown old in the compass of less than three weeks." Next year Bonstetten invited Gray and Nicholls to visit him at his home. Gray had never been abroad since his tour with Horace Walpole 30 years before, but he set his heart on seeing Bonstetten again. However, it was not to be. On 21st May he writes, "I have dropped the thoughts of it. Till this year I hardly knew what (mechanical) low spirits were: but now I even tremble at an East wind." Nicholls left for Switzerland alone, and no doubt was now introduced by Bonstetten to Wyttenbach, while Gray died on the 31st July.

A. Steinlen in his book "Charles Victor de Bonstetten" (Lausanne, 1860), p. 90, writes: "L'année 1772" (the date should be 1771, Steinlen was misled by an undated letter) "apporta à Bonstetten quelques distractions. Nicholls, arrivé pour le voir, l'engagea à visiter avec lui l'Oberland bernois et la Valois. . . Le botaniste Wyttenbach . . . se chargea de rôle de Mentor de la petite Caravane, qui s'achemina par les Scheideck sur le Grimsel."

R. F. S.



ON THE EMBANKMENT.

As one returning after many years
To some old haunt remember'd from his youth,
A long forgotten wanderer, goes alone,
And finds all changed, and men that know him not
Holding possession of the place he loved :
And, sadly musing on the flight of time—
"Are these the windows whence I look'd on life?
Are these the lanes I roam'd along of old?"—
Departs, half wishing he had ne'er return'd.
So stand I by these stately parapets,
Where once, beneath the quiet night, we stood ;
While the great river, starr'd with many lights,
Labour'd among his arches to the sea,
And sang in sorrow, like the stream of time,
"I lose myself in ocean far from here."
So run the mournful waters, murmuring
The lonely echo of a lonelier heart :
"O far from here, and nevermore with thee,
I lose myself in ocean far away."
For those bright moments, like the ripples blown
Across his ruffled surface, on the flood
Of transitory years have roll'd away
Far in the heart of that eternal deep,
That breaks forever on the bar of time.

C. E. BYLES.



COMMEMORATION SERMON.

Sunday, May 5th, 1912.

By ALFRED CALDECOTT, D.D.,

Professor of Moral Philosophy, King's College, London ; formerly
Fellow and Dean.

Hebrews xi. 40. *That they without us should not be made perfect.*

Tis not quite easy for us to rise to the due height of Commemoration this year, for our memories are still charged with the emotions of last year's festival when we celebrated together the 400th year of the foundation of this College. On that occasion our vision was spacious ; we thought of the rising of the College from the ashes of the medieval hospital of St John, and of its course onwards through the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries ; thoughts of many kinds were brought before us by Preachers, by Speakers, by our exchange of memories in the social intercourse of the occasion. And yet for a great foundation like this even a single year does not pass without some events worthy of our note in the solemnity of Commemoration. For us the review is made easy by our College magazine, unexampled, in its kind, for longevity. A glance over the three numbers issued since last May 6th will not prove unfruitful. In its opening pages we welcome the ever-flowing stream from the recesses of the muniment-room. We welcome this for its genuine antiquarian spirit : the important

and the unimportant are both laid before us with impartial hand. It is no selection of "Tales of Heroes" or "Book of Golden Deeds," drawn up for edification; the benefit which we derive is that of being carried right back into the past and enjoying the sense of contact with earlier phases of College life as it actually was.

"Our Chronicle" tells us of the fortunes of members of the College in the public or academic world. We see our old comrades in the portance of their professional history; and for many of us it is becoming more and more a record not of contemporaries but of former pupils, of the sons of old friends, and of others of the generations which have followed us. Some are elevated to headmasterships or professorships; others exchange the status of the curacy for the independence of the vicarage; of some it is first admission to holy orders, of others the entry into priesthood. Some are in the public service: and this year includes the singular combination of the appointment of one member of the College to the Governorship of the smallest of all our Colonies—St Helena, and of another to the Governorship of the most populous of our Dependencies—the Province of Bengal. We note the conferring of Honours by the Crown—a peerage and three knighthoods; and a sixth election to the presidency of one of our great learned societies—the Geological; while the year saw the close of a successful year of office by a resident member of the College as President of the British Association itself.

We note also the conferment of a Honorary Degree by the University on the appearance of the third instalment of the *History of the University*. That one of our members should have marked out this area of academic research for himself is a sign of our loyalty to the University; that the work is being done in a worthy manner is gratifying to us all. And there is an honour which has been conferred by the College itself, the

invitation to Honorary Fellowship of a former Fellow, who is one of the veterans of the profession of education and of the pursuit of scholarship.

Besides these things the Chronicle teems with records of the present life of the College in the undergraduate sphere: in athletics, whether victories or defeats; the successes in scholarship and learning both in the University and in the College; the College Societies. Not least there is that means of contact with the great world of London life—the College Mission. And here I have to ask your attention to the fact that to-day is chosen for taking the terminal collection for the support of the Mission. As one of those who listened to Allen Whitworth's initiating sermon, and as having had the honour of being the first of the line of its Senior Secretaries, I desire to commend to the junior members of the College the sustaining in high efficiency of this endeavour to link together those fortunate enough to have their place in this home of learning with the dwellers in a part of London, where nearly all the circumstances of life are such as to cause all who can possibly do so to seek more attractive surroundings for themselves and their families. To carry brightness, courage, hope, religion into the heart of the dense mass of the inner area of South London is indeed an aim worthy of the very best traditions of the College in the past and of its appreciation of its opportunity in the present day.

With solemn feelings we survey the memorial records of those whom death has removed from our roll. Of those whose strength was in intellectual lines we have lost two who, I understand, were mathematicians of a high order, Samuel Hawksley Burbury and Francis Bashforth. In Sir Francis Sharp Powell we have lost a veteran member of the House of Commons, absolutely indefatigable as stormer of forlorn hopes in the constituencies, with a career in which brief successes cross the record like the narrow lines on

the spectrum, until at last his native town yielded the band, twenty-one years broad, in which his parliamentary career closed. Sir Francis was a beneficent supporter of religious education: he built and endowed a church, and was specially attached to Sedbergh, the great Yorkshire School, once very intimately bound up with this College. A permanent memorial of him here is his contribution to this new Chapel of the window number three from the apse on the south side.

We have also lost one of the great preachers of our time, George Body; of whom, I think, it is true to say two things: (1) that few, if any, voices have been oftener and more widely heard in the pulpit of the Church of England as public preacher, and in the conduct of missions and gatherings of a more intimate kind; and (2) that he was one of the conspicuous examples in our time of the Christian mind and temper which knew how to combine the features of what we know as High Church and Low Church with a success which it has been given to few to achieve without losing energy and influence. With George Body there was no confusion, but a genuine fusion which heightened his powers and carried his influence over a very wide area.

And in this place I am sure that I evoke a sympathetic response when I offer a tribute to the late chief of our staff of College servants: a model of success in punctual discharge of duty and in the winning of universal respect and gratitude; and outside College highly honoured in the borough as a leader in healthy sports in his day, and as a devoted lay-officer in the parish Church where he worshipped.

I turn now to a practical appeal which I am led to bring before you to-day. This is specially a Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors, and I desire to commend to you the great urgency that the stream of benefactions to both University and College should be continued, and indeed increased in the situation in

which we find ourselves. This College is built up on its material and financial side by a varied accumulation of gifts chiefly for Fellowships, Scholarships, and buildings: frequently from outsiders, but frequently also from members of the College.

The urgency lies in this: outside the old Universities the stream of benefactions for university education is running strongly in many places in our land. The great cities are all providing themselves with Universities and Colleges, and their citizens are doing nobly in advancing their welfare. But besides private benefactions the new Colleges are turning for a large portion of their support to the public revenue. To all of them the Imperial Treasury is making grants, which have this very month been increased by 50 per cent.; and still more, the municipal revenues are being called upon to supply them with funds. In Manchester and Birmingham, for example, the unromantic but simple and effective expedient of a penny rate is now the principal mainstay, and in London there is a movement in the same direction.

Now in this there is a serious drawback; the independence of Universities is in considerable peril. From the insight into the inner working of a new University which my own present occupation gives me I am in a position to testify that this danger is constantly in our minds. For observe the difference: private benefactions are placed at the disposal of a College, earmarked probably in the first place and used loyally within those restrictions for a long period, but destined to a revision after more or less lengthy periods of time which eventually places them at the general disposal of the College. But if a College relies chiefly on Treasury or Municipal resources it necessarily surrenders some of its independence. "No taxation without representation" is an old political maxim, and "No grants without inspection" is a modern one. This brings us face to face with serious consequences; it means

that a Government Department or the Education Committee of a City Council, and their officials, have very much to say as to what a College shall teach and even as to how the teaching shall be carried on. That these Committees and officials may be enlightened is our only hope. Doubtless they often will be, but this cannot always be secured; and it will be a sad thing if the control and direction of University teaching and University research are to be withdrawn from the scholars and men of science whose lives are concentrated upon these high aims. For the intellectual life is a delicate plant: I suggest that it is, at its height and in its heart, as delicate as the life of Art and Poetry are acknowledged to be. True learning and real intellectual instruction depend ultimately upon some of the finest qualities of the human spirit. The teacher, even more than the learner, of the highest quality cannot be commanded or dictated to; they must, both of them, breathe the air of freedom. It is not in Churches only that the pressure of external authority may stifle vitality and gall beyond the point of endurance. I feel sure that if there should arise in our new Colleges any deep sense that freedom was being exchanged for constraint and direction from outside, the best men would tend to withdraw themselves and pursue their work in private ways; and they would draw like-minded students around them outside the Colleges. This crisis is not yet upon us; but there is already some uneasiness in the new Universities arising from the increasing claims for inspection and reports to the outside bodies to whom it falls to collect the taxes and rates from which the grants are made.

My application is this: I would appeal to all members of this ancient College to lay closely to heart the need of continuing and increasing the roll of benefactors whom we commemorate to-day for the sake of the independence of the College—and I add, of the University also—that its freedom may be at least as great

as that which it has enjoyed up to this present day. It would be a truly loyal thing if those who are possessed of means would take care to remember the College when deciding how to dispose of their property; or, better still, to make benefactions in their own lifetime. And if the younger members would, quite early in life, include among their legitimate ambitions that of hoping some day to be able to set aside some contribution, whether great or small, to the funds at the disposal of the College.

“That they without us should not be made perfect.”

I wonder whether it is forcing a philosophical thought into a New Testament vesture if I take it that in this text we find the expression of the thought that *the Past lives in the Present*? It is a pervading maxim of the philosophy now challenging the attention of Europe, that of M. Bergson, that the Past never dies; that it cannot die. And again, that the Present is no separately existing narrow line of reality, of a finger's breadth, but that it carries with it the whole of the Past: that Past and Present in a single continuous stream push onward, ever increasing the sum-total of reality.

Now, if this be so, for our purpose to-day it means that the long series of our ancestors in this College, whether members or benefactors, is by no means non-existent; for the world as it is now cannot possibly be as if they had never been: we of the present are in part what we are because we carry them on with us, in our turn to retire from the front edge of the present we occupy now. And we may face the paradox that our predecessors within these College walls are not fully described if we think of them only as they were in the days of their flesh; for they were also progenitors of the later generations whom they, as individuals, never saw. You do not fully describe Bishop Fisher until you include in your description that he had a large share in the production of the character of John

Mayor; without Mayor, we may say, the character of Fisher is not "made perfect." You do not fully describe Henry Martyn until you include in his personality the stimulation to devotion and religious zeal which flowed from him into the hearts of hundreds of young men to whom he has been an inspiration. Such connexions as Fisher with Mayor, and Martyn with many a missionary at home and abroad, are permanent threads in the manifold and ever extending cord of the College history; and it is the whole history that is real and not the separate individualities alone. We in 1912 are slipping fast away, but not into a void; we are passing into that permanent and continuing life-process by which this College contributes a vein in the total reality of cosmic history.

That this view lends itself to religious reflection is, I think, plain. For the Israelite the thought of Jehovah's attribute of endurance through time took shape by worshipping Him as the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob in unbroken continuity, and thus as the God not of the dead but of the living. So the God whom our fathers in this College worshipped lives on, and we give shape to our belief in His continuity by regarding Him as the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, worshipped in their day by Fisher, by Falkland, by Wilberforce, by Selwyn, and by Mayor, abiding in the successive generations of the College and investing them with participation in His own permanent reality.

