



Lent Term, 1912.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from Vol. xxxii, p. 274).

THE memory of John Williams, Archbishop of York. Bishop of Lincoln, Dean of Westminster and Lord Keeper to King James I, is kept alive in the College by means of our Library and his portrait in the Hall.

In what follows some documents will be given which bear upon another benefaction of his.

The Bishop founded two Fellowships and four Scholarships in the College and gave to it the advowsons of four livings, Freshwater in the Isle of Wight, Soulderne in Oxfordshire and the sinecure Rectories of St Florence in Pembrokeshire and Aberdaron in Carnarvonshire.

The Statutes of this foundation are here printed in full for the first time. From the point of view of his day the foundation was a complete one. He had founded four Scholarships at Westminster School, where his scholars wore a special violet coloured gown and were known as "Bishop's Boys." To the Scholarships at St John's and at Westminster the same preferences are attached. Two were to come from Welsh counties, two from the diocese of Lincoln, and in default of such, preference was to be given to those born in the Liberties of Westminster. Williams' Welsh

origin and his preferments as Bishop of Lincoln and Dean of Westminster point to the reasons for this. One of his Fellows was to be a Welshman and they were to have preferential rights to the benefices of his gift. Thus it was possible that a man might owe his whole career to the Bishop. His school education was provided, thence he passed to a scholarship at St John's; when his time came he had the chance of becoming a Fellow and later, if a vacancy occurred, he could take one of the Rectories and so be settled for life. As a matter of fact it does not appear that anyone succeeded in accomplishing all this. Indeed the complete scheme did not last long, the endowment provided at St John's being quite inadequate for the purpose. For the maintenance of his four scholars at Westminster Williams provided an endowment of £76 os. 8d. For the maintenance of two Fellows and four Scholars at St John's he at first provided £55 a year, to which £7 was added later, or a total of £62 a year. The Fellows and Scholars were to receive the same emoluments as those of the Foundress' foundation, a total charge which we shall see was estimated at £112 a year. In some of the letters which follow constant reference is made to the College "fourth part." This was a provision introduced by Bishop Fisher in the early Statutes of the College and continued in those of Queen Elizabeth. Donors were welcome to add to the Society either by the endowment of Scholarships or Fellowships, but it was provided that of the income of any such new foundation one fourth part was to go to the general revenues of the College, the remaining three quarters supporting the new foundation. Williams having been a Fellow of the College must have been aware of this rule and of the income of a Fellowship or Scholarship. How the College came to accept the gift is not quite clear. In what follows two suggestions seem to be thrown out. One that the College did not like to refuse the gift from

one who had just proved himself so generous a donor in providing nearly all the cost of building the Library. The other view is that Williams induced the College to accept the gift, and the burden, by hinting or promising that further endowments were to follow. To an almost wholly clerical Society the gift of the four benefices with contingent hopes of succession must have proved a temptation, at least it was accepted subject to the following rules for its government:

Certaine Ordinances and Statutes touching the election and promotion of two ffellowes and Schollers founded in the Colledge of St John the Evangelist in the Vniuersitie of Cambridge, By the right honorable and right reuerend ffather in God, John, Lord Bishop of Lincolne, Lord Keeper of the great Seale of England, according to the licence and poure giuen to him, the said Lord Bishop by His Majesty's Letters Patentes dated the xxixth day of December in the yeare of the reigne of our Souereigne Lord, James, by the Grace of God of England, ffrance and Ireland &c the xxjth and of Scotland the Lvijth.

1. Imprimis: That the 4 Schollers of this ffoundation, vpon the auoydance and vacancy of them or any of them be foreuer chosen out of the Grammar Schole of Westminster out of those fflower Scholers of his Lordship's foundation there, and residing in the said Schole at the tyme of their election. And that two of those fflower Scholers aforesayed shalbe borne within some of the Countries of Wales, and the other two in the dioces of Lincolne. And for want of such to be found in the said Schole soe borne as is aforesaid, then the vacant places to be supplied for that tyme onclie of such as shalbe borne within the liberties of Westminster, being Scholers of the said Schole of Westminster of the ffoundation aforesayde at the time of the saide Election. And this Election to be foreuer made at or about the ffeast of the Natiuitie of St John Baptist by the Deane of Westminster

for the time being with the Schole Master of the said Common Grammar Schole and one of the ffellowes of his Lordships ffoundation in St John's to be appointed allwayes by the Master of the said Colledge, as occasion shall require. And the said ffellow soe nominated and appointed by the said Master to receiue towards the charges of his iourney *tolies quoties*, of the Tresurer of the Church of Westminster 20s. and to receiue nothing of the Colledge of St John's in that respect. And also, That the said Schollers and euery of them soe elected shall and maie after theire election into any the said vacant roomes or places continue still at Westminster Schole vntill the vigil or Eue of St Michael the Archangell next following their Election, or shall and may at their owne free choice presentlie vpon their Election come and be admitted into the said Colledge and liue there at the onelie costes and charges of their ffreindes vntill the vigil or Eue of Saint Michael aforesaid, or at the furthest the next daie after the election of Schollers in the saide Colledge. And vpon the saide day to be allwaies admitted into the said roomes or places void, and from thence forth to be had and taken to be reall and actuall Schollers of this said ffoundation and to enioy the severall Chamber-roomes erected by his Lordship for the said Schollers, as also all allowances, emolumentes and priuiledges as other then actuall Schollers for the ffoundresse doe.

2. That the twoe ffellowes of this ffoundation, vpon anie vacancie or auoydance of anie of them be allwaies chosen out of thaforesaide fflower Schollers, and of none other. Prouided allwaies that one of the said ffellowes be euer borne in Wales, if any such can be found, and for defect, then that ffellow to be chosen out of those Schollers of this ffoundation of the diocese of Lincolne or the liberties of Westminster that are, or if there be none eligible in the Colledge at that time, of such as haue bin in the saide Colledge and of that foundation. And their election to be allwayes made at the ordinary election of the ffellowes and to haue the same allowances with the other ffellowes then elected.

3. That the said Persons elected and admitted Schollers

and ffellowes of this foundation shall not preiudice anie other person or persons borne in the aforesaide Countries of any prefermentes in the said Colledge accordinge to a speciall dispensation in that behalfe obtained from his Majestie and in a licence of Mortmaine bearing date the 30th daie of December in the one and twentieth yeare of his Majesty's raigne over England, ffrance and Ireland and ouer Scotland the seauen and fiftith in these wordes, videlicet : Volumus insuper ac per presentes pro Nobis haeredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus tam praefato Episcopo et haeredibus suis, quam praefato Magistro, Socijs et Scholaribus Collegij predicti et Successoribus suis, quod Socij et Scholares per predictum Episcopum vt praefertur Stabiliendi de tempore in tempus et ad omnia tempora imposterum in numerum Sociorum et Scholarium dicti Collegij eligentur nominabuntur et constituentur de talibus comitatibus et locis infra hoc Regnum nostrum Angliae et dominium Walliae vnde et ex quibus per ipsum Episcopum in hac parte ordinabitur et expediens fore videbitur Statuto dicti Collegij vulgariter nuncupato Statuto Comitatum aut aliquo alio Statuto seu ordinatione dicti Collegij non obstante, cum quibus et eorum quolibet (quatenus alicui seu aliquibus in hijs litteris nostris patentibus contentis repugnant in aliquo siue contraria sint) pro Nobis haeredibus et successoribus nostris ex Praerogatiua nostra regia et plenitudine potestatis nostrae ad omnem iuris effectum dispensamus.

4. That when this honorable ffounder hauing according to his present purpose and intendment endowed the said Colledge with the perpetuall donacion and patronage of fower ecclesiasticall livinges for the preferment cheiflie of the ffellowes of this ffoundation and to make way for the saide Schollers to their places, It shall then be lawfull to and for the Master of the said Colledge for the tyme being to assume and retaine vnto himselfe any one of them at euerie auoydance And the better to inable him the said Master herunto, It shall be lawfull foreuer for the Master of the sayde Colledge for the tyme being and the eight Seniors with the rest of the sixteene to make and graunt vnder the Common Seale of the said Colledge, which vpon requiry

in this case they shall not denie, an Aduowson of the next vacancie of anie one of the said Benefices to some third person for the onelie vse and presenting of the Master of the said Colledge and none other thereunto, when it shall become voide and in case the Master shall refuse it the grant of the Aduowson to be forthwith cancelled and one of the ffellowes to be presented therunto as is hereafter limited.

5. That the other three Benefices of his Lordship's donacion and likewise this 4th in case of the Masters refusall shalbe reserved for the preferment of the said ffellowes of this foundation if they will accept of the same or be capable thereof at the tyme of the auoydance. And if it shall happen either the ffellowes of this ffoundacion to be vncapable of any the said Livinges falling void, or being capable, not to accept but to refuse the same, Then the said living or livings for that tyme and turne onlie to be offred to the other ffellowes of the said Colledge in seniority Prouided allwaies that his Lordships true meaning and intendment is that though any of his ffellowes or anie other fellowes of the said Colledge (in case of any deuolution as is aforesaid) shall at the time of this auoydance be actually possessed of any Prebend or living without cure or with cure either he and they shall notwithstanding be capable of this vacant benefice of his Lordship's foundation Prouided, That if the ffellow of his Lordships foundation or other fellow shalbe Colledge Preacher he shall relinquish that priuiledge and title of Colledge Preacher before he shalbe presented to such a living.

6. That aswell the ffellowes of his Lordships ffoundacion as anie other ffellow of the said Colledge vppon any deuolution accepting a Presentation to any of the said Benefices or livinges ecclesiasticall of his Lordship's donacion shall without all manner guyle or collusion within one yeare next after the Presentacion receiued and Institution thereupon obtained absolutely relinquish and leaue their place or places in the said College notwithstanding anie priuiledge whatsoever which they may claime by any Statute of the said Colledge to the contrary. And that it shall not be at the

libertie of them or of any of them after the accepting of a Presentacion from the Colledge to any the said Benefices to resigne the said Benefice or Benefices and soe to contynue their fellowships still in the College

JO. LINCOLNE

Custos Sigilli.

E Collegio Sancti Petri quod Westmonasterij 29^o die Junij qui quidem dies Martyrio Sancti Petri sacratus est, Anno, 1624.

The College proceeded to fill up the Fellowships at the next election. The following is a complete list of Williams' Fellows, with the dates of their admission:

6 April 1625	John Barrett.
" "	William Mostyn.
31 March 1626	Cardell Goodman, in place of Barrett.
19 March 1634-5	William Rogers, in place of Mostyn.
20 March 1642-3	William Morgan, in place of Goodman.

Rogers ceased to be a Fellow in 1644 and Morgan in 1645, but no successors to them were appointed.

As Bishop Williams did not die until 25 March 1650, the suspension of the Fellowships took place in his lifetime and one may assume with his knowledge, but it is also true that his fortunes were then at a very low ebb and his influence gone.

During the Commonwealth matters ecclesiastical were in some disorder and it is not easy to trace careers with much certainty, but the following notes on these Fellows are perhaps worth recording:

John Barrett was of St John's, B.A. 1618, M.A. 1622; a John Barrett was instituted Rector of Ashley, Wilts 9 April 1641, but beyond the identity of names there is no other connexion known at present.

William Mostyn was B.A. of Queens' College 1623 and M.A. from St John's, 1627.

As a William Mostyn was instituted Archdeacon of Bangor 26 October 1633 we seem to see why the

Fellowship was vacated; a William Mostyn was instituted Rector of Cristleton, co Chester 1 August 1634, and Vicar of Whitford, Flints, 14 February 1638-9, which may be the same person.

Cardell Goodman was of Emmanuel College, B.A. 1625, and M.A. from St John's 1629, B.D. 1636. He was presented by the College to the Rectory of Freshwater 6 March 1640-1 and so is the only man who held both one of Williams' Fellowships and one of his livings.

William Rogers appears to be the St John's man B.A. 1632, M.A. 1636, B.D. 1643. Probably he is the William Rogers, B.D., who became Rector of Cwm or Combe, Flints in 1653.

William Morgan was admitted to the College 11 June 1636, B.A. 1639, M.A. 1643, M.D. 1652. So he appears to have been one of the Fellows, who under the College Statutes were allowed to pursue the Study of Medicine without taking orders.

A little more than a year after Williams' death it would appear that one William Lewis put forward a claim to one of the Fellowships. No graduate of St John's corresponds in date to this man, but there was a William Lewis of Trinity, B.A. 1650, M.A. 1654, B.D. 1661 who may very well have been the applicant referred to in the letter which follows. The reference to Mr Hodges seems to shew why he believed there was a vacancy. Thomas Hodges was of Emmanuel, B.A. 1636, M.A. 1640; by an order of the Earl of Manchester, acting under the authority of the Assembly of Divines he was one of the Fellows "intruded" into the College 19 June 1644. He was presented by the College to the Rectory of Soulderne 18 October 1647, and as this was one of Williams' livings the supposition that Hodges was one of the Bishop's Fellows was a natural, but erroneous, one. As a matter of fact the presentation had not vacated the Fellowship, for when Hodges attempted to take possession of Soulderne he

found that the title of the College to present (derived from Williams) was disputed and defective. So much so that he had to purchase the Advowson himself. Thus his institution to a Rectory, not really in the gift of the College, did not vacate his Fellowship. Hodges conveyed the Rectory to the College and after the Restoration on 9 December 1662 was again presented and received episcopal institution.

The Puritan Committee appear to have accepted the explanations of the College and the Bishop's Fellowships remained suspended.

August 28, 1651

Att the Committee for Reformation of the Universities.

Upon Consideracion of the petition of William Lewis, Bachelor of Artes, It is ordered by this Committee that the Master and Fellowes of St John's Colledge in Cambridge, or any four of them, doe certify this Committee on this day three weeks vnder their handes the true state of the Foundation of Dr Williams late Bishopp of Lincolne in the said Colledge, and whether any such places are now supplyde or not, and if not, that they certify the true cause of obstencion whether by not payment of the Revenues given for those vses or otherwise. And it is ordered that they likewise certify whether Mr Hodges, Fellow of that Foundation, hath held a parsonage these foure yeares with his said Fellowship, and what the Statute directs in that case.

JAMES CHALONER.

JO. MOYLE

GILBERT WILLINGTON.

JOHN BAKER

NATH. HALLOSSE

Endorsed: Received, September 11.

To the honourable Committee for reform of the Universities, the humble representation and petition of the Master and senior fellowes of St John's College in Cambridge.

In obedience to an Order of August 28 requiring a certificate concerning the true state of the late Bishop of Lincoln's

foundation and concerning the ground of Mr Hodges his holding a fellowship with his parsonage, we whose names are underwritten humbly represent:—

1. That Dr Williams, then Bishop of Lincoln and Lord Keeper, did for the maintenance of 2 fellows and 4 Scholars, in equall profits with those of the Foundress, give to the Colledge in the year 16— certain lands of the yearly value (as he then supposed) of 55*l*.

2. That the said gift was for some time refused by the Colledge in regard to the incompetency of that summe, it being contrary to our Statutes, and to reason, to charge so small a revenue with so great a burden. But afterwards, through the Bishop's interest, importunity and frequent promises of an augmentation, they by whom the Colledge was then governed were persuaded with to accept of it.

3. That the forementioned lands, though improved by the Bishops owne bayliffe [till the yeare 1645, *these words are erased*] and since carefully managed by the Colledge, never yeelded neare so much as 55*l. per annum* and are now fallen to bare 40*l*. Moreover the rent of the said landes has been so often unpaid, that the foundation is now neare upon 500*l*. in arrears to the Colledge.

4. That all this notwithstanding the Colledge hath maintained and doth at this day maintain out of what it received, 4 Scholars, which is the utmost we can doe out of such a summe without manifest wrong to other members of the Society.

5. That for Mr Hodges (who is indeed fellow, but not of that foundation) he hath been 4 yeares in a parsonage which the Colledge presented him to, yet not deprived of his fellowship because the Living, contrary to the Donors and our expectation, proved litigious (there being a suit commenced about the title, both against the College and Mr Hodges, not yet determined), in which case the Statute gives a fellow liberty to continue in his place as not having had a full yeares peaceable possession.

Now in consideration of the premises and for that the Society hath sustained great damage by Dr Williams his

foundation during the time that all the places were supplied with fellows and scholars amounting to the value of above 1000*l*., May it please your honorable Committee to settle the said foundation for the future in such a way that we may not be enforced to disburse more for the upholding thereof then in a proportion to the yearly revenues by us received and according as the Statute hereunto annexed doth prescribe.

And your petitioners shall alwaies pray etc.

September 18, 1651

Att the Committee for Reformation of the Universities.

Vpon consideration of the returne of the Master and Fellowes of St John's Colledge in the Vniuersity of Cambridge in obedience to an order of this Committee of the 28th of August laste made vpon the petition of one Sir Lewis. It appearing that the allowance given by Dr Williams, late Bishopp of Lincolne, to the said Colledge is but bare fforty poundes a yeare, which is insufficient for the maintenance of two Fellows and foure Schollers, the Statutes of the said Colledge not permitting soe small a Revenew to be chardged with soe greate a burden, and it likewise appearing that the said Colledge doth herewith maintaine att present foure schollers: It is ordered by this Committee that the said allowance of fforty poundes a yeare be disposed of by the Master and Fellowes of the said Colledge as formerly for the maintenance of foure Schollers onely vntil this Committee give other order

JAMES CHALONER.

JOH. DOVE

NIC. LOVE.

NATH. HALLOSSE

WAL. STRICKLAND

Endorsed: Bishop Williams Foundation concerning 4 Schollers.

Committees Order for fflower scholarships onely for Bishop Williams foundation.

This is Registered in the greate leather booke of leases beginning the three and twentieth year of King Charles, page —.

So far as the documents in the possession of the College shew the matter rested thus for many years. The matter of the Bishop's foundation was then raised again by Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster. In his latter capacity he was interested in the rights of the Westminster boys. It was true that these had still their rights to the scholarships at St John's, but the suppression of the Fellowships had indirect consequences. Not only were there no Fellowships to which Westminster boys had a preference, but the subsequent right of presentation to one of the Bishop's livings was also much more remote.