Such a belief is religious, too, in its binding together of humanity. For our predecessors and we together constitute one continuous series of which it is a necessity to say that as we could not be what we are without them so neither are they made perfect without us.

Therefore we may take our Commemoration as a bringing into the clear light of our contemplation here in the solemnity of Divine Service and in presence of one another the solidarity of ourselves with our

College ancestors, and, over all and in all, the permanent abiding of God Himself: of His Spirit working, as in them so in us. We of the present are fast taking our places in the past, moving into the ever-advancing reality of the wonderful universe which God has called into being and over whose destiny in loving kindness and mercy He presides. What are to be our several values in this age-long process is a solemn question for each soul. To-day, at least, we salute with high respect the generations which have preceded us, and offer to Almighty God our deep gratitude for all the inspirations, intellectual and spiritual, which He enabled them to contribute to the continuous life of this our College.



THE WIZARD'S APPRENTICE

Now the wizard old, my teacher,
Off is gone upon a journey,
You, his spirits, thou, his creature,
Do *my* bidding, till return he!
Spell and incantation
Putting forth on you,
By their operation
I'll work wonders too.

Hie thee! Hie thee!
Heed not distance,
Lend the assistance
That I ask thee:
Water to outpour apply thee,
'Tis to fill the bath I task thee.

Come then now, thou ancient besom,
Don the sordid rags and tatters!
Used to service, render *me* some,
Be 't for him or me what matters?
On two legs uprear thee,
Wear the head of man;
Nimble now bestir thee
With the water-can!

Hie thee! Hie thee!
Heed not distance,
Lend the assistance
That I ask thee:
Water to outpour apply thee,
'Tis to fill the bath I task thee.

See, he's to the brook descending!
In a trice the bank he reaches;
Now with lightning speed he's wending,
And a full supply he fetches.

Back again he's racing!
Now the bath's aswim,
Every bowl and basin
Full up to the brim.

Stay it! Stay it!
Of thy treasure
Too full measure
Have we gotten.
Woe is me! Ah, now I see it!
I've the magic word forgotten!

Ah, the word, the spell undoing,
Broom that back to broom converteth!
Tireless still he's coming, going,
Nor to besom-hood reverteth.
To and fro he courses
Fresh supplies to pour,
Streams from hundred sources
Rush in at the door.

No, no longer.
Shall he do it,
Or shall rue it.
He mocks my science!
My misgivings now grow stronger,
Mien and glance express defiance.

O thou very imp of Satan,
Shall a deluge drown the dwelling?
O'er each threshold,—Plague thy pate on!—
Comes the water, surging, swelling.
Thou accursed creature,
Deaf to all appeal,
Stick thou art by nature,
Stand then once more still!

What can match it?—
Wilt not leave off,
Thy head I'll cleave off;
Yea, I'll seize thee,
Nor, till with swift stroke of hatchet
Cracks thy wooden crown, release thee.

Com'st again? Can I but catch thee,
 With the sharp-edged axe's severance,
 Goblin, in the dust I'll stretch thee,
 And effect a quick deliverance.
 Well the blow was planted!
 See, he lies in twain!
 Now my prayer is granted,
 I can breathe again!

Ha! Fresh trouble!
 Broom bisected,
 Stand erected,
 As to serve me,
 Both the halves, a besom double;
 And they run! Great Powers, prescrive me!

Wet and wetter all is growing!
 In this water-plague appalling,
 Rooms and staircase overflowing,
 Master, hear thy prentice calling!
 See, he comes! Help, Master!
 Dire our need to-day:
 I've raised spirits faster
 Than my art can lay.

'Neath the stair there,
 Besom, besom!
 Thy old self re'sume!
 For as spirit
 Sends thee forth, *his* ends to further,
 Only the old Master's merit.'

Goethe: 1797
 Tr. W. A. C.

NOTE.—This Ballad is based on Lucian's *Philopseudes*, cc. 34-6, where an Egyptian sorcerer dresses up a broomstick which, after the utterance of a magic formula, assumes human shape and waits upon the sorcerer and his guest. The guest, in his host's absence, tries the same experiment as the prentice, and with like result.

Neither Lucian nor Goethe draws the moral, which, however, seems obvious. Any political application of the last stanza (ll. 7, 8) may be left to the reader.



BARA TAMASHA.

DID India ever rejoice upon a Coronation Day before? The only possible opportunities for doing so occurred during the Mughal dominion of several centuries ago, and even then the cohesion of the various provinces of the empire was so very unstable that universal festival must have been out of the question. But this unique occasion of the King-Emperor's arrival from a Western land to be crowned in ancient Delhi amongst his Eastern subjects was surely an opportunity to be seized; not to mention its aspect as an obvious duty by no means to be neglected for all his Majesty's loyal subjects in India to commemorate the event with triumphant jubilation, for which purpose the government had decreed two days' public holiday.

Amongst others, then, the worthy citizens of Midnapore formed a committee for the collection and expenditure of such sums of money as would yield the maximum of satisfaction to the populace, and demonstrate to all Bengal that the municipality yielded to none in its loyalty to the King-Emperor. In this matter the Collector Sahib left them to their own devices, because he knew that they were quite capable of making one rupee go about ten times as far as any English Corporation would be able to do in the matter of decoration both by day and by night. The British householder, generally speaking, is very well content if he displays a Union Jack over his dwelling by day and an illuminated cypher on the middle of a wall by night. The Indian householder, on the other hand, outlines his

house with flags during the day and little lamps by night; his paper and oil make a much better show than the other's bunting and electric light, because they are used with much greater profusion, and even then cost far less.

So Midnapore took the matter in hand very seriously. The editor of the local paper, whose indiscretions in the way of snappy criticisms of the government, both local and imperial, had resulted in a temporary suppression of his bright little journal, received magisterial permission to start work again, and so the press was soon busy with a special edition in red ink, to say nothing of the effusions in Bengali and English received in large quantity from the local poets, and issued daily with lavish disregard of cost. Of these latter, the English poems were fearful and wonderful, fearful in that a lack of appreciation of the precise meaning of some English word often made a stanza more ludicrous than dignified, and wonderful in that they were far better than most Englishmen could have written them; one man wrote quite a good sonnet to commemorate the occasion.

But this was all by way of preliminary, and yet another preliminary was dictated by the very reasonable idea that the poor could not be expected to rejoice upon the great day unless they were established in a suitable frame of mind by gifts of food and clothes. Moreover, six thousand school children were entertained at what the above-mentioned special edition referred to as a "vegetable feast" at a cost of sixpence a head. The charitable staff of the Collector's office undertook to provide nearly five hundred poor people with new clothes, and the ceremony took place in a gaily-decorated tent on Sunday afternoon. All the local notables, European and Indian, attended, and a somewhat gloomy Indian band did its best to enliven the proceedings. The recipients were marshalled abruptly and noisily by red-turbaned policemen and passed through the crowd each to receive a long strip of cotton cloth at the hands

of the Collector, who presided. There were old men and women long past work, miserable lepers and cripples, aboriginal Sonthals with wild shock heads, small children in charge of still smaller children, altogether a stolidly-hopeless, pitiable throng. Only the children betrayed a wandering interest in the proceedings, the rest seemed quite beyond any expression of pleasure. But the generous officers had provided them with bright apparel to grace the next two days, and doubtless they appreciated the fact although they did not seem to do so.

The real business of the holidays, however, began on the Monday afternoon with athletic sports for the school-boys, to which was appended a race for tikka-garry ponies, the local cab-horses. There were hurdle races, flat races, bicycle races, and high jumping, the last of which was very good indeed, the boys jumping with far more grace and ease than the average English boy. An elephant race was promised, but cancelled, as it was not considered expedient to risk a charge of nervous elephants through the crowd of onlookers.

The prizes having been distributed to the fortunate by the Collector's Memsahib, the assembly broke up to prepare for an elaborate performance of a Bengali play, "Chandragupta," in the district judge's compound. The performance was entrusted to a club of students, and very well did they carry it out. Young Bengal revels in Western staging and elaborate costumes, far different from the old village *jatra*, or theatre party. The band was there in full strength, and sat on both sides of a long, wooden table in front of the stage, and the European visitors were assured that it was fully capable of playing the National Anthem. But the method of doing so was peculiar and strange to Western ears. Each performer directed his wind instrument—generally very modern—at a spot upon the table and blew each note stolidly and solemnly till he could blow no more. Happily the lung capacity

of the various units was approximately the same, so that as they proceeded ponderously from note to note they still preserved the semblance of a band. It requires little effort to imagine what the National Anthem sounds like when thus produced, and it was not until the familiar, but on this occasion laborious, trill in the middle of the verse that the tune was recognized, and then everyone stood up to wait for a long time till it was over. The curtain then went up and disclosed three small boys who commenced to dance to the sound of "music within," consisting of a few small drums. After this a young man came on and sang a very long ode in honour of the Emperor and Empress to a very doleful tune from two or three members of the band.

In each case the entrance of the performers was dignified, nay, almost stately, but their exits were the very reverse. In each case the musical director seemed to keep a watchful eye upon the audience, and when he thought they were tired of either dance or song he stopped the music without any warning. The occupants of the stage, being quite unaware of the probable length of their "turns," stopped somewhat lamely, looked round, and in obedience to menacing gestures from hands which appeared from the wings, shuffled off as best they could. Then the audience applauded, and the play proceeded in Western fashion from about half-past nine until the not very small hours of the morning.

Then came the "great day of the feast," heralded by a salute of one hundred and one bombs, which exploded somewhat irregularly, but with a prodigious noise. It should be explained that recent events in Midnapore have brought the employment of high explosives into some disrepute, but these instruments were destructive of nothing but sleep. In this matter they were aided by a uniformed band, procured from Calcutta at enormous expense—comparatively speaking—which marched round the European station playing "Swanee River" very often and very well. At seven o'clock the

Collector went to the jail to liberate prisoners whose time had nearly expired, and such others as it was considered expedient to set free. In order that the rejoicings of respectable inhabitants should not be disturbed by an influx of bad characters recruited from all parts of Bengal, they were taken in charge by a police officer who marched them all to the railway station and saw them safely out of the place.

Soon afterwards a short service was held in the old garrison church for the Christian community, and then came a short respite before the serious business of the day began. This was the reading of the Emperor's proclamation conveying the Imperial greeting to all his Indian subjects, and was to take place at noon in a gaily-decorated shamiana, erected on the open plain before the Circuit House. To this spot, therefore, the whole populace began to make its way, the notables to sit within, the crowd to stand without. The armed Bengal police formed a guard of honour, the village chaukidars with banners and gaudy coats stood round, the local zemindars in purple and fine linen drove up, and the band performed at intervals. The boys from the local college marched up in fours, each bearing a gay flag and announcing "Hip-Hip-Hurrah" at every other step in a way which would have been far more exhilarating if they had not deprived the last syllable of its proper emphasis in order to divide it between the first two. Then came the local Bar—to the tune of "The British Grenadiers"—grave elderly men for the most part, but all carrying their flags, all dressed in the sombre black of their profession, and most of them singing patriotic songs in honour of the occasion.

Upon a dais within the shamiana the portraits of their Majesties were displayed and garlanded with long wreaths of flowers. From this dais the Collector supported by the district judge and the additional magistrate, read the proclamation, the band played

the National Anthem in the more orthodox style, every one cheered, still more bombs were exploded outside, and the great procession round the town was started on its way.

How shall that progress through the narrow streets of the bazaar best be described? There were great elephants, up-to-date phaetons, smart dog-carts, and decrepit tikka-gharries. From triumphal arches the music of old Bengal rattled from triangles and kettle-drums, while the brass band of young Bengal marched below to the tunes of "John Peel," "Bonnie Dundee," and so forth. Loyal mottoes in large capitals abounded on every hand. One enthusiastic Babu's house displayed a large "Vive l'Empereur," a few mottoes were in Bengali, but most of them were English, and all the while the sun blazed down through a haze of red dust upon the decorated street and the crowds upon the house-tops. There were numerous checks, suffocating pauses, during one of which the village chaukidars, finding their unaccustomed uniforms somewhat irksome, proceeded to take them off, and when the procession started off again were constrained to run along by the side of it dressing themselves up again as they ran.

So the day passed till evening, when the lamps were kindled and made a brave show on every side. Houses and roads were outlined with little lamps, and the day finished with still more bombs and a display of fireworks. Then Midnapore went to bed with something to talk about until next Coronation Day.