It would appear further that the action of the College in suppressing the Fellowships had been remembered, while the reason for the step was either forgotten or misunderstood. Fuller in his *Church History* (Book xi, p 227, § 26) states that Williams "at St John's College in Cambridge, founded two Fellowships, built a fair library and furnish't it with books, intending more, had his bounty then met with proportionable entertainment But Benefactors may give money, but not grateful minds to such as receive it."

This is one of those half truths which are proverbially mischievous. Williams founded the Fellowships and built the Library and by deed of gift gave his books to the College, did indeed hand them over, and later resumed possession of them. Though in the end the College got many of the books it was only a fraction of what was intended, many being dispersed owing to the wreck of the Bishop's fortunes.

Thomas Browne, whose letters are here printed, was admitted to the College 13 January 1671-2, from the Charterhouse, and was admitted a Fellow of the College 18 March 1677-8. He was a Non Juror, but his Fellowship was not vacated till 1709. He does not appear to have been beneficed; a fair number of his letters have been preserved, he seems to have taken a

great interest in the material affairs of the College and he was an author of some note in his day.

It will be noticed that Browne refers more than once to the Life of Bishop Williams printed in 1700. In an appendix to this book Philips deals with Fuller's aspersion and states the case for the College, shewing that in letters written by Williams to the Master, long after the building of the Library and the establishment of his foundations, there is no trace of displeasure or vexation with the College, but rather they contain expressions of regret that he had not the capacity to do more.

This Appendix concludes as follows:

"And that he continued to have the same benevolent Mind towards this his Mother-College to his dying Day, we have very good grounds to believe. For Mr Thomas Wharton sometime of Gray's Inn, diverting himself one Christmas (since the Bishop's death) in this Place of his Education, upon occasion of Discourse concerning his Lordship's Foundation, did upon his Credit declare to several Members of this Society, That for some time before this Renowed Prelate's Death, he often heard his Lordship mention the Kindness of the College, and how unhappily his Designs of making them Reparations for the Detriment they had sustained thereby were frustrated. For they accepted of his Foundation of Fellows and Scholars (merely out of Gratitude to him) at less than half the Revenue, which was sufficient to maintain it, for which reason after the sustaining of much Loss, they were at last forc'd to sink the Fellowships in their own Defence, and in compliance with a Statute of the College. But (continues Mr Wharton's account) that he was finally resolv'd to be as good as his Word, and leave them a large and lasting Testimony of his additional Bounty: that in Prosecution of this generous Resolution he had pitch'd upon an Estate of Three Hundred Pounds *per annum* to be settled upon the College for ever to this End and Purpose; That the Writings of settlement were actually drawn, and read over to, and approv'd of by him. But it being somewhat late at Night, and his Lordship much

indispos'd, he defer'd the signing and sealing of them, till the next Morning, before which time it pleas'd God to take him out of the World. By which we and our Successors were not only depriv'd of a Noble Benefactor, but of a perpetual Advocate ; this his last Design (had it but by a short continuance of his Life taken effect) being sufficient to stop the Mouths of all our Accusers, and to vindicate the Innocence of the Society from those ill surmizes that it has for some Years very unjustly labour'd under."

Thomas Wharton, on whose authority this statement is made, was the son of Humphry Wharton of Burtergill, Westmorland, he was born at Reagill Grange in the same county, educated at Sedbergh School, and admitted to St John's 16 June 1640; B.A. 1643-4. He was admitted to Gray's Inn 8 February 1646-7 and was called to the Bar 27 June 1655. He was Secretary to Archbishop Williams at the time of his death. There can be little doubt that the Fellowships were suppressed for want of endowment and that they were maintained, while they existed, at a loss to the College. Whether the College accepted them knowing this is not quite certain, but seems probable. And Williams must have known it, especially if the discovery by Dr Kenyon mentioned in one of the letters which follow is the fact that he only obtained a Licence in Mortmain from King James for £62 a year.

3 November 1721.

Reverend and most Dear Sir

I had the favour of yours by the Carryer on Saturday last, with the Transcript of Bishop Williams's Settlement and the Statutes of his Foundation, of which Dr Kenyon and Mr Bedford have had the perusal as well as mysele, and when you please to returne it me againe I shall wait upon Baron Price and Mr Annesley with it and desire their advice. I beg your pardon that I am now obliged to send it back, there is an omission in the last page of a clause relating to

the disposall of the Bishop's Livings to the other Fellows of the Colledge in case his Fellows are incapable or doe not accept of them. I was thinking onely to transcribe that Paragraph and desire to have the clause sent me to fill it up mysele, but the Transcript wants correcting in other places in some little things, and I would be glad when I shew it to the Council to be able to warrant it as exactly agreeing with the Originall Writings.

By the Settlement it appears that the Estate given for the Bishop's foundation was no more than sixty two pounds *per annum*, for which the Colledge were to admitt and incorporate 2 Fellows and 4 Scholars and to give them the same allowance and priviledges with the Scholars and Fellows of the old Foundation, which by the Foundresse's Statute could not be done without deducting the fourth part of the Estate to goe to the Colledge, so that in reality the Colledge had no more than fourty six pounds ten shillings *per annum* for the maintenance of his 2 Fellows and 4 Scholars. I should be prepared to make it appeare as fully as possible how much the Colledge has suffered by this Foundation, and therefore must request to be informed, for how long after the Settlement Anno 1623 the Colledge maintained the Bishop's 2 Fellows (which I hope may be knowne from the old Books of Accompts in Mr Bursar's hands) and whether the estate at Little Raveley in Huntingdonshire be still lett for fifty five pounds *per annum*, or the Rent of the Lands be advanced or fallen since the Settlement.

I must beg also to be informed whether the Colledge had a Decree in Chancery to empower them to sinke the 2 Fellowships, or whether they did it by agreement with the Bishop's Heir, Sir Griffith Williams. They had his consent to the Sale of the Duplicates in the Bishop's Library, and laying out the money in land, and appropriating the Rent to the augmentation of the Library Keeper's Salary and the buying of Books, as I find in Mr Philips's Appendix to Bishop Williams's Life, and I should thinke they might at that time have had his approbation of their doing themselves right in the matter of the Fellowships without any difficulty. Mr Philips speaks of some Papers drawn by Dr Morton out of the Colledge Writings, from which Papers Mr Philips

collected what he sayes in vindication of the Colledge, those Papers I hope are easy to be found and, if they were sent me, might be sufficient to answer these and any other enquiries and enable me fully to bring this matter to a pretty good issue.

For the Scholarships I must beg your patience till I write next, then I shall acquaint you with our Friends, Dr Kenyon and Mr Bedford's opinion of that matter upon the perusal of the Bishop's settlement for his foundation. In my last I desired a Booke of the By-foundations which I may have after the Election is over next weeke. I may not now have occasion for one upon the account of Bishop Williams's foundation, but I would desire to look into Bishop Dee's, Dr Gwyn's and some others where an alteration may be made in the settlement upon the Estate's falling short. I am

Reverend Deare Sir
Your most obliged humble servant
THO. BROWNE.

My humble service to the President and the rest of the Seniors.

My wife presents you her very humble service as does Dr Kenyon and Mr Bedford.

I am begg'd your favour for a Candidate at the election of Scholars, one Pinsent, his Father was of our Colledge, and I hope the young man is deserving.

Addressed : To the Reverend Dr Jenkin, present.

7 November 1721

Reverend Sir

Our Good Master has told you I presume that the Copy of Bishop Williams's Foundation came safe to my hands, which I was sorry to find mysele obliged to send back to the Colledge to have one very materiall clause inserted and some lesser mistakes rectified. In my Letter to the Master I desired to be informed in some particulars, in one of which your letter gives me satisfaction, the fall of the Rent of the estate at Ravelly since the Settlement, which very likely the Bishop of Rochester may thinke is

rather advanced than fallen, but I hope he will not thinke it reasonable that the Colledge should maintaine 2 Fellows upon that Foundation when he understands that the Rent, as it has stood ever since 1674, is not sufficient to maintaine 4 Scholars at an allowance equall to the Foundresse's Scholars, besides their Chambers.

I hope you can without great trouble give me an account for how long time the Colledge maintained Bishop Williams's 2 Fellows, and whether when they found themselves obliged to sinke the two Fellowships, they were empowered to doe it by a Decree in Chancery, or by an Agreement with the Bishop's Heir, or proceeded upon the power they had by that clause of the 42nd chapter of the Colledge Statutes which you transcribed in your letter. Dr Morton's papers, who was Senior Fellow and Bursar as I take it before 1674, would I believe give full satisfaction in all particulars, and if they can be found and transmitted to me, I shall endeavour to make the best use of them for the Colledge's service and to be responsible for their being returned safe in due time; from them Mr Philips vindicates the Colledge beyond all dispute in what relates to their disposall of the money given by the Bishop for the Structure of the Library and of what they received by the Sale of his Books, and intimates that he could doe the same from the Colledge Writings as to his other Benefactions.

As to the Scholarships, I beg'd the Master's pardon when I writt last, and your letter prevents my giving him or you the trouble of having my opinion that the Colledge would be obliged to comply with the Bishop of Rochester's demands in that particular. I must owne that, till lately I was better informed, observing the constant practice of the Colledge I allwayes thought Bishop Williams had no such Scholars at Westminster nor had there been any for a long time, but that his foundation there had been sunck as well as his Fellowships with us, and that the Master and Seniors had endeavoured at their elections to answer his Lordships intention by giving his scholarships to Scholars borne in the Diocese of Lincolne and Countyes of Wales. Now that right is to be done to the Schoole, the Master and Seniors will please to consider in what way they would be willing the matter should be settled

for the future. Whether the nomination of the Scholars to be left to the Deane and Schoole Master for want of one of the Bishop's Fellows to joyne with them in the election, or the Colledge to send another Fellow and expect that he should be allowed for his journey by the Treasurer of Westminster. To be sure the Colledge will insist that the Scholars in the Schoole have the qualifications the Bishop requires, two borne in Wales and two borne in his Diocese, or in defect of such some others of his foundation borne within the libertyes of Westminster (none of which qualifications I have reason to believe the present Scholars of his foundation have) and that they have beene of his foundation a competent time and not putt on a Gowne on purpose, upon notice of a vacancy, to give them a title. Bishop Williams in his Statutes makes no provision, if upon a vacancy there should be no such Scholars to be found in Westminster Schoole, in such a case therefore the Colledge would be at liberty to choose whom they please and the Master and Seniors might oblige the Bishop of Rochester by agreeing in this case to take some deserving youth of the King's Scholars that stands at the Election and has not the good fortune to be elected to Christ Church, or Trinity Colledge. This I presume, or any other way the Colledge could find out of gratifying the Bishop of Rochester, without injury to Bishop Williams or themselves, they would thinke adviseable, to prevent the Bishops insisting upon any further claime to the Fellowships or Advowsons. I hope he will see reason to desist from these pretensions, when he knows the state of the Rent of the Lands at Ravelly and the Colledge's power and obligation by the Foundresse's Statutes to reduce every other foundation proportionably to the fall of the Rent, besides their taking the 4th part for the old Colledge and anything else that may be alledged in the Colledge's vindication, wherein when I have what further assistance can be sent me I shall not faile to doe my best to serve the Colledge, and am

Reverend Sir
your most faithfull humble servant
THO. BROWNE

My very humble service to the Master and to Mr President, Dr Edmondson, Dr Berry, and the rest of the Seniors.

I desired a Booke of the By-foundations which I hope may come up with the Transcript of Bishop Williams's Settlement.

I hope the Bishop of Rochester will soone be acquainted that the Colledge are looking over their Accompts &c. in order to give him satisfaction and have an intimation of the fall of the rent.

Addressed: To, The Reverend Dr Robert Lambert, Senior Bursar of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

14 November 1721

Reverend Sir

I was in some paine till Mr Haslome's porter came this evening with the Transcript, and had sent to Mrs Martyn's man, who was gone away before I opened the Parcell he brought on Saturday, to enquire if he had nothing else for me. Now I write to acquaint you that I have both it and the Book, with your letter and account of the time for which the Colledge maintained the Bishop's Fellows and the farther greate losse they sustained by the summe the Tenants run in arere and the College at last were faine to sinke as a desperate debt. Tho' I shall be glad of any farther light that can be given me, yett I am pretty well instructed already to justify the Master and Seniors in their proceeding to sinke the Fellowships at the time that the two last Fellows went off, and to shew that their successors cannot in equity be obliged to restore them.

The Bishop of Rochester has had an information by Mr Bedford of what I told you in my last, and if he has had the same by Dr Savage, no question his Lordship will not be in hast to bring the College into Chancery. As soone as I can I shall waite upon the Council which the Master directed me, and lay before them the state of our case on both sides, and when they have considered it and give me their opinion and advice I may then best know in what manner to apply to the Bishop. I shall trouble our good Master or yourselfe with a line as there is occasion.

There is another matter wherein I am almost forced to be silent for want of meeting with better success. I hoped the Transcript I had from the Colledge of Mr Robson's Settlement would long before this time have been laid before the Salters Company. The Clerk promised I should have notice when a Court was appointed, but has neglected it, he is so strongly prejudiced against the Colledge that I do not expect he will shew it to the Master and Company till they call for it. The Master lives at Hackney and I have writt to him about it, but as yett heare nothing. If he calls a Court I hope he will give me notice to attend, or give me a meeting himselfe when he comes to Towne. I am sorry I have no better account to give of this businesse, wherein I should have been glad to doe better service and to make some returne for the Colleges kindnesse to my Nephew Le Hunt in one of those Exhibitions, for which I must owne my obligations to you as well as to the Master and the rest of the Seniors, to whom be pleased to present my very humble service and accept of the same from

Reverend Sir
your most faithfull humble servant
THO. BROWNE.

Please present my service to Mr Newcome and thanks for his Booke. I shall soone trouble him with a letter.

Addressed : To the Reverend Dr Robert Lambert, Senior Bursar of St John's Colledge Cambridge.

Of the three Counsel consulted by the College and mentioned in the following letter only one Baron Price, was a member of the College.

'Mr Annesley' appears to be Francis Annesley, son and heir of Francis Annesley of 'Cloughmaghricatt,' co. Down, Ireland, admitted to the Inner Temple 6 November 1684, called to the Bar 2 June 1690, and elected a Bencher of the Inn 8 February 1712-3.

'Baron Price' was Robert Price, then a Baron of the Exchequer who was admitted to the College

²⁸ March 1672. Some account of him will be found in *The Eagle*, xxiii p. 142. To us there seems something unusual in consulting a Judge, but there is ample evidence that the College repeatedly had recourse to the Baron in their legal difficulties.

Sir Robert Raymond, was the only son of Sir Thomas Raymond, a Justice of the King's Bench; he was admitted to Gray's Inn 1 November 1682, was called to the Bar 12 November 1697, became Ancient of the Inn 6 November 1704 and a Bencher 6 July 1709, he was also elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn 22 November 1710; he was Solicitor General from 1710 to 1714 and was knighted at Whitehall 20 October 1710. He became Sergeant-at-Law 27 January 1723 and died 19 March 1733.

Dr Kenyon was probably Roger Kenyon, B.A., of St John's 1685 and a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Mr Bedford was no doubt Hilckiah Bedford admitted to St John's 8 October 1679, B.A. 1683, M.A. 1687, both these like Thomas Browne himself were Non Jurors.

21 November 1721

Reverend Sir

By the account I have of the Estate at Ravely in your letter of Fryday last I may be able to give a pretty good answer to the question how the Rent of the land should come to fall so much lower than itt lett for at first; tho' I thinke anyone that considers how great losse the Colledge had sustained by maintaining the Bishop's Fellows and Scholars at an allowance more than double the Revenue of the foundations before they Sunke the two Fellowships, would imagine the Colledge for their owne interest would use their utmost endeavours to keepe up the Rent to the first settlement, if it were but to reimburse themselves by what they saved above the maintenance of the 4 Scholars.

The Master named three Council that I might waite upon, Mr Annesley, Baron Price and Sir Robert Raymond, the two

first are the Master's and the Colledge's friends as well as my owne, and Baron Price having so little leisure during the Terme, I have been with Mr Annesley first and putt into his hands the copy of the Indenture and the Bishop's Statutes, with a Transcript of that part of the 42nd Chapter of the Colledge Statutes out of which you sent me the two clauses, and of two paragraphs in Dr Morton's history of the Bishop's Foundation, and a State I have drawn up of the Account how much the Colledge were losers during the time for which they maintained the two Fellows and 4 Scholars from A. 1625 to A. 1645 when I finde by your paper the Fellowships were sunke; of a little they gained from that time till the yeare 1674 towards reimbursing themselves; and of what losse they have sustained ever since that year by maintaining the Bishop's 4 Scholars at a Rent below the summe the Colledge allows them yearely.

I deduct from the £62 *per annum* the Colledges 4th part £15 10s 0d; and £11 15s 0d. from the £47 at which the lands were lett A. 1649; and so likewise £8 9s 4d. from £33 17s 4d. the Rent the Land has stood at ever since 1674. What the Colledge allowed the Bishop's Fellowes and Scholars I reckon according to the reputed value of the Foundresse's Fellowships, £40 *per annum* each, and her Scholarships £8 *per annum* each, and according to this computation the Colledge, maintaining the 2 Fellowships and 4 Scholarships at the charge of £112 *per annum* for 19 years to 1644, and receiving no more than £46 10s 0d. yearly from the Foundation, had lost by that time £1244, and maintaining one Fellow a year longer to 1645 lost that yeare £25 10s. 0d. in all £1270. And maintaining four Scholars ever since 1674 at £32 *per annum* and receiving onely £25 8s. 0d. yearly from the Foundation have lost to this present time £310 4s. 0d., which added to £1270 amounts to £1580 4s. 0d. And that the Colledge from A. 1645 to A. 1675 received towards reimbursing themselves the summe of £139 5s. 0d, which being allowed, the Colledge is still looser no lesse than £1440 19s, besides that they continue every yeare to loose £6 12s. 0d. by giving these Scholars an equall allowance to the Foundresse's Scholars.