T. CLOUGH.



THE PATHETIC HISTORY OF HENRY JONES.

GIVE ear while I regale you with an incident of woe
Which happened in the 'Varsity not very long ago :
The hero of my narrative—may Heaven bless his bones—
Was an undergrad of Botolph's, and his name was Henry
Jones.

He was a tripos candidate—his days were nearly done—
He soon would be encountering the Classics Trip, Part One,
And he had painfully imbibed the melancholy fact
That through his whole career he'd indefatigably slacked.

He muddled $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ with $\delta\tau\iota$, and he mixed up $\acute{o}\nu$ and $\mu\acute{\eta}$,
And his verses he cemented with a philogagic $\delta\acute{\eta}$,
And so the evening previous to his Trip he groaned aloud
"I'm absolutely certain I am going to be ploughed!"

"O Father Zeus, if thou dost reign upon Olympus, height,
Attend to my petition and assist me in my plight ;
Exchange the shores of Hellas for the margent of the Cam,
And aid me in preparing for my classical exam."

To Jones's great surprise he heard a whirring in the air,
And then he heard a heavy step approaching on his stair,
He saw a flash of lightning, and he smelt some thund'rous
fumes,

The greatest of Olympians was entering his rooms !

A middle-aged divinity hove into Jones's sight,
A sceptre in his left hand, and an eagle on his right ;
He said "I'll introduce myself, my name is Father Zeus,
Now tell me, if you please, how I can be of any use."

Then Jones related all his woes and told his blackest fears,
 And Zeus with difficulty curbed a violent shower of tears,
 And said "My boy, I sympathize; but one way out I see,
 To-morrow I'll be you (H. Jones) and you'll be Zeus (that's
 me)."

'I'll change my frame to look like yours and go and take
 the Trip,
 While you can go disguised as me and cups of nectar sip;
 You'll have a fairly jolly time, you'll simply sit at ease
 And regulate the conduct of the minor deities."

So Zeus disguised himself as Jones and donned a gown and
 square,
 And hied him to the torture-room, and sat him in a chair;
 While Jones took Zeus's Eagle-car, and driving like the
 deuce
 Arrived at Mount Olympus and impersonated Zeus.

Zeus fairly laid those papers out; his Latin verse unseen
 Was better far than anyone's before had ever been;
 His Latin prose was Cicero with Julius Caesar fused,
 A bristling mass of idioms, all accurately used.

But Greek of course was Zeus's forte, 'twas there he did
 excel,
 He did each single paper most prodigiously well;
 His verse was Sophoclean with the true Hellenic ring,
 And his prose it was an elegant Thucydidean thing.

Now Zeus, although of classic lore he'd piles and piles and
 pilès,
 Had never heard of Murray or the Book of Doctor Giles,
 He nothing knew of Verner or of Grassman or of Grimm,
 And Gardner's book on Sculpture was a mystery to him.

The dons reviewed his papers with a horrified dismay,
 "This youngster's work is scrappy," volunteered Professor A;
 While Doctor B said, "Certainly; he hasn't deigned to quote
 A single word or sentence from the grammar that I wrote."

And Mister C asserted, "Never, never saw I worse
 Than Mr. Jones' apology for Greek Iambic verse;
 His verses are a tangle—an inextricable web—
 Unlike the measured periods of Shilleto or Jebb."

Then Doctor B remarked "We can't allow this man to pass,
 For it's absolutely evident the fellow is an ass;
 His verses are a patchwork writ in half-a-dozen styles,
 And he doesn't know his Murray, and he's ignorant of
 Giles."

When Henry Jones returned again with joy he nearly burst,
 For he reckoned Zeus had gained for him a very easy first;
 So when he found that he was ploughed his brain began to
 hum
 And down he fell upon the earth in wild delirium.

The cold upon Olympus too had weakened his inside,
 He caught a gastric fever and eventually died;
 And that, O gentle reader, was the end of Henry Jones,
 The luckless undergraduate—may Heaven bless his bones.

R. F. P.



CALEB THE CARPENTER.

In bygone years I loved a maid,
Loved her! She was more to me
Than all the earth, the sky, the sea
Have ever been.
I was a carpenter by trade,
But she, in all her loveliness,
Was far above me, a princess,
The future Queen.

THE night shadows were falling quickly enough now. The details of the workshop were becoming hazy and indistinct in the gloaming. The kettle on the hob was singing its wonted song, accompanied by occasional cracks and hisses from a burning log which was rather wet. Its flickering flames were playing at shadows on the wall, and occasionally lighting up a chisel or a saw, as it lay on the bench by the window.

The door opened and in walked the old carpenter. At once everything changed. The kettle sang in a minor key, the cracks of the log became incessant and rather sharper, and the chisel and saw instead of glinting, flashed. The atmosphere became one of pathetic yearning, of an infinite longing after the impossible, and it gripped you. You felt that you had come in contact with a suffering human soul; that all nature around you was permeated with its agony, was filled with deep pity, and was doing its best to express it.

Flinging his bag on to the bench, Caleb slowly dragged himself towards the fireplace and put the kettle on the blaze. The glowing log lit up his features.

How tired he seemed! His eyes, gazing into the fire, were looking far, far away in the dim distance, and were resting on a face—her face.

The kettle now on the boil, stopped singing and began to hiss very gently, and the old log, having finished drying itself, was silent.

Suddenly the door burst open admitting two children.

"Hullo, Caleb, how are you?" said the boy.

"You look tired this evening," said the girl.

"You'd look tired if you'd been sawing planks up all day!" replied the boy.

"I didn't say I shouldn't!" answered the girl.

"Now, children, don't quarrel, don't quarrel, come and sit down and tell me what you've been doing with yourselves," said Caleb, stretching out his arms and offering them each a knee. His face had brightened now and the far away look had gone out of his eyes. Yet occasionally, as he talked to the children, he seemed to forget their presence for a minute, and to be transported to that distant region in the fire, whither they could not follow him.

"We can't stay very long," said the girl, "because mother and father are both going to be in to-night, and they want us to play games with them."

"There's plenty of time yet," said the boy; "what have you been making lately, Caleb?"

"Nothing since that book-case for your mother," answered the old carpenter.

"Why not?" queried the girl.

"Because no one wants anything," replied Caleb, smiling.

"We do," cried the children. "Make us some stilts, Caleb, please, dear Caleb."

"I can't refuse that," said the carpenter, "I'll do my best." And he kissed his little friends to seal the bargain.

"Caleb," said the boy, "tell us the story of the carpenter and the princess."

"Oh, yes," cried the girl, "please do."

A shadow of pain crossed Caleb's face, and for a moment he was silent.

"Very well," he said at last, "only you must get off my knees and sit down by the fire. You're getting so big that you make my poor old legs ache."

They jumped off at once and sat down on the hearth-rug with their chins on their knees. They had learnt from Caleb the value of a fire to stimulate the imagination.

He had taught them a great many other useful things too. How to plane a piece of wood without leaving ugly notches and rough patches all over it; how to use a fret-saw neatly and accurately; how to dove-tail in the professional manner, and not least how to saw without getting tired.

Caleb, leaning back comfortably in his chair, began.

"Once upon a time, in a certain great country, there lived a carpenter. One day when he was about twenty years of age, while walking through the fields looking for blackberries, he espied the slender figure of a girl in the distance apparently trying to pick something which was out of her reach. He hurried up to see if he could be of any assistance, and finding that it was a wild rose which she wanted, he, being the taller, picked it for her. As he handed her the flower, their eyes met and he fell wildly in love with her then and there."

"Mother told father the other day that it was impossible to fall in love at first sight," the boy broke in.

"But it's *in the story*," answered the girl quite satisfied.

"They parted," continued Caleb, "she to forget that they had met, he to think of nothing else. All day long he could see those dear blue eyes. He used to go out and wait in the fields where he first saw her, every afternoon, but she never came.

Then one day he heard a rumour that the King and Queen, who lived in the Capital, about five miles distant, were coming to see the village. So he went out with his fellow-villagers to welcome his Sovereign. As the carriage drove by he saw the King and Queen, and with them, bowing to the cheering crowd, his darling girl. Good Heavens; he thought, what is she doing there? Suddenly the truth dawned on him: she was the princess. He turned round and fled swiftly away. On and on he went, until at last, tired out, he threw himself down on a grassy bank and tried to think clearly. His darling—-a princess. He—a miserable carpenter. And then he cursed Fortune that had placed an unbridgable gulf between them. He loved her—loved her! why she was his all, his very life, and he mustn't speak to her, hardly look at her, because she was of royal blood and he a common villager."

Here Caleb paused. The children did not speak. A half-felt consciousness that this was something more than a mere story prevented them from being surprised by what he said next.

"And here I have lived in this cottage for sixty years, and my darling in the palace, and we have never uttered one single word to one another and I've only seen her twice," continued Caleb. "Why should I have had to struggle through my life without her? And yet perhaps she has no love for me, perhaps she has never thought of me since the day we first met. Can a man love a woman utterly and hopelessly without the woman caring for the man? No, heavens no! It's impossible. She must love me, she must love me. She —"

He stopped suddenly, for there was a gentle tap on the door. It gradually opened and in walked the most beautiful girl the children had ever seen.

"My princess!" he cried, struggling to his feet, and starting to meet her. But she motioned him to sit down. He fell back in his chair gazing at her with all

the love of which a human being is capable in his eyes. Slowly she advanced and bending over him, kissed him on the lips.

* * * * *

“She’s gone,” cried the children, jumping up and running towards the door. Then the boy remembered the old carpenter.

“Caleb’s gone to sleep,” he said.

Yes—for ever.

L. E. T.



THE CROWN OF LIFE.

I.

LITTLE one! what do we find in thee
That brings such glad desire to live?
What flood of love sweeps into me
At that light touch which thou dost give,
Sweet breathing Child.

In thy round cheeks and open eyes
Seems mirrored now eternal time;
Looking on thee the Years uprise,
And reverence, offering all their prime,
Oh, wondrous fair,
Unsullied Child.

Hope sits in thee. Once more she wins
Another height, strange lands to view:
And Life transcending Death begins
Again with faith to mould anew.
Forget not men,
Forget not, Child.

II.

The slowly conscious world grows one,
Its life scarce knowing yet it stands;
Men sense the Greater Soul yet shun
To bare the truth that sears their hands.

O minds of men, perceive your soul,
Perceive your young life's promised bloom.
So Greater Life may onward roll,
Fear not thy waiting timeless tomb.

"A trust is ours: we may not faint:
The Past has given: we must keep."
So sighs the weary barren plaint,
While thunderous voices from the deep.

Call us to risk our all in strife,
Create with pain the awful way
That onward bears our Greater Life,
That brings to birth the Unknown Day.

Back in the face of them, who cry
That nothing now is left to make,
Hurl, then, their cowardly mindless lie,
And stretch your hands the heavens to shake.

III.

Little one! Hope do we find in thee,
And joy that something we may give.
Deep is the flood of love in me
To only know that thou dost live,
Fair beckoning Child.

Within me, down the now-time mist
A tongued flame leaps. Darkness effaced
Reveals far beauteous peaks, fire-kissed,
Throbbing to life down the tangled waste;
Thou beckonest me.

A vision. Ghosts of an unmade world
Thronging in hope. Fiercely I go,
And naught that is shall cry me hold,
Down that red track of fear. I go,—
Sweet Child, for thee.

F. K.



REVIEW.

Primitive Christian Eschatology,

By E. C. DEWICK, M.A., Cambridge, 1912.

MR DEWICK'S Essay obtained the Hulsean Prize for the year 1908 and so received an *imprimatur* from recognised authorities. Now it appears as a spacious, almost sumptuous, volume in a revised form with brief additions.

Eschatology—the Science of the Last Things—differs from other “ologies” or sciences in that it deals with matters which cannot be known and always lie somewhere in the future like the crock of gold at the foot of the rainbow. That there *are* last things for the individual and perhaps for the world at large is the belief of many men. Wherever it is observed, as by Critias the pupil of Socrates, that

Neither good men have a prize, nor bad a punishment, a New World is necessary to redress the faulty balance of the Old. If the wicked prosper like a green bay-tree then they must be tormented after death; and if the righteous are cut off in the flower of their youth or otherwise fail of their reward it follows that there must be some sort of heaven waiting for them—else the standard by which they were adjudged to be righteous is wholly wrong. Accordingly many men of many nations have proceeded from their belief in a future life to define by logical deduction what it will be for the two classes of mankind. And so we get (for example) Old Testament Eschatology, Apocalyptic Eschatology, Christ's Eschatology, the Eschatology of the Apostles,

Eschatology in the Sub-Apostolic Church, and the Eschatologies of Babylonia, Egypt, and Persia, all of which Mr Dewick treats, and in most cases at full length.