You'l excuse the trouble of this computacion which

perhaps may not be so well understood because I have contracted it as much as possible, but I thought it would save the Council some trouble if I drew it out more at length. You will lett me know if you find I am mistaken, or if I sett the reputed value of our Fellowships and Scholarships too high. As to the deducting the Colledge's 4th part I thinke the Colledge Statutes require it absolutely where the Foundation is incorporated, though if we observe that Statute at present the Colledge looses so much yearely as I have sett downe in maintaining the Scholars.

I take no notice of the Chambers allowed the 4 Scholars at £8 *per annum* because they are mentioned in the Bishop's Statutes as erected by his Lordship, though from Mr Philips's account of that matter (allowing for a mistake of his in omitting £102 more given by Sir Ralph Hare to the building of the Library and so making the Colledge charge above £100 more than he should) we might have some reason to thinke ourselves not obliged to reckon these Chambers under the Library as built by his Lordship.

I hope in a little time to have Mr Annesley's opinion and advice about our case and I find, if we should apprehend the Bishop to be impatient, he is so well acquainted with him that he would prevaile with him to stay our time, but of that I hope there will be no occasion. I am

Reverend Sir

Your most faithfull humble Servant

THO. BROWNE.

My very humble service to the Master (whom I shall trouble with a letter when Mr Annesley gives me his opinion) and to the Seniors.

I heare nothing from the Master of the Salters Company, when he, or the Clerk, or Mr Russell, give me notice of a Court I shall attend them to have their answer.

Addressed: To the Reverend Dr Robert Lambert, Senior Bursar of St John's Colledge, Cambridge.

12 December 1721

Reverend Sir

I can now acquaint you that Dr Kenyon, Mr Bedford and I have been to waite upon the Bishop of Rochester to whom I have given the copy of the Indenture and Bishop Williams's Statutes, and the state of the Colledge's loss by his Foundation which I shewed before to Mr Annesley. His Lordship did say he has stayed long for satisfaction about this affaire but seemed to be in a disposition to be easily satisfied and to treat the Colledge with all civility. We found two gentlemen with him upon other businesse and could not enter into any long discourse except he had had time to look over the Papers I putt into his hands. He owned he had seen the Indenture but not the Bishop's Statutes, onely the allowance of 20 shillings by the Treasurer to the Bishop's Fellow he said was mentioned in their Books. He seemed to acquiesce in what was told him of the necessity the Colledge was under of sinking the Fellowships, and as to the Livings had little to say when he understood that Bishop Williams's Statutes were positive that in case his owne Fellows doe not take them they are to be offered to the other Fellows in their Seniority every one of whom in his turne has a right to demand a presentation if his Seniors refuse it. He told us we should have his answer as soone as the busy time of the Parliament's sitting would give him leave to reade and consider the papers, and said that if he found satisfaction he would enter an account in their Books at Westminster of the grounds upon which he was satisfied, to prevent the Colledge's having any farther trouble from his successours, or if he should not be satisfied he would be very willing to refer the matters in dispute to Arbitration.

Before I went to him I thought it best to take a Copy of the Paper I shewed to Mr Annesley and to give the Bishop one and keepe the other by me. This I now enclose and should be glad if you would take the trouble to peruse it, because perhaps the minutes of it which you had in my last letter might not be understood. There is nothing in it but what is drawne from your letters and Papers, except in the supposed value of the Fellowships and Scholarships, and

pray informe me if there be any thing should be altered for that I may have time to acquaint the Bishop of when I waite upon him next. As to deducting the Colledge's 4th part it is as necessary to follow the Colledge's rule in the Foundresse's Statute in that particular as in the other of reducing the foundations proportionably to the fall of the Rent. In the copy I gave to the Bishop of Rochester I have corrected what is said in this, of Bishop Williams £160 being layd out by the Colledge in Land at Coton (for that your last tells me was bought for the Library) and have sett it down only as £7 *per annum* answered by the Colledge and I have added at the end a Transcript of that part of your last which relates to the account given of the Lands at Raveley in Sir Miles Sandes's possession and of the account of the admission and cession of the Bishops Fellows in a Paper you sent me.

I am willing to hope that when I waite upon the Bishop of Rochester next he will give up the pretensions for his Scholars to the Fellowships or Livings, and that there will be nothing to be adjusted betweene the Colledge and his Lordship but their election into our Scholarships and the Colledge's continuing the same allowance to the foure Scholars which they have at present. I would be glad therefore to have the resolution of the Master and Seniors whether they will continue the same number of Scholars of Bishop Williams's foundation at the same allowance and be content to loose so much of the Colledge's fourth part every yeare and whether they will leave it to the Deane of Westminster and Master of the Schoole to nominate a Scholar upon a vacancy, or send up one of our Fellows to joyne with them in the election, and whether in that case they will expect that the 20s. should be paid to him which the Bishop's Fellow might demand, and whether they would have anything else proposed to him. I find he is apprised of the title that the Scholars of Westminster Schoole have to Sir Robert Wood's Scholarships in our Colledge and it would be well if Bishop Williams's Scholars as well as Sir Robert's were chosen of such onely as have beene of the sixth or seventh forme in that Schoole.

I am likewise to acquaint you that there has been a Court

last weeke at Salters Hall, tho' I had no notice of it from the Clerk or the Master of the Company, but from Mr Russell whom I desired to be so kind as to meete me at the time and we went together to the Hall on Thursday last. When I sent the Beadle in to inquire of the Master whether he had received a letter from me, and to desire the favour to speake with him. His answer was, he was then so busy that he could not come out to speake with me. We waited a while till I was upon the point of going in without their Worships leave, when a Member of the Company came out, that knew Mr Russell, whom I had an opportunity to acquaint with my businesse and shewed him a copy I tooke of the extract of Mr Robson's settlement of his Exhibitions. Upon reading the title he said it had beene resolved about that matter to try the right of the Company at Law, but was better satisfied when he read on, and tooke the paper in with him. This gained me the favour of being admitted after some time and the Master told me they had seene the settlement in our extract and their owne writings and he was to propose it that the Colledge should nominate the Exhibitioners and the Company approve of them. When I told him the Colledge had no reason to depart from the right of election which was solely in them, then after conferring a while among themselves he told me that they would in a few days send me an account of the precedents in their Registers upon which they grounded their claime of a right to nominate. You shall have it when it is sent to me and if I have it not soone I shall desire the Master by a letter to quicken the Clerk who will not be over hasty to comply with the Company's orders in a matter wherein he may expect to heare that he has beene over busy and led them into a mistake. I find by Mr Russell he has trouble enough with him in dancing attendance severall times before he can receive the money and all for want of a gratification, for he was so free as to tell him in Dr Bowtell's time that the Bursar had never so much as made him a present of a paire of Gloves. I have found enough of him to have reason to guesse at his meaning, but am glad now I shall have done with him, and if the Master and the Company are willing to be directed by him and continue obstinate I thinke the

Colledge will have nothing to doe but to shew them how much they will gett by a tryall at Law, but I have tired you Sir, as well as myself and have no more but with my most humble service to our good Master and the Seniors, to subscribe

Reverend Sir
your most faithfull humble servant
THO. BROWNE

Mr Russell desired me to present you his humble service.
I would desire the enclosed paper may be returned me as soone as you please.

Addressed : To The Reverend Dr Robert Lambert, Senior
Bursar of St John's Colledge, Cambridge.

Socii pro Episcopo Lincolniensi
Johannes Barrett, admissus, April 6, 1625.
Gulielmus Mostyn, admissus, April 6, 1625.
Cessit 1634.
Cardel Goodman, March 31, 1626 pro Barrett
Cessit 1641 ad Fest. S. Joh. Bapt.
Gulielmus Rogers, Flint., March 19, 1634, pro Mostyn
Cessit 1644, S. Joh. Bapt.
Gulielmus Morgan, Monmouth, March 20, 1642 pro Goodman.
Cessit 1645, ad Fest. S. Joh. Bapt.
Obijt Episcopus Lincolniensis March 25, 1650.

	£.	s.	d.
Arreragia ad Finem Anni 1634	160	2	8
Arreragia Anni 1641	310	2	8
" " 1644	475	2	8
" " 1645	506	2	5
" " 1647	496	4	0
" " 1648	489	6	2
" " 1649	505	13	2
" " 1650	490	19	0
" " 1651	479	18	0

This Arrear was never lessned, stood thus in the Books till the year 1671 and then was left out with other Desperate Debts.

Allowance to Fellows of this Foundation mentioned in the Bursar's Book till the year 1651

	£	s.	d.
	24	12	6
Scholars	13	6	8
For Scholars afterwards	17	4	0

First lease of Raveley Pastures entered in the Bursar's Books is in 1649; 10 acre close as now at £4 13s. 4d. and in 1662 renewed to Shepley. The other pastures, computed at 74 acres, formerly £50, leased to John Kells, July 14, 1649 at £35 6s. 8d; September 29, 1674 to John Thonpeal £22 4s. No Fine ever paid till September 29, 1719. Renewed to Willigoe, Fine £60 he having leave to plow up 18 acres of land for four years which by the old leases was not suffered, being to pay five pound for every acre plowed up.

Discharge for the Bishop's Library September 18, 1650.