Mr Dewick's treatment of these topics is in one sense thorough. He has read widely with the help of wisely chosen authorities and takes the common sense view when authorities differ. More it would be absurd to expect in a first performance covering so large a field. But there are indications of a real determination to get to the bottom of things which warrant the application of a high standard to this essay, together with the hope that its author may somewhen investigate more thoroughly the original authorities in some portion or portions of the field he here surveys. Deeper investigation may lead him to question the justice of some conventional labels which pass as current coin in Christian circles—like Pharisaic legalism, for example—and to ponder what Jews and primitive Christians *meant* when they spoke in metaphors, ancient or modern, of what by definition they could not and dared not define.

The Christian Faith is that Jesus of Nazareth survived death. Therefore there is a future life—last things beyond the grave—for the individual. And the individual human being is a little world or microcosm just as the cosmos or universe is a large living being. Spiritual experiences may be depicted in terms of cataclysm and catastrophe: Convulsions of the universe may become the proper name in some dialects for conversion of the soul. And if all souls are converted to God and become His loyal subjects, obedient to His Will as they discern it here, there, and everywhere, then dreams come true, and the Sovranty of Heaven is established. After all, that is the real thing; and it has been happening in part for time enough in the experience of the Church during this present age.



A MAY TERM NIGHTMARE.

MAY is approaching, and with it the triposes,
Swooping like hawks on their innocent prey ;
Daily the classical knowledge that I possess
Slowly but surely is slipping away.
"Never say die" is my motto ; I am in a
State of collapse, yet I'm labouring on,
Tortured by dreams of my dreadful examiner—
Just a benevolent, elderly Don.

Soon I shall sit, on the verge of insanity,
Gnawing my penholder down to the shank,
And, in a silence that's full of profanity
Find that my mind is an absolute blank.
Then as I pause in my labours empirical
What shall I find myself gazing upon?
Simply (I know it) the slightly satirical
Face of a spectacled, elderly Don.

Therefore, perceiving how hopelessly floored I am,
I shall approach him ere leaving the room ;
Wildly appealing *ad misericordiam*,
Striving to lighten my terrible doom.
Fast round his knees I shall grapple him clammily,
Stonily deaf to his angry "Begone !"
Murmuring, "Oh, for the sake of my family,
Say you are satisfied, elderly Don !"

W. A. C. D.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term, 1912.

Before our next number appears we hope that the College will possess a portrait of the present Master. The wish to have such a picture painted for the College had been widely expressed, and last Term this materialised in a meeting of the Resident Fellows, called by the President. It was there agreed that the coming autumn, when the Master is freed from the duties of Vice-Chancellor, would be an appropriate time, and the Master has consented to sit for his portrait then. All Fellows, ex-Fellows, and Honorary Fellows were invited to join a General Committee and subscribe to form the nucleus of a Portrait Fund. This invitation met with a very satisfactory response, and a sum of £300 was quickly promised by the members of the Committee. Since then an invitation to subscribe has been sent to members of the College generally, and contributions are coming in steadily. Many who knew Mr Scott during the twenty-five years he was Senior Bursar have expressed their appreciation of his great services to the College and their satisfaction in contributing to the Portrait Fund. Any member of the College who has not received the circular letter, but wishes to subscribe, will find the Senior Bursar, Mr J. G. Leatham, who is acting as Treasurer, very glad to receive his contribution. Some friends of the Master, outside the College, are anxious also to contribute, and when the total amount available is known the Committee will proceed to decide upon an artist and make definite arrangements for the painting.

At the celebration of the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the Foundation of the University of Athens, the University of Cambridge was represented by Professor Rapson, Fellow of the College. On the same occasion the only two members of the University nominated for Honorary Degrees were also Fellows of the College:—Hon. LL.D., Sir John Sandys, and Hon. Ph.D., Sir Donald MacAlister.

Sir Donald MacAlister (B.A. 1878), Fellow of the College and Principal of Glasgow University, has been appointed by his Majesty a member of the Royal Commission of the Civil Service.

Mr J. H. McFarland (B.A. 1876) has been re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Melbourne.

The Rev. Canon J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893), Vicar of St Michael's, Coventry, late Professor of History in the University of Birmingham, has been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury Rector of St Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside.

On the 25th April, to the great pleasure of all members of the College, the following grace passed the Senate:—

“That the Degree of Doctor of Letters, *honoris causa*, be conferred upon James Bass Mullinger, M.A., of St John's College, Author of the History of the University of Cambridge, under Statute A, Chapter II, Section 18, Paragraph 3.”

The Public Orator, Sir John Sandys, spoke as follows on April 25, in presenting Mr Mullinger for his Degree:

“In templo vicino, abhinc annos plus quam tres et quadraginta, temporis illius Orator noster, Academiae de benefactoribus contionatus, Academiae historiam argumento tanto dignam desideravit. Addidit historiae talis scriptori opus quidem fore rerum investigatione immensa, iudicio subacto, memoria tenacissima, argumenti totius dispositione bene ordinata; sed haec omnia magnam partem posse ratione et usu excoli et perfecta fieri; speravit denique ex Academiae alumnis iunioribus adesse aliquem, qui hunc laborem vitae suae totius opus magnum eligere vellet, et animi robur, corporis valetudinem, otium denique operi tanto ad finem perficiendo idoneum habere posset.* Non frustra speravit Orator noster. Aderat revera historiae olim ab illo desideratae scriptor destinatus, quem hodie post tot annos ob operis tanti tria volumina, summa eruditione, summa stili lucidi dignitate conscripta, Academiae totius nomine gratulamur. Quid commemorem operum aliorum argumenta non minus lucide tractata?—Africae septentrionalis ecclesiam antiquam, litteras humaniores Caroli Magni in scholis renascentes, religionis catholicae ‘reformationem novam,’ Anglorum historiae totius fontes, Cantabrigiae in saeculo decimo septimo imaginem, Academiae totius historiam minorem, Collegii denique illius historiam, cuius et bibliothecarius exstitit et studiorum historicorum praeceptor etiam ab Academia approbatus. Idem quot operibus magnis, aut virorum insignium de vitis, aut de litteris, aut de scholis, aut de historia recentiore ab aliis editis, consociatus est! Habetis, Academici, exemplar viri, qui Academiae praesertim historiae illustrandae ingenium integrum, industriam indefessam, per vitam prope totam nostrum omnium cum fructu magno dedicavit.

* W. G. Clark, *Commemoration Sermon*, 1 Nov. 1868, p. 18 f.

"Ergo litterarum doctor hodie honoris causa merito nominatur historiae nostrae Academicae scriptor eruditissimus, IACOBUS BASS MULLINGER."

The following arrangements have been made for the Moorhouse Lectures, which are delivered annually in St Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne :

For 1912 the Lecturer is the Most Reverend the Lord Archbishop of Melbourne, Dr H. Lowther Clarke (B.A. 1876). Subject : "Studies in the English Reformation."

For 1913 the Lecturer is the Rev. L. B. Radford (B.A. 1890). Subject : "Ancient Heresies in Modern Dress."

A Memorial Brass has been unveiled in Canterbury College Hall to the memory of Professor C. H. H. Cook, late Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Canterbury College, New Zealand, formerly Fellow of the College (B.A. 1872). The Graduates of Canterbury College have founded a Mathematical Prize in his memory.

JOHNIANA.

Longfellow's Sonnet on "St John's, Cambridge" :

A Correction.

This Sonnet, given in full in the last number (p. 235), begins thus :

I stand beneath the tree, whose branches shade
Thy western window, Chapel of St John !
And hear its leaves repeat their benison
On him whose hand thy stones memorial laid.

In a note upon the poem I wrote :

"No other Chapel than ours seems intended : there is no St John's at Harvard."

Both these statements, I now find, were mistaken, but neither was lightly made.

As regards the first, Longfellow was here in 1868, when our Chapel was approaching completion. He certainly visited St John's, as appears from his *Poems of Places* (1877). All the pieces in that collection refer to scenes in England and Wales, and five refer to our Cambridge. The Sonnet appeared in or about 1878, and was printed in close neighbourhood to* two others, one on "Woodstock Park" and the other on our Lincolnshire "Boston," Boston of "Boston Stump." The absence of a tree close to our "western window" is hardly decisive. "I have always found the poets my best travelling companions. They see many things that are invisible to common eyes" (*Poems of Places*, p. V). A benison might well be bestowed on the generous benefactor who laid the foundation stone in 1864, but "stones memorial" is a strange expression for the latter. Of this more below. As to the second statement in my note, several friends who had visited Cambridge, U.S., had no remembrance of a St John's there, nor is any mentioned in the *Official Guide*†

* In the *Albion ed.* it stands between them.

† In the only edition I could find in the University Library.

to Harvard or shown in the accompanying map ; neither is a "St John's" mentioned in the old Bädeler's *U.S.* (1893). But Mr Stewart at once kindly called my attention to "St John's Memorial Chapel" in the 1903 edition. To this, then, our Sonnet may belong. But does it actually so belong? Professor G. C. M. Smith most courteously refers me to a paper of his in the *Modern Languages Review* for October last. In a notice of *A Book of Cambridge Verse*, edited by Mr E. E. Kellett, who also thought that Longfellow meant our St John's, the Professor quotes a short note prefixed to the Sonnet in the monumental *Riverside Edition* of the Poet's works : "The memorial Chapel of St John's erected by Robert Mears Mason in connexion with the Episcopal Theological School stands close by the home of Mr Longfellow" (vol. V. p. 216), *i.e.* at Cambridge, U.S. And in the *Introduction* to this edition we are told that, "as far as possible, Mr Longfellow's own words have been used both in the form of his own original prefaces and in the form of memoranda which have come to light since his death" (vol. I. p. 4). If we could be sure that the preface to our Sonnet was drawn from either of these sources, the matter would of course be at once decided. However, I can now submit other evidence which is, I think, quite conclusive. Bädeler mentions neither the Sonnet nor the tree ; the *Riverside Edition* does not mention the tree, nor does either throw any light on the remarkable expression, "thy stones memorial." Now in *Harvard and its Surroundings* (1878, 7th edition † 1886), by King and Ivy, the authors describe the St John's Memorial Chapel as "built in 1870 by R. M. Mason as a memorial of his wife and brother . . . and kept open for the use of the School, but also as a free church for the students of Harvard" (pp. 85, 6).

The words italicised at once explain "the stones memorial ;" and, though the text mentions neither tree nor Sonnet, an engraving of the Chapel is given which shows a tree close to and "shading" the "western window." § Dr Stokes, whose most interesting lecture on the famous trees of (our) Cambridge led to the reference to the Sonnet in the March number, has most kindly sent me, and allows me to quote, a letter of Feb. 28 from Mrs Dana, the poet's youngest daughter, the "Edith" of *The Children's Hour*. She writes :

"My father's poem was written about St John's Memorial Chapel here in Cambridge, Massachusetts, which was given to the Episcopal Theological School by Mr R. M. Mason, of Boston, and he, I suppose, is referred to—'whose hand &c.'"

A correspondent of Dr Stokes, also resident at Cambridge, U.S., describes the tree as "seen from the Longfellow House ('Craigie House,' once tenanted by George Washington) . . . a hybrid walnut tree and very rare, now somewhat broken and injured by age and storms and pests, etc." She also encloses a picture post-card, on which the tree is distinguished from others which have grown up near it by a cross.

The Theological School is "not connected with the University," which accounts for its Chapel not being mentioned in the *Official Guide* or remembered by my travelled friends.

Having made the mistake now corrected as to one of the poet's trees ("I love a tree" is a recorded saying of his), may I make further amends by giving a pleasant little story about another and far better known tree of his? It concerns the "spreading chestnut tree," and is told by Mr T. W. Higginson in *Old Cambridge* [U.S.], 1899. Mr Higginson was one of the children who "look in at the open door ;" and Rowena, wife of Dexter Pratt, the village blacksmith, had been his nurse. The tree, it seems, had to be cut down, but the children of the neighbourhood

† This edition is one of our late Master's books, presented to the University Library by Mrs. Taylor.