	£	s.	d.
The Bishop of Lincoln settles upon St John's College in lands at Raveley <i>per annum</i>	55	0	0
Item in money £160 laid out by the College in land	7	0	0
Sum total	62	0	0

The College by the Foundresse's Statutes are to have the fourth part

Remains for the maintenance of 2 Fellows and 4 Scholars of the Bishop's Foundation

The College by the Indenture are to give the Bishop's Fellows and Scholars the Same allowance with the Foundress's Fellows and Scholars, besides Chambers to the Scholars. The Foundresse's Fellowships are reputed to be £40 <i>per annum communis annis</i> and her Scholarships £8 <i>per annum</i> . At this proportion the College allowed the Bishop's 2 Fellows yearly	46	10	0
Item to his four Scholars yearly, besides Chambers	80	0	0
	32	0	0

Sum total 112 0 0

Deduct; received yearly by the College for his Foundation

Rest allowed yearly by the College, more than they received

£ s. d.
46 10 0

65 10 0

The Bishop's Fellows and Scholars were admitted into the College Anno 1625 and from that time the College maintained the 2 Fellows and 4 Scholars to An. 1644, nineteen years at which time upon the avoidance of one Fellowship the College did not choose another into it and the College maintained one Fellow and 4 Scholars for one year more to A. 1645, when the other of the Bishop's Fellows left the College and the Master and Seniors sank both the Fellowships from that time.

Allowed by the College yearly for 19 years £65 10s. more than they received amounting to	1244	10	0
Item lost the next year the College allowing for one Fellow and 4 Scholars £72 0s. 0d and received no more than £46 10s. 0d.	25	10	0
	1270	0	0

Besides this loss the College tenants for the lands at Raveley were run in arrear from 1625 to 1634—£160 2s. 8d. and this arrear increased every year till it came to £532 10s. 0d. Anno 1646. Anno 1651 it was decreased to £479 18s. 0d. and from that time was never lower and was entred always every year in the Bursar's Great Book with the other arrears for twenty years after, till at last it was left out of the Book with some other debts looked upon as desperate.

From the year 1645 as long as the rent of the Bishop's land held at £62 <i>per annum</i> the College received yearly as before	46	10	0
Out of which they allowed the four Scholars yearly	32	0	0

The College therefore received yearly more than then allowed	£	s	d.
Which in 4 years from 1645 to 1649 amounts to	14	10	0
Lost by the College as above	58	0	0
Deduct gained from 1645 to 1649	1270	0	0
	58	0	0
Rest still lost by the College	1212	0	0

Anno 1649, July 14th the lands at Ravelly were first leased out by the College and were lett at a Rack Rent without fine, 10 acres in the tenure of the Sandwich family (<i>i.e.</i> Shepley for the Earl of Sandwich)	4	13	4
Remainder of the closes at Ravelly	35	6	8
Land bought	7	0	0

Sum total	47	0	0
Upon this fall of the Rent to £47 <i>per annum</i> the College's fourth part was to be reduced to	11	15	0
Remainder for maintaining the four Scholars	35	5	0
Their allowance from the College yearly	32	0	0
Received by the College yearly more than allowed	3	5	0

The Rent held at £47 till 1674 during which time the College received every year £3 5s. more than they allowed the Scholars which in 25 years from 1649 to 1674 amounts to £81 5s.

Sum lost by the College before	1212	0	0
Deduct gained by the College from 1649 to 1674	81	5	0
Remains lost by the College	1130	15	0

September 29, 1674, the land in the tenure of the Sandwich family held at	4	13	4
Land purchased	7	0	0
The remainder of the lands at Ravelly were lett to one Thorp at	22	4	0
Sum total	33	17	4

Upon this farther fall of the Rent the Colleges fourth part was to be reduced to	£	s	d.
	8	9	4
Remained for maintaining the four Scholars	25	8	0
Allowed the Scholars as formerly	32	0	0
Received only	25	8	0
Rest, allowed by the College yearly more than received	6	12	0

The rent has stood at £33 17s. 4d. from 1674 to this time and for so long time the College has allowed the four Scholars yearly £6 12s more than they have received from the Estate, which sum in 47 years from 1674 to 1721 amounts to £310 4s.

So that the state of the College's loss by the foundation stands thus: not including what was run in Arrears by the Tenants and never paid, amounting to near £500.

Lost before the year 1674 as above	1130	15	0
Lost from 1674 to 1721	310	4	0

Sum total of the College loss by this foundation 1440 19 0

The College, when the Lease at Ravelly was renewed about two years since, received of the Tenant £60, not for a Fine, but for liberty, which he desired to be granted him to plow 18 Acres of the land for four years, which before he was restrained from doing in his lease under the penalty of £5 per acre, as is usual in the College leases. If we deduct this £60 the College's loss will then be £1380 19s 0d.

22 February 172½

Reverend Sir

The enclosed is a Copy of the Minutes of the Register booke of the Salters' Company, which was sent me by the Clerke last weeke. I am sorry we have waited so long for what was promised me in a few days after I was at the Hall and might have beene drawne out in a few minutes, but to have it now I was obliged first to write soone after Xmasse to Mr Tooke and after three weeks waiting for an answer to desire the Master of the Company to quicken him. It comes as you see without dates of the time when they granted the

Exhibitions, which gave me the trouble of writing to him, the Clerk, againe, and he has answered my letter to as little purpose as he could well, but I hope well enough for you to be able with little trouble to shew that they have no ground from their Bookes to claime a right of nomination to Mr Robson's Exhibitions. I have copyed his second letter on the back of the other and taken a copy of that for my selfe so that it neede not be returned me. It is plaine the two first Exhibitioners Benjamin Harrison and Mr Leech's Son, whom he succeeded must have had their Exhibitions from the Company before Mr Robson's gift was settled upon the Colledge, the two first Exhibitioners in our Register being Gore and Northey, chosen February 22, 1638 and the first payment of the Exhibitions made April 5, 1639 as I find by Mr Newcomes booke of the By Foundations. I hope you will find by the Bursar's booke that the Company continued to pay the Exhibitions to the Colledge the following years till 1643 and beyond, and perhaps it may appeare after all that Leechs, Johnson and Garrard were not of our Colledge, but what you find by the Books if you please to informe me I shall write to the Master of the Company and I hope it may putt an end to the dispute betweene the Colledge and them. [Here is interlined, apparently in Dr Lambert's hand: "Q. . Old Admission Book 4 or 5 years back from 1636." And in the margin: "No Benjamin Harrison, Leech or Leechson in the Old Register from 1630 to 16. . ."].

For our businesse with the Bishop of Rochester, his Lordship said when I gave him the Papers that it would be a very busy time during the Session of Parliament, and by his being so often among the Protesters in the House of Lords I believe his time has been very much taken up about the matters in debate in that House. I must wait a summons from his Lordship, but Mr Bedford who is neere him has beene with him upon some other occasions, and Dr Kenyon has dined with him. I wish it did appeare from that little he has said to them that he were growne coole in the matter and would lett it drop, but that I feare is not to be expected. He seems to lay great weight upon the dispensing clause in King James's Licence of Mortmaine, as if by vertue of the generall words in it, the King dispensed with the Statute

that requires our taking the fourth part and any other Statute that disagrees with the Bishop's Settlement, as well as the Statute of Countryes which it mentions expressly. Dr Kenyon has taken the trouble to compare that part of the Licence of Mortmaine in the third Paragraph of Bishop Williams's Statutes with the Originall in the Rolls and finds they agree and that there is another Clause in the Licence where it empowers the Bishop to make Statutes for his foundation dispensing with our old Statutes in anything repugnant to them. I presume you have a copy of the whole Licence in the Treasury which it would be proper to looke over, for the Doctor tells me it expressly limits the Bishop's Settlement to £62 a year, and no more, which looks indeed as if that were all the Bishop designed, by what way soever it was that he could prevaile with the then Master and Senior Fellows to engage to maintaine two Fellows and Four Schollars at an equall allowance with the Foundresse's upon so slender a provision. Dr Kenyon has not acquainted the Bishop of Rochester with this particular, but if the Bishop does resolve at last to proceede farther, he will likely have a Copy from the Rolls, and make the best advantage he can of what he finds there. Dr Morton's History sayes Bishop Williams gave his word to make his settlement proportionable to the Foundresse's, and it would be very happy if we could find any cleare evidence of such a promise.

The Bishop of Rochester is willing to impute the sinking of the Fellowships to the Principles of the men who were intruded into the Government of the Colledge in those times and were not disposed to shew any respect to a Bishop's Foundation, and perhaps willing to have the Livings to themselves, however he sees the Estate no more than sufficient to maintaine the Scholars, he does not seeme to thinke of our restoring either of the Fellowships but the four Advowsons given us by the Bishop of Lincolne he looks upon to be worth three thousand poundes, and that gift to be too considerable for the Colledge to take wholly to themselves without allowing his Lordship's Scholars the benefit of it, at least if they be chosen Fellows. When the Parliament rises we shall know how soone the Bishop of

Rochester will be at leisure to declare what he would expect from the Colledge if we do not agree to his proposalls. He spoke of his and our referring it to two persons, but the Colledge perhaps may be to seeke for one that may not be overborne by a Person of the Bishop's temper, with the advantage of his character and station.

Be pleased to present my most humble service to the Master and to the President, Dr Berry and the rest of the Seniors and accept the same from

Reverend Sir
your very humble servant
THO. BROWNE.

Pray if you know informe me which two of the Bishop's Advowsons were given him by King James.

Addressed : To the Reverend Dr Robert Lambert, Senior Bursar of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

April 26, 1722

Reverend Sir

I acquainted you last week that to-day there would be a Court at Salter's Hall, and this comes to tell you that I have been there and discoursed with the Master and th'other gentlemen of the Company about our business. They were satisfied of the College right to elect the Exhibitioners, but they insisted for some time that by the last clause in the Settlement the College are upon a vacancy to give the Company notice, that a son of any Member of the Company might be sent down and be elected into the Exhibition. I read over the clause before them and told them it imply'd no more but that the College are obliged to elect the son of any Member of the Company if there were any in the College at the time of the vacancy and qualified as the Indenture directs and in this they might be assured the College would not fail to shew that respect to the Company which Mr Robson desires. In this at last they acquiesced and the Master told me they would give us no further trouble, but that the money should be paid when you appointed the College Receiver to call for it.

I cannot tell whether you have sent a Receipt to Mr Russell, but if not you'll be pleased to do it, and I hope he will meet with no delay in the payment, when he calls upon Mr Tooke

I am &c

THO. BROWNE

This last letter has been printed to shew that Mr Thomas Browne carried his negotiations with the Salters Company to a successful conclusion. William Robson, a Citizen and Salter of London, gave a tenement in Fleet Street to the Company subject to an annual payment of £10 to the College. His will seems quite clear, two Exhibitioners were to be chosen out of these in the first year of the College, and they were each to receive £5 a year till they took the B.A. degree. Sons of a poor brother of the Company were to be preferred. The Master and Seniors were to notify the Company of the elections. The contention of the Company seems to have been that they had the right of nominating Exhibitioners to the College.

As regards Williams' Scholars they continued to be elected by the College down to the year 1859, when the First University Commission abrogated the Trusts and the endowment went to form part of the fund to pay the Foundation Scholars. At Westminster School the Trusts of Williams' Scholarships were abrogated in 1872 and the endowment consolidated with the School Exhibition Fund. Thus both at Westminster and St John's his Foundations are a matter of history.

It is perhaps worth noting two admissions to one of these Scholarships taken from the College Register:

Elected 6th, admitted 7th November, 1826.

Ego Fredericus Tennyson, Lincolniensis, juratus et admissus sum in discipulum hujus Collegii pro Episcopo Lincolniensi, decessore domino E. Wilson.

Elected 5th, admitted 6 November 1827.

Ego Georgius Augustus Selwyn, Middlesexensis, juratus et admissus sum in discipulum hujus Collegii pro Episcopo Lincolnensi, decessore Tennyson.

Frederick Tennyson was the brother of the Poet Laureate. After keeping one year's residence at St John's he migrated to Trinity.

G. A. Selwyn was the Bishop of New Zealand and Lichfield.

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)

WAR AND PROGRESS.

"ONLY through strife," say some, "can man attain
Perfection: (if perfection be his goal,
And no mere fantasy to cheat the soul
Of present good by bribes of future gain).
Should Peace proclaim her universal reign,
This were the sunset of our human day,
And twilight of stagnation and decay
Would bring the night of chaos once again."

Vain emulation! If by war alone
Mankind be hewn into the higher type:
If human nature but to rot grow ripe:
Why, for war's sake, this doom'd decay postpone?
O trust we rather, when all wars shall cease,
Still nobler victories will be won for peace.

C. E. BYLES.



DON QUIXOTE.

IT has always been a matter of extreme difficulty, even to the trained historian and investigator, to arrive in his own mind at any clear conception of that immense period in human history which by a loose but convenient formula we have come to describe as "The Middle Ages." Medieval types of government, medieval manners and customs, a religion all-pervading and international, a complete absence of national feeling, a rigid intolerance, a fierce activity, were some of the characteristics which in every sense form so marked a contrast to the things which go to make up our modern-day life. One of the reasons why it is so often impossible to appreciate Medievalism—using the word in its broadest sense—is that the modern age is unable to find for itself anything of the medieval spirit—unable to fix any points of contact or pegs on which to hang the conceptions of our modern society. And, indeed, the medieval age might not inaptly be described as a series of vast stepping stones—stepping stones leading to the modern world—which having outgrown their use were hurled into the fast-flowing stream. Yet these stepping stones had their uses once.

And in this connection it is instructive to remember a rough generalisation of that acute thinker Walter Bagehot. "The whole history of civilisation," he says, "is strewn with creeds and institutions invaluable at first, but deadly afterwards." This state-

ment of Bagehot's, although only a generalisation, is nevertheless wonderfully correct: it might be verified several times from the page of medieval history alone. And one of these medieval institutions which readily leaps to the mind is Feudalism, coupled with that other essentially feudal creed Chivalry. They grew up indefinitely, as things will, the one inseparable from the other; and the reason of their continuance was that they appeared most expedient for, and best suited to, the conditions of the time. Feudalism as a mode of social interdependence and national defence was the institution in every way best fitted to the peculiar conditions of medieval Europe, harassed as it was by Northman, Magyar, Turk, and Saracen alike. Inextricably associated with Feudalism was the order of Chivalry which seems to have grown from the body of vassal horsemen created by Charles Martel in Aquitaine, to repel the incursions of "swift Moors" in the eighth century.

But Chivalry soon came to be an universal creed, colouring the whole lives of the later medievals in Western Europe. It was in a large measure responsible for the Crusades against the hated Saracens; certainly it fostered very considerably the virtues of courtesy, gentleness, humanity, loyalty, magnanimity, and fidelity, although it may to some extent have engendered the aristocratic spirit, so characteristic of the age, which, in its turn, tended largely to class alienation and hatred. The traditional character of the "parfit gentil knight" is so well known—has been so carefully instilled into the successive generations of European childhood—that it calls for no special comment. Hallam's remark that "He who was faithful and true to his lady was held sure of salvation in the theology of castles, though not of Christians," explains something of the knight's position in the eyes of his fellow men. This elaborate creed of Chivalry, itself the legitimate companion to Feudalism, was uttered to the world through the

medium of the romantic literature peculiar to the time.

The Romance, indeed, was the principal type of medieval literary production, centring round three romantic cycles; it was moreover the type of literature best suited to the credulous medieval mind—almost child-like in its simplicity. Here can be seen the pure love of a story for its own sake, the child's delight in make-believe, the naïve spirit of wonder. Another parallel reason why Romance was so eminently suitable to the Middle Ages is to be found in the fact that the period had an intensely individualistic aspect; it produced great heroes and leaders of men. Indeed, the medieval age saw the development of the personal element in life, just as the modern age has seen the growth of co-operation and increase of organisation. And so, in the history of the times—yet more especially in the romantic story, which after all was a mirror of the life and manners of the age—owing to the marked inequality of individuals, a few great men—knight-errants, heroes or leaders of the people—stand out conspicuously. All this is most clearly seen in the metrical epics or stories which the minstrel with his harp, combining in a three-fold union the arts of story, verse and music, would narrate in the house or castle during the long winter's evening. And it was essential that the story or romance should be alive with colour, should tell of wondrous deeds, of knights and enchanted castles, of brave debonair princes and beautiful captive princesses, of chivalrous heroes and cruel giants. The listeners required something to take them beyond the ordinary things of a work-a-day world, and half shyly, no doubt, they liked to believe in the truth of the fantastic scenes and exaggerated incidents which the tales unfolded. So love and war comprise the theme of the romanticists, and on this twofold note they were able to improvise an infinite number of airs. Outside, in the larger world beyond their narrowed visions, the medievals—essentially imaginative—were ready and

willing to believe that almost anything was possible. The interesting point about the Romance, moreover, is its prevalence in the South in those pre-Renaissance days; although the adventurous, feudal element in it was of Northern origin. A something, however, akin almost to voluptuousness in the Southern peoples, like the Eastern—due, perhaps, to the warmer climate—made their national character and literature alike entirely different from the Northern. The sweet and melodious love-songs of the Provençal Troubadours—a race blotted out by the Albigensian Crusade—were something which the bleak North could never have achieved. And thus it comes about that Southern France and Spain were the legitimate homes of the Medieval Romance. It is significant also that Spain, in Cervantes' immortal satire, gave to the world the swan-song of these old romantic histories.

Thus it was in Spain, in the early years of the seventeenth century, that the last great romance appeared; it is not too much to say that by its very nature it made almost impossible the continuance of the romance as an art form. Ever since the fifteenth century, chivalry as a definite system had been virtually dead, owing to the disappearance of the feudal baron and mail-clad horseman and the advent of gunpowder. The increase, too, of regular government and better methods of enforcing order, the extension of justice and the advance of civilisation all tended to the destruction of the old-time knight-errantry. Yet, in spite of this, the romantic tales of chivalry still continued. For ages like other things in human affairs must inevitably overlap and lack definiteness; the changing world of the early sixteenth century, filled as it is with the record of the New Learning and the spacious times of an increased intellectuality, did not see the disappearance of the Romance. And in Spain this was pre-eminently the case.