§ Also the "benison" gains more point as bestowed now on the founder, not on a single contributor.

subscribed for a chair to be made out of it and presented to the poet. The poet consented, but on a condition: "He laid it down that every child who wished to see the chair again should be admitted without objection, a privilege which was long used by hundreds who thronged the door to the despair of the family."

Having recently treated in these pages of "Legends of St John" (Dec. 1909, June 1910), may I point out that, both in this Sonnet and also in the longer poem, "St John," appended to "Christus, a Mystery" (R. E. VII. p. 37), Longfellow uses the late form of the legend of the Apostle's survival (based on St John xxi. 22), which represents him as

"living still and wandering on
And waiting for the Advent long delayed."

W. A. C.

Readers of *The Eagle* will be interested to hear of the appearance of a work with the following title:

A Concordance to the Poems of William Wordsworth,
Edited for the Concordance Society,
by Lane Cooper,
Assistant Professor of the English Language and Literature
in Cornell University.
Smith, Elder & Co., 1911.

The volume is a bulky one (pp. xiii., 1136). The editor writes: "Following a similar work on Thomas Gray [another Cambridge poet], a Concordance to the Poems of W. W. is the second volume to appear under the auspices of the Concordance Society. The labour was begun and has been finished in the well-considered belief that after Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton, he is the fifth of the great English poets."

The editor was assisted by forty-six American collaborators, "who freely gave their services."

W. A. C.

We take the following advertisement from a recent catalogue of Messrs Bowes & Bowes:

Fisher's (Bishop) Mornyng Remembraunce. This famous biography of the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, the mother of King Henry VII., and first made public in the form of her funeral oration, is one of the earliest of English classics. 1906. (Pub. 21s. net.) 10s. 6d.

First printed by Wynkyn de Worde, probably in 1509; and there has been no edition of it, with the exception of the Early English Text Society's complete edition of Fisher's works, since 1840. It is printed in red and black, and contains as a frontispiece a symbolic portrait of the Lady Margaret by Mr C. R. Ashbee, and is bound in white vellum wrapper. This edition, printed at the Essex House Press, is limited to 125 copies, and we have bought the copies not taken by subscribers.

The Ven. George Hodges (B.A. 1873), Archdeacon of Sudbury, Honorary Canon of Ely Cathedral, and since 1888 Vicar of St James's, Bury St Edmund's, has been appointed by the Bishop a Canon Residentiary of Ely Cathedral. He held the benefice of Stoke-by-Nayland from 1881 to 1888, when he was presented by Mr Arthur Maitland Wilson, of Stowlangtoft, to the important living of St James's, Bury St Edmund's, in succession to Bishop Harrison, who became Bishop of Glasgow. The same year he was appointed Rural Dean of Thingoe, but in 1902 he resigned that appointment

on becoming Archdeacon of Sudbury. In 1900 he was appointed an Honorary Canon of Ely Cathedral, and in 1903 commissary to the Bishop of Ely. He had the honour of preaching before Queen Victoria in the private chapel at Windsor in 1892, and has also been select preacher before the University. He is a Freemason, being not only Past Provincial Grand Chaplain for Suffolk, but also Past Grand Chaplain in the Grand Lodge of England.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the President of which is Dr Richard Cockburn Maclaurin (B.A. 1895), former Fellow of the College, has received an anonymous gift of 2,500,000 dollars towards the erection of the new buildings of the Institute at Cambridge, Massachusetts. A former alumnus of the Institute had already given 500,000 dollars for the purchase of the new site. Dr Maclaurin's work as President has been warmly eulogized in America. "Back of all the fresh recognition," says *The Boston Herald*, "that has been given to the institution have been the devoted efforts of a wise and untiring directing head. President Maclaurin has won not only the good will of alumni and undergraduates, but the confidence and admiration of the shrewdest men of the nation, who feel that he is working in their interests and in the interests of the whole people."

A memoir of Canon Herbert Kynaston, Professor of Greek in the University of Durham and sometime Principal of Cheltenham College, who died at the beginning of August, 1910, was published by Messrs Macmillan in May, with a selection from his occasional writings. The volume, which is by the Rev. E. D. Stone, who, like Dr Kynaston, was formerly an assistant master at Eton College, is based chiefly upon a manuscript book written by Dr Kynaston himself, and upon lectures which he delivered at Durham.

Mr L. Graham H. Horton-Smith, late Fellow of the College (B.A. 1893) has been elected Chief of the Scottish Clans Association of London for the current year.

Mr Abdullah ibn Khan Bahadur Yusuf Ali, I.C.S. (B.A. 1895), on completion of his special duty in the Finance Department of the Government of India, has been posted as magistrate and collector to Fatehpur in the United Provinces.

Mr W. Gaskell, I.C.S. (B.A. 1895), has been appointed Joint Secretary to the Board of Revenue, United Provinces.

Mr P. Ansell Robin (B.A. 1884), formerly Second Master at the Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne,

Victoria, was in June, 1911, appointed Headmaster of the Church of England Grammar School, Ballarat, Victoria. Mr Robin published, in 1911, a very interesting and valuable book, "The Old Physiology in English Literature," which was his thesis by which he obtained the D.Lit. of London University.

Mr R. P. Gregory (B.A. 1901), Fellow of the College and University Lecturer in Botany, has been appointed a College Tutor in succession to Dr Tanner.

The Master has accepted the office of President of the Cambridge University Cricket Club.

Mr E. Cunningham (B.A. 1902), Fellow of the College, has been appointed College Praelector in succession to Mr Gregory.

Fellowship Election, 1912: Candidates to inform the Master of the subjects of their dissertation not later than May 18th.

Dissertations to be sent in to the Master not later than August 22nd.

Fellowship Examination, Saturday, October 19th: Election Monday, November 4th.

The Rev. H. S. Crole-Rees (B.A. 1906) has been appointed to *H.M.S. Vivid*, as Chaplain to the Royal Marine Artillery Barracks, Eastney.

Ds L. J. Mordell (B.A. 1910) has been awarded the Second Smith's Prize for his essay, "The Diophantine Equation $y^2 = x^3 + k$."

A. I. Polack has been awarded a Restricted Stewart of Rannoch Scholarship in Greek and Latin.

The Annual Dinner to members of the College who have taken the M.A. Degree and have retained their names on the College Boards is to be held this year on Thursday, June 20th. The years to be invited are 1872-74, 1889-92, 1905-7.

The Rev. R. K. Vinter (B.A. 1869), Vicar of Marton cum Grafton, Yorkshire, has been appointed Rural Dean of Boroughbridge.

The Rev. H. Lovell Clarke (B.A. 1904) has been appointed Vicar of All Saints' Church, Nottingham. Mr Clarke is a son of the Archbishop of Melbourne, Dr H. Lowther Clarke (B.A. 1876).

At the Lent ordinations of this year the Rev. S. N. Rostron (B.A. 1905) preached the sermon in the diocese of Durham.

Ds G. N. Nicklin (B.A. 1911) has received an appointment in the Bank of England.

The following nominations of members of the College to University appointments have been made since the publication of our Lent number:—

Mr F. H. Colson, a Governor of the Cambridge and County School for Boys, 1912-13; Prof. A. Macalister, a representative of the University at the Bicentenary Festival of the Medical School of Trinity College, Dublin, in July, 1912; the Master, a member of the Syndicate for the extension of the School of Agriculture; the Master and Prof. Seward, members of the Syndicate for the erection of a Building for the Forestry Department; Mr F. Horton, Examiner in Elementary Physics, Easter Term, 1912.

ESSAY PRIZE SUBJECTS, 1912.

A Prize of Books of the value of three guineas for each of the three years awarded annually to the author of the best Essay on a given Subject.

The following are the Subjects for the present year:

For Candidates of the third year:

Robert Browning as a literary artist.

For Candidates of the second year:

Tolstoy.

For Candidates of the first year:

The Coal Strike of 1912.

The Exercises are to be sent to the Master on or before Saturday, 12 October, 1912, after which no Essay will be received.

ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

There is adjudged in the Michaelmas Term of each year a prize for an essay on a mathematical subject. The prize consists of a copy of the Collected Works of Prof. J. C. Adams, together with about £4 in money or books at the choice of the recipient.

The competition is open to all undergraduates of the College who have not entered on their seventh term of residence at the time when the essay is sent in.

The competition is intended to promote independent study of original authorities, and to encourage practice in compact and systematic exposition. Originality in the treatment of the subject is not essential, but freshness and precision will carry weight; the length of the essay is limited to about 3000 words.

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

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

1. The application of elliptic functions to the porism of the m - and circumscribed polygon, and to the plane curve of order three.

2. Some cases of ruled surfaces of the third and fourth order, with a consideration of the algebraic curves which lie on them.

3. Precession and nutation.

4. Potential, with special reference to the logical aspects of the theory.

5. Vector analysis.

The following authorities may be consulted on the essay subjects:

1. Treatises on elliptic functions (Halphen, II., etc.).

2. Salmon, *Solid Geometry*. Early volumes of the *Math. Annalen*.

3. Routh, *Rigid Dynamics*; Chauvenet, *Astronomy*; Newcomb, *Astronomy*.

4. *Cambridge Math. Tracts*, I.; Poincaré, *Potential Newtonian*.

5. *Treatises on Math. Physics* (Abrahams, Heaviside, etc.); Bucherer, *Elemente der Vektoranalyse*.

The following ordinations of members of the College have taken place since the last issue of *The Eagle*:

TRINITY, 1912.

PRIEST.			
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	
S. G. Teakle	(1902)	London	
DEACONS.			
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
R. McD. Winder	(1911)	London	St Luke's, Chelsea
J. M. Short	(1909)	Worcester	St Nicholas', Warwick
C. C. Gale	(1911)	Bath & Wells	Yeovil-cum-Preston
H. R. Ragg	(1911)	Liverpool	St. Paul's, Southport
W. Byron-Scott	(1908)	Truro	Canteglos-by-Camelford and St Adwenna
R. H. A. Cotton	(1911)	Truro	Calstock

At the close of last Term, on Dr J. R. Tanner's resignation of his Tutorship, which he has held for twelve years since 1900, after being Assistant Tutor to Mr Graves from 1895, a proposal was made that his old pupils should take the opportunity of presenting him and Mrs Tanner with some token of their esteem and gratitude. A subscription was set on foot, with the proceeds of which a set of silver stoups was obtained, and a book printed with a list of the subscribers' names. The ceremony of presentation took place at noon on Saturday, the 8th June, in the Rev. P. N. F. Young's rooms, E New Court, in the presence of a gathering of those subscribers who were in residence. Mr Young made the presentation, and expressed his pupils' personal debt for all the interest and care he had taken in their behalf and rejoiced that his work was always done with the welfare of the College in the centre of his interests. They were sorry that Mrs Tanner was unable, owing to indisposition, to be present, but they would request Dr Tanner to ask her acceptance of a stoup, especially designed for her, and his own acceptance of the others, as a mark of their esteem and affection for one who *bene meritis est de republica*.

Dr Tanner, in reply, spoke of the regret with which, in obedience to doctor's orders, he had resigned the Tutorship. He quoted Dr Liveing's words when his portrait was presented—he felt like the soldier who must keep his place in the ranks till the command comes to leave it. Those recollections he valued most were of the friendships he had formed with his pupils, and that reciprocation of which the presentation was one more proof. As his last tutorial words he described how he had seen a spirit spring up of revived loyalty to the College, a spirit of allegiance which called for sacrifice in the College's interests. And, with all solemnity, he expected that sacrifice which such allegiance demanded. In this matter he referred particularly to the example which the Master had given them. On behalf of Mrs Tanner he thanked the donors for the special gift to her. Through her it gave him more pleasure than he was able to express.

The stoups are as exact replicas as possible of the small silver stoups used at the High Table. On each are engraved the College arms, beneath which runs the inscription: "Josepho Robson Tanner tutori dono dederunt discipuli A.S. MCMXII." On one stoup, specially presented to Mrs Tanner, the arms are placed in a lozenge-shaped shield, and the inscription runs: "Presented to Mrs J. R. Tanner by her husband's former pupils A.D. MCMXII."

THE CRICKET CLUB.

Captain—E. E. Raven. Hon. Sec.—H. F. Brice-Smith.

Played 15. Won 2. Drawn 6. Lost 7.

After very fair prospects the season has proved a very disappointing one. Though there were several vacancies in the team to be filled, there seemed to be plenty of new material. Unfortunately only two or three of the old colours could turn out regularly, and none of the Freshmen really found their form, due no doubt in some part to a strange spirit of over-confidence. Probably this explains some of the miserable totals scraped together on good wickets and against no very skilful bowling. E. E. Raven and A. D. Peters have borne the brunt of the attack and have both done well. The fielding was often poor. In fact, until intending cricketers realize that to make twenty runs and lose twenty-five by slackness in the field is of negative value only to the side, they must not expect to win matches.

Colours have been given to:—W. A. C. Darlington, W. F. Eberli, A. D. Peters, C. L. Dunkerley.

Batting Averages.

Batsmen.	Innings.	Times not out.	Total runs.	Highest score.	Aver.
H. F. Brice-Smith	14	2	410	113	34.16
W. A. C. Darlington	12	0	295	65	24.58
C. L. Dunkerley	11	1	227	65	22.70
W. F. Eberli	12	0	232	68	19.33
H. S. Wooler	11	2	162	55*	18.00
E. E. Raven	6	0	107	28	17.83
A. P. Cliff	8	0	136	49	17.14
L. J. M. Peiris	15	1	226	43	16.14
G. F. Lord	6	2	55	27	13.75
H. W. Todd	11	0	128	45	11.63
J. R. Patterson	7	2	22	12	4.40
A. D. Peters	11	2	39	14	4.33

Also batted :—Rev. P. N. F. Young, 1.5.14 ; W. Mulholland, 20*4.0* ; F. W. McAulay, 2.20.1.

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.

Bowlers.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Aver.
A. D. Peters	204.2	29	724	39	18.56
E. E. Raven	151.2	25	592	31	19.09
J. R. Patterson	71	9	270	14	19.28
L. J. M. Peiris	94.4	13	376	9	41.77
G. F. Lord	27.3	1	138	3	46.00

Also bowled :—

H. Acton	14	1	63	3	21.00
W. A. C. Darlington	6	0	22	1	22.00

Matches.

- v. Cryptics.* Drawn. St John's 257 (H. S. Wooler 42, W. A. C. Darlington 38, A. P. Cliff 32) and 140 for 2 (W. F. Eberli 68, W. A. C. Darlington 65). Cryptics 245 (A. D. Peters 6 for 75).
- v. Caius.* Drawn. St John's 223 for 7 (H. F. Brice-Smith 113 not out). Caius 143 for 9 (E. E. Raven 6 for 53). Brice-Smith played a brilliant innings on a bad wicket. We were robbed of victory by time.
- v. Pembroke.* Lost. Pembroke 239 for 7. St John's 127. On a bumping wicket we failed badly.
- v. Queens'.* Won. St John's 213 (A. P. Cliff 49, C. L. Dunkerley 42). Queens' 80 (A. D. Peters 5 for 39). The match ended in semi-darkness.
- v. King's.* Drawn. King's 266 for 3. St John's 180 for 6 (C. L. Dunkerley 65, W. A. C. Darlington 63).
- v. Trinity.* Drawn. St John's 86 for 2 (H. F. Brice-Smith 44 not out, W. A. C. Darlington 39). The match was cut short by rain.
- v. Christ's.* Lost. St John's 141 (H. W. Todd 45). Christ's 156 for 2.
- v. Selwyn.* Lost. St John's 153 (H. F. Brice-Smith 79). Selwyn 170 (A. D. Peters 7 for 54). A close finish, Selwyn eventually winning by one wicket.
- v. Jesus.* Lost. St John's 55. Jesus 57 for 0 wicket.
- v. King's.* Lost. St John's 130 (H. F. Brice-Smith 35). King's 154 (E. E. Raven 6 for 75). Another close finish, as their last man came in with two runs to make.
- v. Bedford Grammar School.* Drawn. Bedford 226 (E. E. Raven 6 for 91). St John's 199 for 9 (L. J. M. Peiris 43, H. W. Todd 39).
- v. Pembroke.* Lost. St John's 157 (H. S. Wooler 55 not out). Pembroke 184 for 7 wickets. At one point we appeared to have this match well in hand, as we got 6 wickets down for 61. Then, however, some hurricane hitting demoralised our bowlers, who were weakened by Raven's absence.
- v. Trinity Hall.* Won. Trinity Hall 96 (A. D. Peters 6 for 49). St John's 155 for 4 (W. A. C. Darlington 41, W. F. Eberli 39, C. L. Dunkerley 33 not out).
- v. Caius.* Drawn. Caius 256. St John's 101 for 8 (L. J. M. Peiris 33).
- v. Sidney.* Lost. Sidney 173. St John's 134 (W. F. Eberli 31).

Characters :

- E. E. Raven* (Captain). Has had a difficult and disappointing task as Captain; his energy, both on and off the field, deserved better results. A first-rate bowler and usually makes some runs as a hitter.
- H. F. Brice-Smith* (Hon. Sec.). Has been the one bright spot in the team; his batting has been invaluable, and his figures would have been far better still had he had any reliable partner. He has always been safe and alert in the field and a splendid example to the rest throughout.
- H. W. Todd.* Deserved more success as a bat than he achieved. A safe field.
- G. F. Lord.* Has not fulfilled expectations on the few occasions he appeared.

- W. A. C. Darlington.* An improved batsman, but should cultivate a freer style. Usually reliable in the field.
- W. F. Eberli.* A nice bat to watch when going, but somewhat slow. Has borne the brunt of the wicket-keeping with some success.
- A. D. Peters.* A very useful slow bowler with a good length.
- C. L. Dunkerley.* Started the season in promising style, but did not maintain his form. Has a good off-drive and is a smart out-field.
- A. P. Cliff.* A disappointing bat, who should do very much better with the number of strokes at his command.
- L. J. M. Peiris.* A good bat, but is too apt to get out from a careless stroke.
- H. S. Wooler.* Has played one or two useful innings. Should endeavour to play back with a straight bat.
- J. R. Patterson.* Has met with some success as a medium-paced bowler. A fairly safe field.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—The Master. *Hon. Treasurer*—Mr Bushe-Fox. *Captain*—W. M. N. Pollard. *Hon. Secretary*—G. W. Bain.

The Club this year has met with a most gratifying success, scoring eleven victories out of fourteen matches played. Six of these were League matches, all of which were won. C. N. Thompson is to be congratulated on his Half-Blue, and the VI. for rising into the next division of the League, beating Selwyn by 9 to 0.

Colours have been awarded to H. F. R. Miller, C. N. Thompson, W. H. Guillebaud, and J. Hanson. The list of matches played is as follows:—

Date.	Opponents.	Ground.	Result.
April 22nd	Selwyn	Selwyn	Scratched
" 23rd	Peterhouse	Peterhouse	Won, 8 —1
" 25th	Sidney	St John's	Won, 7½—1½
" 26th	King's	King's	Lost, 2 —7
" 27th	Magdalene	St John's	Lost, 4 —5
" 29th	St Catharine's	St John's	Won, 9 —0
May 3rd	Pembroke	Pembroke	Lost, 1 —8
" 6th	*Fitz. Hall	St John's	Won, 7 —2
" 8th	*Downing	Downing	Won, 6 —3
" 10th	*Peterhouse	St John's	Won, 7 —2
" 13th	Peterhouse	St John's	Scratched
" 20th	*St Catharine's	St John's	Won, 6 —3
" 21st	Magdalene	Magdalene	Scratched
" 23rd	*Sidney	St John's	Won, 5 —4
" 25th	*Magdalene	St John's	Won, 7 —2
" 28th	Sidney	Sidney	Scratched
" 29th	*Trinity Hall	Trinity Hall	Won, 6 —3
June 1st	Caius	Caius	Scratched
" 3rd	Selwyn	St John's	Scratched
" 4th	St Catharine's	St Catharine's	Scratched
" 6th	Selwyn	St John's	Won, 9 —0

* Signifies League Matches.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr E. Cunningham. *1st Boat Captain*—R. S. Clarke. *2nd Boat Captain*—H. C. Evans. *Hon. Secretary*—G. L. Day. *Junior Treasurer*—K. S. Waters. *1st Lent Captain*—H. L. Rees. *2nd Lent Captain*—J. H. Cole. *3rd Lent Captain*—A. T. Hedgecock. *Additional Captain*—W. S. Laidlaw.

Lent Term.

On the Tuesday after the Lent Races the L.M.B.C. started practice for the Clinker Fours; the boat, which was coached by R. S. Clarke, was manned in the following order:—

	st.	lbs.
K. S. Waters (<i>bow</i>)	11	0
2 A. T. Hedgecock	12	4
3 H. C. Evans	10	8
D. I. Day (<i>str.</i>)	10	7
J. A. H. Scutt (<i>cox</i>)	8	8

The crew turned out to be better than was at first expected: they sat their boat well, and were a distinctly attractive combination. They were unfortunate in the draw, having to meet Queens' (who were a powerful crew, stroked by a Trial Cap) in the first round. Queens' had second station and beat the Lady Margaret crew by 50 yards, the time being considerably better than that of any other heat of the day. In the race L.M.B.C. four rowed a slower stroke than their rivals, and were inclined to be short. Queens' eventually won the event, beating Pembroke in the final.

The Scratch Fours.

As usual there was rain on the day fixed for the Scratch Fours, which took place on Friday, March 15th. Several members of the Boat Club had already gone down, but nevertheless it was found possible to make up five crews for the event.

The racing was much more interesting and exciting than last year.

In the final C. F. Smith's crew beat the crew stroked by N. W. C. Belgrave by 1½ lengths after a good race.

The winning crew was as follows:—

K. S. Waters (<i>bow</i>)
2 C. T. Stanham
3 D. I. Day
C. F. Smith (<i>str.</i>)
F. Holden (<i>cox</i>)

The Lowe Double Sculls.

For the first time since the Lowe Double Sculls were presented to the L.M.B.C. in 1894, and by the latter made open to the competition of the whole University, there was

not a single entry for the event outside the College. This is greatly to be regretted, and it is to be hoped that the entry will improve next year.

Only two pairs entered, and the race was rowed on Thursday, May 16th, at 3 o'clock.

The draw was as follows:—

First Station.

*H. C. Evans (*bow*) 10 st. 8 lbs., R. S. Clarke (*stroke*) 13 st.

Second Station.

G. L. Day (*bow*) 9 st. 13 lbs., *D. I. Day (*stroke*) 10 st. 8 lbs.

As the competitors turned at Baitsbite Lock to get ready for the start, a violent storm of wind and hail came on, which kept the competitors and spectators shivering on the bank for about twenty minutes. As soon as the wind began to go down a start was made. The Days, with second station, began to gain at once, being fifty yards to the good at Post Corner; taking matters very easily from here they won as they liked by eighty yards.

L. E. Tanner officiated as judge and starter. The winners were steered by A. T. Hedgecock and the losers by C. L. Holthouse.

After doing badly in the Lent Races, our prospects were not very bright for the Mays, especially as there were only two men able to row in the Mays who were not eligible for the Lents. But, on the whole, the form shewn this Term has been better than at first appeared likely. Fortunately for the Club, J. H. Beith, an old L.M.B.C. captain, was in residence this Term, and was able to coach the First Boat throughout the greater part of the Term. Under his care the First Boat soon settled down in their light ship, and became a steady, if ponderous, combination. The chief faults that were noticed in the crew as a whole were want of life over the stretchers, which resulted in a slow application of work, and a tendency to get short after a few minutes of rowing. The crew had not such a good swing as the crew of 1911, but they were heavier, and sat their boat better. Mr Bushe-Fox began to coach the crew about a month before the races, but unfortunately his health broke down, and he had to stop after a few days. The last week before the races the crew were coached by G. E. Tower, of Third Trinity, who, in the short time at his disposal, worked wonders with the crew. Under his supervision the boat obtained the life and smartness which it had hitherto lacked. The blades entered the water quicker, the men obtaining a firmer grip behind the rigger. In the actual races the crew did quite well, and they would have done even better if H. C. Evans had not unfortunately crocked on the second

day, which necessitated several changes. If it had not been for this accident there is little doubt that Hall would have been bumped as well as First Trinity II.

At the beginning of the Term the First May Boat was seated in the following order:—bow, G. L. Day, 2, H. Parker, 3, H. C. Evans, 4, J. K. Dunlop, 5, R. S. Clarke, 6, A. T. Hedgecock, 7, K. S. Waters, stroke, G. R. Edwards, cox, H. L. Rees. D. I. Day came into residence a week late, but on his arrival he rowed (2), Parker going down into the Second Boat. No further changes were made for four weeks, when several experiments were tried. Waters changed places with Evans, and Dunlop with Hedgecock. D. I. Day was also tried at stroke, in place of Edwards who moved to (2). Day was unfortunate in straining himself while rowing a "P. and E." Course, and had to retire from the boat for a week. During his absence Edwards returned to stroke and Mogridge was tried at (2) and (4). The order of the Boat for the first two days' racing was bow, G. L. Day, 2, G. R. Edwards, 3, K. S. Waters, 4, J. K. Dunlop, 5, R. S. Clarke, 6, A. T. Hedgecock, 7, H. C. Evans, stroke, D. I. Day, cox, H. L. Rees.

Owing to Evans's strain, which necessitated his retirement from the boat, K. S. Waters was moved from (3) to (7). H. Parker came in at (3) for the last two days of the Races.

The Third Boat turned out better than was at first expected. They were well coached by J. H. Cole, and for the first three week of the Term they regularly did better times than the Second Boat, in spite of many and frequent changes. They were in a backward state however when the "Getting On" Races came on, never having rowed at more than about 28 strokes a minute. It is absurd to expect to do any good in a race at such a low stroke. As in the Lents and the Clinker Fours, Lady Margaret were unfortunate enough to draw the winners in the First Round, being beaten by Caius III. by about 80 yards. In the race L.M.B.C. III. were disappointing; they were very slow at both ends of the stroke, and most of them failed to row themselves out at the finish, in spite of the fact that they were beaten easily.

The Second Boat suffered from not having a regular Coach. At the beginning of the Term G. L. Day and R. S. Clarke each coached them for about 10 days. For the last week J. H. Cole took them in hand. At the beginning of the Term they were very disappointing, but they gradually improved, and did fairly well in the Races. They were very light, even for a Lady Margaret crew. As a crew they did not make the best use of their legs. They also had practically no swing, which made them very short in the water.

The names and weights of the crews, for the first two days of the Races, were as follows :—

First Boat.

	st.	lbs.
G. L. Day (<i>bow</i>)	10	0
2 G. R. Edwards	10	8
3 K. S. Waters.....	11	2
4 J. K. Dunlop.....	11	5
5 R. S. Clarke	13	0½
6 A. T. Hedgecock.....	12	1½
7 H. C. Evans.....	10	7
D. I. Day (<i>str.</i>)	10	8
H. L. Rees (<i>cox</i>)	9	0

Second Boat.

	st.	lbs.
A. K. Fison (<i>bow</i>).....	10	4
2 H. Parker	9	9
3 E. H. Shepherd	10	7½
4 A. Russell-Smith	11	0
5 J. A. Hunter	11	0
6 H. T. Mogridge	11	5
7 A. F. Bellman	10	2½
N. V. Holden (<i>str.</i>)	11	2½
J. A. H. Scutt (<i>cox</i>)	8	6

The Races.

First Night. The First Boat got off well and immediately began to gain on First Trinity II.: they were within half a length on entering the Gut, and made their bump at Grassy Corner. The fact that the bump was made so early in the course was largely due to the excellent steering of Rees, the Lady Margaret cox, who took beautiful corners and ran into First Trinity II. before they had been overlapped more than a few inches. "Seven" was unfortunate in straining himself in the race.

The Second Boat gained a little on First Trinity III. at the start, but at Post Corner suddenly dropped the stroke for no apparent reason. Caius II. now began to gain on them, but were bumped by Hall II. before they got within a length. First Trinity III. at this point caught St. Catharine's. So the Second Boat rowed over to the finish.

Second Night. The First Boat got a good start, and rowing well together began to go up on Hall I.: they were three quarters of a length down only at Grassy, and kept this distance from them until entering the Long Reach; from here, however, Hall gradually began to go away and finished about a length and a half to the good. "Seven" felt the effect of his strain as soon as the gun went and suffered great pain over the whole course; this made him rather short at the finish. He rowed as well as anyone could under the

circumstances and deserves the highest praise for his grit. If he had been fit and well it is quite likely that Hall would have been caught in Plough Reach.

The Second Boat were disappointing, their rowing being very short. They had a bad boat (St Catharine's) in front of them, and a good boat (Hall II.) behind them. It was hoped that they would make a bump before themselves being caught. From the start the three boats began to get closer together; in the Gut, Lady Margaret II. were within half a length of St Catharine's, with Hall a quarter of a length behind them. All hope of keeping clear of Hall was lost when Grassy was reached, through the bad steering of the Lady Margaret cox, which let St Catharine's get away, and enabled Hall II. to make their bump.

Third Night. Unfortunately H. C. Evans was unable to row owing to his strain. This necessitated changes; K. S. Waters moved from (3) to (7), his place at (3) being taken by H. Parker, who was rowing (2) in the Second Boat. In spite of the fact that Parker had rowed on the stroke side all through the Term, he seemed quite comfortable at (3), and rowed very well. The boat rowed well considering the changes, and gradually began to go up on Hall. At Grassy there was a little less than a length between the boats; Lady Margaret continued to gain in Plough Reach, and, taking a much better Ditton than their rivals, were within half-a-length on entering the Long Reach. From here, however, they began to fall away, and Hall finished their distance ahead. The First Boat were never in any danger from Emmanuel from behind.

The Second Boat, with J. H. Cole (untrained) at (2) instead of H. Parker, shewed much better form than on the previous nights. Caius II. came up on them rapidly at the start, and were within two feet of them at Grassy. However, Lady Margaret II. picked it up well in the Plough, and were half-a-length to the good at Ditton. From here they continued to gain, and finished well clear.

Fourth Night was a repetition of the two previous nights as far as the First Boat was concerned. At every corner much ground was gained on Hall by the excellent steering of the Lady Margaret cox. On entering the Long Reach only a quarter of a length separated the two boats, but before the railings were reached Hall began to go away, and finished over a length to the good. In the middle of the Long Reach the L.M.B.C. stroke was unfortunate enough to break his straps, yet he managed to take the crew over to the finish without letting the stroke down, and without hurrying his men at the finish of the stroke.

The Second Boat again rowed well, and chased St Catharine's all the way down the Long Reach. At one time only a few feet separated the two boats; but the St Catharine's cox steered well, and the Lady Margaret cox very badly, so the bump was not made.

The hearty thanks of the Club are due to the Master, the Dean, Mr and Mrs Bushe-Fox, Mr Benians, and Mr and Mrs Collin for their kind hospitality.

Mr J. H. Beith coached either the First or the Second Boat during the whole of the Term, and the sincere thanks of the Boat Club are due to him for his untiring efforts. Mr Bushe-Fox was also kind enough to coach the First Boat for about ten days, until he became unwell.

During training this Term the early morning walk round the Backs was dispensed with, and instead the crews had twenty minutes' Swedish drill, under the able supervision of the Head Porter. This was very popular, and much more interesting than a walk. All those who trained wish to thank Palmer for being so good as to turn out every morning early to supervise the drill.

Hearty congratulations to R. S. Clarke on being First String for Cambridge in the One Mile against Oxford. He is the first L.M.B.C. Captain who has had the honour of being elected President of the C.U.A.C.

It is to be greatly regretted that the First May Boat is not going to Henley. No less than six of the crew will be in residence next year, and the experience gained at Henley would have been of great value not only to the men rowing themselves, but indirectly to the lower crews, which they will coach next year. The May Boat this year is distinctly good and contains several promising men, who need a visit to Henley to bring them on greatly.

Last year L.M.B.C. I. was the only crew in the first nine on the river which did not go to Henley. The Lady Margaret Boat Club is always heavily handicapped in this respect, compared with other first division crews.

THE NATURAL SCIENCES CLUB.

President—W. Raffle. *Treasurer*—Dr Marr. *Secretary*—G. R. Edwards.

The following papers have been read this Term :—

May 1st. "X-Rays and Their Medical Uses," by Mr R. Whiddington.
May 29th. "Paracelsus," by G. R. Edwards.

Mr Whiddington has consented to become an Honorary Member of the Club.

The third meeting took the form of a photograph, as owing to pressure of work there was no time for a third paper.

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—Mr E. A. Benians. *Treasurer*—Dr Bromwich. *Committee*—Rev. P. N. F. Young, R. S. Clarke, E. E. Raven, R. D. Foster, B. F. Armitage, W. M. N. Pollard, F. W. McAulay, G. W. Bain, J. B. P. Adams, D. C. T. Twentynan, L. G. M. Crick. *Hon. Sec.*—H. R. E. Clark.

At a meeting held at the beginning of the Term, the rules of the Club, as revised by Mr Gregory, were brought before the Committee, and after lengthy discussion and amendment were passed by them. The chief alterations proposed in the existing rules by Mr Gregory come under seven heads, viz.:

- (i) Alteration of title.
- (ii) Payment of Subscription by voucher: the Committee to have power to remit in case of illness.
- (iii) Quorum at General Meeting.
- (iv) Notification of appointments by Club Secretaries to the officers of the General Athletic Club.
- (v) List of members to be posted.
- (vi) Uniform.
- (vii) Re-arrangement, and grouping cognate rules under headings.

These revised rules were subsequently passed at a general meeting, with the exception that the number 20 was retained as the quorum for a general meeting.

The Committee also decided that three tennis courts in the Paddock should be sacrificed in order to give more room for the remainder, and that the question of making six courts on the Cricket Ground should be recommended to the officers of the clubs concerned.

ORGAN RECITAL.

Dr Rootham gave an Organ Recital on Sunday, June 9th, 1912, at 8.45 p.m. The following was the Programme :—

1. CHORAL IMPROVISATIONS *Sigfrid Karg-Elert*
{ (a) *Wer nur den lieben Gott lässt walten.*
(b) *March Triomphale: Nun danket alle Gott.*
(c) *Canzone: Was Gott tut, das ist wohlgethan.*
2. TOCCATA, ADAGIO, and FUGUE in C major *J. S. Bach*
3. THEME with variations in G major (from
Sonata in B minor) *Rheinberger*
4. CHORALE and FUGUE (from 5th Sonata in C minor) *Guilmant*
5. FOUR SKETCHES (written for pedal-pianoforte) *Schumann*
6. EPINIKION *Cyril Rootham*

THE SWIMMING CLUB.

President—Mr Bushe-Fox. *Captain*—D. C. T. Twentyman. *Secretary*—A. P. Bunt. *Committee*—J. A. H. Scutt, C. T. Stanham, C. W. Smee.

The Swimming Sports were held at the University Bathing Sheds on Thursday, June 6th, and Friday, June 7th, at 10.45 a.m.

On the first day the Quarter-Mile was the only race, owing to the lack of competitors for the other races. The Quarter-Mile resulted in a win for D. C. T. Twentyman (Capt), J. A. H. Scutt coming in second.

On Friday the Sports began with the 50 Yards Scratch Race, which C. H. Vernon won, followed closely by D. C. T. Twentyman. Time, 33 secs. The second event was the 100 Yards Handicap, which resulted in the reverse of the previous race—Twentyman coming in first with Vernon second.

The Plunge, which followed, was won by A. P. Bunt, second place falling to J. R. Holden. Distance, 44 ft. 1 in.

The 50 Yards Scratch (Back) was won by J. R. Earp and C. H. Vernon second.

The Obstacle Race was won by A. P. Bunt, seconded by J. R. Earp.

The Dive, for which there were very few entrants, was awarded to J. R. Holden.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—G. N. L. Hall. *Ex-Presidents in Residence*—Mr Hart, H. W. Todd, V. J. H. Coles, W. M. N. Pollard. *Hon. Sec.*—C. G. T. Colson. *Hon. Treas.*—G. R. Edwards. *Committee*—C. L. Dunkerley, C. E. Stuart.

On May 3rd, in the Rev. P. N. F. Young's rooms, Prof. Oman, of Westminster Theological College, read an exceedingly interesting and lucid paper on "Reconciliation."

The second paper was read by Monsignor Barnes on May 17th, in C. G. T. Colson's rooms, to a large audience. His subject was "The Doctrine of Inspiration" from the Roman Catholic point of view, and an excellent discussion followed.

Owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding, the meeting for which the Rev. P. N. Waggett had promised a paper was cancelled. We hope, however, to have this paper next Term.

THE COLLEGE RIFLE CLUB.

President—The Master. *Vice-President*—F. G. Burr. *Captain*—G. L. Ritchie. *Hon. Sec.*—R. W. Townsend. *Committee*—G. T. M. Bevan, W. M. N. Pollard, B. F. Armitage.

On the whole the season has not been as successful as at first seemed probable, although several of the members of the team are to be congratulated on their performances; owing also to the re-arrangement of the University matches after the Term's fixture list was published several of the College matches had to be scratched.

G. L. Ritchie and F. G. Burr have been shooting consistently well for the University both at short and long ranges and in the Revolver IV. The former is to be condoled with on just failing to get into the British Olympic Team in spite of his fine performances at Bisley. The latter has won the University Challenge Cup for Long Range firing. The rapid firing team won the Grantham Cup on May 24th, beating Trinity by six hits; they were, however, only second in the Wale Plate competition on May 30th. The revolver pair, G. L. Ritchie and F. G. Burr, were second to Trinity in the College Medals.

The medal given by the Club for the best score in the Company made in the annual class-firing was won by F. G. Burr after shooting off a tie with R. D. Scholfield. The College Challenge Cup was shot for on June 3rd under conditions which were not altogether ideal, and was won by C. H. Vernon with a score at the three ranges of 94, F. G. Burr being second with 91.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—Mr Mason, Mr Graves, Dr Sandys, Mr Cox. *Committee*—Mr Bushe-Fox, The Dean, Mr Hart (*Senior Secretary*), Mr How, Dr Tanner, Mr Ward, Mr Young (*Senior Treasurer*), J. B. P. Adams, B. F. Armitage, F. D. Adamson, E. H. F. Blumhardt, A. F. Bellman, R. S. Clarke, H. R. E. Clark, H. C. Evans, G. R. Edwards, R. D. Foster, F. Kidd, H. T. Mogridge, W. M. N. Pollard, C. F. Smith (*Junior Treasurer*), R. W. Townsend (*Junior Secretary*), K. S. Waters, G. E. Woodmansey, B. L. Watson.

As far as the Mission is concerned, the Term has been externally uneventful but internally exacting; the collectors of subscriptions having been severely exercised in the art of financial dentistry. We have also received a flying visit from the Rev. C. L. Holthouse, the junior missionary, to book officers for the Boys' Camp in August.

At a meeting of the Governing Body held in Lecture Room I on June 4th, the revised constitution of the Mission, as recommended by the Committee, was formally adopted.

THE COLLEGE BALL.

By permission of the Master and Fellows the College Ball was held in the Hall on Tuesday, June 11th. The Blue Viennese Band provided the music. This year, too, a dancing floor was laid down the full length of the Hall. Supper was served in the Combination Room, and a marquee was erected as usual in the Chapel Court. The members of the Committee were as follows :—

The Master, Dr J. R. Tanner, Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, B. F. Armitage, J. B. Hunter, H. M. Lloyd, F. B. Reece, K. S. Waters, H. R. E. Clarke, G. R. Edwards, R. D. Foster, C. L. Dunkerley, L. N. B. Odgers, H. F. Brice-Smith and W. M. N. Pollard, *Hon. Secs.*

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—H. S. Foxwell, M.A. *Treasurer*—Professor E. J. Rapson. *Musical Director*—C. B. Rootham, M.A., Mus.D. *Hon. Sec.*—G. R. Edwards. *Committee*—Rev. H. F. Stewart, B.D., A. Y. Campbell, M.A., H. J. Braunholtz, B.A., H. F. Brice-Smith, B.A., A. P. Long, B.A., B. F. Armitage, R. D. Foster, C. W. Guillebaud, R. C. Hearn, H. M. Lloyd, C. W. Smee.

The May Concert was held on Monday, June 10th, when the following was the Programme :—

PART I.

1. MADRIGALS—

- (a) "See where with rapid bound" (6 parts).....*Luca Marenzio*
(1560-1599)
(b) "In going to my lonely bed".....*Richard Edwards* (1560)
(c) "Song of the Frank Companies"....*R. L. de Pearsall* (1795-1856)

THE CHORUS.

2. SONG..... "When we two parted"*C. Hubert H. Parry*
P. V. KEMP.

3. VIOLIN SOLO....."Sonata in E minor"*F. M. Veracini*
Ritornello (Largo)—Allegro con fuoco—Menuetto—Gavotta—Giga
R. C. HEARN.

4. VOCAL QUARTET... "Break, Break, Break"*C. B. Rootham*
R. D. FOSTER, P. V. KEMP, H. M. LLOYD, A. E. SCHROEDER.

5. PIANOFORTE DUETS... (a) "Cortège"*Claude Debussy*
(b) "Ballet" " " "
G. R. EDWARDS, H. L. BLANSHARD.

6. CORONACH, for Baritone Solo, Mens' Chorus, Pianoforte,
Strings, etc. *C. B. Rootham*
Solo : J. R. EARP.

PART II.

7. STRING QUARTET No. XII in G.....*Mozart*
Menuetto (Allegretto)—Trio—Molto Allegro.
R. C. HEARN, C. W. SMEE, H. C. N. TAYLOR, A. E. SCHROEDER.
8. PART SONGS—
(a) "Vineta" (6 parts).....*Brahms*
(b) "Since Thou O Fondest".....*C. Hubert H. Parry*
(c) "Corydon Arise"*C. V. Stanford*

THE CHORUS.

9. PIANOFORTE SOLO..... "Nachtstücke"*R. Schumann*
H. L. BLANSHARD. *Op. 23.1.*
10. SONG....."The Twa Sisters of Binnorie".....*Old Scottish*
J. R. EARP.
11. CHORUS..... "Lady Margaret Boat Song".....*G. M. Garrett*
Solo : FIRST MAY COLOURS.

THE CHORUS.

Trebles—The Chapel Choristers.

Allos—Messrs. Dunn and Thompson.

Tenors—Professor E. J. Rapson, F. J. Bullen, R. D. Foster, R. C. Hearn, C. W. Guillebaud, P. V. Kemp, H. F. Brice-Smith, W. H. Carter.

Basses—Dr F. J. Allen, C. H. Vernon, E. H. F. Blumhardt, H. M. Spackman, N. D. Coleman, C. W. Smee, W. H. Guillebaud, A. E. Schroeder, J. R. Earp, R. Proudlock, V. Y. Johnson, P. Quass, H. M. Lloyd, T. R. Holden, L. H. Shelton, H. Antrobus.

THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Lady-Day, 1912.

Donations.

	DONORS.
The Lay of the Nibelung Men. Translated from the old German text by A. S. Way. 8vo. Camb. 1911. 4.9.40.....	
Burrage (Champlin). The Early English Dissenters in the Light of recent Research (1550-1641). 2 vols. 8vo. Camb. 1912. 5.29.34,35.....	
Marucchi (Orazio) Christian Epigraphy: an elementary treatise, with a collection of ancient Christian Inscriptions mainly of Roman origin. Translated by J. Armine Willis. sm. 8vo. Camb. 1912. 9.42.30	
Edwards (G. M.). An English-Greek Lexicon. 8vo. Camb. 1912. 7.5.35.....	
Chadwick (H. Munro). The Heroic Age. 8vo. Camb. 1912. 7.48.20.....	The Master.
Harrison (J. E.). Themis: a study of the Social Origins of Greek Religion. 8vo. Camb. 1912. 7.48.19.....	
Dickins (Guy). Catalogue of the Acropolis Museum. Vol. I. Archaic Sculpture. 8vo. Camb. 1912. 10.15.40.....	
Wace (A. J. B.) and Thompson (M. S.). Prehistoric Thessaly. Being some Account of recent Excavations and Explorations in North Eastern Greece. 8vo. Camb. 1912. 10.28.50.....	
*Bateson (W.). Biological Fact and the Structure of Society (Herbert Spencer Lecture, Feb. 28, 1912). 8vo. Oxford, 1912.....	The Author.
*Dewick (Rev. E. C.). Primitive Christian Eschatology. (The Hulsean Prize Essay for 1908). 8vo. Camb. 1912. 9.34.48.....	The Author.
London Theological Studies by Members of the Faculty of Theology in the University of London. [Edited by Rev. Prof. Caldecott*, D.D.] 8vo. Lond. 1911. 9.37.29.....	The Editor.
*Brindley (H. H.) Mediaeval Ships in Painted Glass and on Seals. Nos. III. and IV. (Reprinted from <i>The Mariners' Mirror</i> , 1911). 8vo.....	The Author.
The Chantry Certificates for Leicestershire and Shropshire. Edited by A. Hamilton Thompson*. (Reprinted from <i>The Associated Architectural Societies' Reports</i> , 1910, and <i>The Trans. of the Shropshire Archaeological Society</i> , 1910-1911). 5.31.24.....	The Editor.

<i>Εικων Βασιλικη</i> . The Pourtracure of his Sacred Majesty in his Solitudes and Sufferings. 12mo. Reprinted in R.M. 1648. [1649]. AA.3.70.....	Rev. W. Previt�-Orton.
The Iggereth Ham�d�th of Elijah Hayyim ben Benjamin of Genazzano. Edited by A. W. Greenup. 8vo. Lond. 1912.....	The Editor.
Clavis Talmudica. 8vo. Leyden, 1634.....	Rev. A. W. Greenup.
Guicciardini (Francesco). Opere inedite. Illustrate da G. Canestrini e pubblicate per cura dei Conti P. e L. Guicciardini. [Vol. I.] 2a Edizione. 8vo. Firenze, 1857. 1.10.72.....	Mr. C. W. Previt�-Orton.
*Brown (W. Jethro). The underlying Principles of Modern Legislation. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 1.32.25	The Author.
Early printed Books to the Year 1500 in the Library of Christ's College, Cambridge. 8vo. Camb. 1912	The Librarian of Christ's College.
Official Year-Book of the Church of England, 1912. 8vo. Lond. 1912. <i>Reference Table</i>	Sir John Sandys.
Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report for the Year ending June 30, 1910. 8vo. Washington, 1911. 3.46.....	Smithsonian Institution.
John Rylands Library, Manchester. Catalogue of an Exhibition of mediaeval MSS. and jewelled Book Covers. 8vo. Lond. 1912.....	The Librarian of the John Rylands Library.
Vladimirov (Vsevolod). The Revolution in Finland under Prince John Obolensky. Translated from the Russian by V. E. Marsden. 8vo. Lond. 1911	The Translator.
Evreinov (G.). Russia's Policy in Finland. Translated from the Russian by V. E. Marsden. 8vo. Lond. 1912.....	The Translator.
*Heathcote (Rev. R. B.). Sermons. Collected into a volume by his son. 8vo. p. p. 1912. 11.14.32 }	N. G. Heathcote, Esq.

Additions.

Abercius, Saint. Vita. Edidit T. Nissen. <i>Teubner Text</i> . 8vo. Lipsiae, 1912. 17.	
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Cambridge History of English Literature. Edited by A. W. Ward and A. R. Waller. Vol. VIII. The Age of Dryden. 8vo. Camb. 1912. 4.27.8.	
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— The minor Poems of John Lydgate. Edited by H. N. MacCracken. Part I. (Extra Series 107). 8vo. Lond. 1911 (for 1910). 4.6.85.	
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- International Critical Commentary. Gray (G. B.) and Peake (A. S.). The Book of Isaiah. Vol I. Introduction and Commentary on I.—XXVII. 8vo. Edin. 1912. 9.7.
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- Minerva. Jahrbuch der gelehrten Welt. Begründet von Dr. R. Kukula und Dr. K. Trübner. XXI. Jahrgang. 1911-12. 8vo. Strassburg, 1912. *Reference Table*.
- Monumenta Germaniae Historica. Legum Sectio IV. Constitutiones et Acta publica. Imperatorum et regum. Tom. V. Pars ii. 4to. Hannoverae, 1911.
- Palaeontographical Society. Vol. LXV. Issued for 1911. 4to. Lond. 1912. 13.2.
- Rolls Series. Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Edward III. Vol. XIII. A.D. 1369-1374. 8vo. Lond. 1911. 15.9.
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- Sidney (Sir Philip). The Countesse of Pembrokes Arcadia. Edited by A. Feuillerat (Camb. English Classics). 8vo. Camb. 1912. 4.31.36.
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