The fact was, of course, that the Spanish national

character had been moulded and influenced to an extraordinary extent by the long period of Moorish domination and Moorish warfare. Spain, indeed, had an ever-present crusade at her gates, and it is small wonder that full advantage was taken of the marvellous opportunities afforded for knightly service, chivalrous action, and romantic adventure. This romantic spirit of chivalry early became firmly embedded in the national Spanish literature; as early as the twelfth century there had appeared the great Castilian romance poem of the Cid—a vast national production giving utterance to the sentiments inspired by continuous and uncompromising struggle between Spaniard and Moor. The Romance of the Cid, above all else, excited Spanish patriotism and the spirit of nationality. So the Romance, following in the wake of this poem, became the all-prevailing literary art form in Spain, which outlasted the Middle Ages.

The fifteenth century had seen the downfall of chivalry, yet in Spain the medieval romances still continued, but as an art form they had outgrown their use and interest. It was, therefore, as a protest against the absurd caricatures of the medieval romances that "Don Quixote" was written, for Cervantes, far from despising the genuine romantic tales, greatly admired them, and even contemplated writing one. It is interesting to note that forty-five years after Cervantes' death, Samuel Butler in England was penning, in similar satiric fashion, his great mock-heroic poem "Sir Hudibras," telling therein of the exploits of the gallant knight Hudibras and his squire Ralpho.

It was at one time a commonly accepted idea that Cervantes' great satire dealt the death-blow to Spanish chivalry—that, in fact, as Byron says,

"Cervantes smil'd Spain's chivalry away."

This view is altogether erroneous: at the time when Cervantes was writing—in the early years of the seventeenth century—there were no knight-errants left in

Spain, or, indeed, in any other country of Western Europe. But Cervantes achieved the object he set out to perform, for after 1605, the date when the first part of "Don Quixote" appeared, no Spanish romances were ever published.

And the name of Miguel Cervantes Saavedra has come down to history as one of the greatest of the world's satirists. He realised the great fact that laughter can kill as no sabre can kill; he saw that ridicule is one of the most potent forces which man can well employ. And for this reason Cervantes well merits a place in the long list of world satirists—a list which must include such diverse names as Aristophanes, Erasmus of Rotterdam, Butler, Pope, Dryden, Swift, Hogarth, Dickens, and Samuel Butler of "Erewhon" fame. Although satire was more especially a Latin product, it soon came nevertheless to be universally recognised, in every age of human history, as a weapon of tremendous force, for ridicule, when rightly and judiciously used as a criticism of the foibles of an age or country, can never be withstood. "To lash the age, to ridicule vain pretension, to expose hypocrisy . . . are tasks beyond most men's powers; but occasionally, very occasionally, a bit of genuine satire secures for itself more than a passing nod of recognition." Such was Mr Augustine Birrell's estimate of the great satiric and philosophic narrative "Erewhon," and his words may not inaptly be applied to the history of Don Quixote's exploits, for in this tale Cervantes, with a joyousness and humour perhaps unparalleled, with an artistry and sense of style as arresting to-day as it was three hundred years ago, with unerring hand and marvellous sense of ridicule—holds up the follies of his age to the light of common sense.

But it should again be noticed that though he was satirising the artificiality of an age reared on the successors of "Amadis of Gaul" and "Palmerin of England," Cervantes throughout displays a real love

for the genuine romance before it had become debased and caricatured. Throughout his work it becomes continually evident that he has studied genuine romances like "Amadis of Gaul" with extraordinary minuteness.

It always appears to be the desire of critics and others to read into an author's work the record or history of his own life. It is of course a commonplace to say that environment must influence a writer; but critics like, if possible, to place their finger upon certain episodes and assert that here the writer tells of his own life. In "Don Quixote" it is difficult to find any connected autobiographic strain, except in the one case of the Captive's Tale, which occurs towards the end of the first part. It has been surmised—and there seems to be no adequate reason for rejecting the supposition—that in the Captive's narrative Cervantes to a great extent relates the history of his own Algerine captivity. Like the Captive Captain de Viedma, Cervantes took part in the battle of Lepanto, 1571, where he lost his left hand—"a trifling price to pay for the honour of partaking in the first great action in which the naval supremacy of the Ottoman was successfully disputed by Christian arms," and like him was taken into captivity in Algiers. The striking similarity is here followed out even in details: it was a cruel Moorish renegade—of a similar name in both cases—one Hassan Aga, who was largely responsible for the miseries of the prisoners. Captain de Viedma well describes this renegade in "Don Quixote": "'Nothing gave us such affliction,'" he says, "'as to hear and see the excessive cruelties with which our master used the other Christian slaves: he one day would hang one, then impale another, cut off the ears of a third.'" And then he proceeds: "'Only one Spanish soldier knew how to deal with him, his name was Saavedra, who, though he had done many things which will not easily be forgotten by the Turks, yet all to gain his liberty, his master never gave him a blow, nor used him ill, either in word or deed.'" It

is certain, at any rate, that Cervantes' knowledge of Algerine life and customs was gained from this captivity. His knowledge of naval matters, moreover, was obtained from personal participation in attacks on the coast of Morea in 1572, led by Don Juan of Austria, one of which is described in "Don Quixote" by the same Captain de Viedma. Cervantes returned from captivity at the age of thirty-four; it is to the ten years of adventure and suffering stretching from Lepanto in 1571 to this return in 1581 that we must ascribe Cervantes' many-sidedness and his ability to view life from so many aspects; his knowledge of human nature, moreover, must have been profoundly increased by this sojourn in strange lands—indeed it all added to the catholicity of his outlook.

It is, however, essentially as a satire that we must view "Don Quixote," rather than as a mirror reflecting the life and personal history of the author: his great object was to hold up the follies of his age to the light of common sense; with unerring hand he ridicules, for instance, such varied affectations as the over-delicacy of the Spaniards, their effeminacy in the use of perfume, their love of great names and high-sounding titles, the absurd funeral solemnities of the time, the current fondness for Popish pilgrimages, the inconsequential talk of the younger students at the Spanish Universities, the affectations and self-consciousness of the contemporary dramatic writers—all these alike are satirised in effective and original fashion enough in the course of his story. Yet "Don Quixote" is in no sense one-sided; Cervantes threw his best work into it, and made it the *magnum opus* of his life. The one fact that strikes a reader of the great romance is the extraordinary movement of the narrative; incident follows incident with surprising rapidity. There are pleasing interludes, moreover—as the "Goatherd's Story," the "Novel of the Curious Impertinent," written in the manner of Boccaccio, both occurring in the first part—lest a surfeit of satire should come to tire the reader. Another characteristic of the

tale—or rather series of tales, for "Don Quixote" must be considered as a number of episodes or adventures somewhat loosely strung together—which must at once strike the reader, is the ease and fluency of the style. There is no note of haste in the work; the narrative flows on in an easy style, characterised by nothing so much as its simplicity and lack of affectation, except in those passages where Cervantes deliberately apes the high-flown, grandiloquent, and pedantic Castilian rhetoric.

There is, moreover, one remarkable characteristic in "Don Quixote" which above all others must not go by unnoticed: this is the consummate literary craftsmanship with which the story is told. It is always an interesting study to examine somewhat carefully what we may call the inner mechanism of a literary product. This literary craftsmanship of "Don Quixote" in one respect consists in its remarkable *vraisemblance*: the tale opens in the form of an ordinary narrative; at the end of Book I., however, this record ends. The "editor" of the work, judging from the modern books found in the Don's library—Cervantes' own "Galatea" among others—that the history is of no very ancient date, makes it his business to enquire into the life of the great Don Quixote, and ultimately finds a manuscript written by an old Arabian historian, one Cid Hamet Benengeli, which proves to be a continuation of "The History of Don Quixote de la Mancha." All this is done by Cervantes, no doubt, in order to increase the verisimilitude of his tale—just as Carlyle in "Sartor Resartus" introduces Professor Teufelsdröckh as the pretended author of the work. This strong desire for a semblance of reality throughout is characteristic of many great writers; it may be said that in this respect Cervantes is reminiscent of no one so much as Defoe, who was to flourish a century later, and may thus lay claim to be classed with the great master of realism.

In addition to this literary craftsmanship, Cervantes

in "Don Quixote" makes his genius for stage-craft abundantly evident. It must be remembered that the sixteenth and seventeenth century in Europe was the age of drama; it is not surprising that Cervantes strove to identify himself with the all-pervading literary form. But as a dramatic writer he was signally unsuccessful; the fact was that his peculiar genius, characterised most, perhaps, by its genuine search after accuracy, had too little of the faculty for concentrating interest and condensing expression, which is one of the prerequisites of the successful dramatist. His mind refused to be narrowed and circumscribed by the limits imposed by the theatre. Carlyle somewhere says of Shakespeare: "Alas! he had to write for the Globe Play-House: his great soul had to crush itself as it could into that and no other mould." This is precisely what Cervantes' great soul was unable to do—it could not crush itself into the mould necessary to a Play-House writer. Despite this, however, Cervantes displays, in a marked degree, a genius for stage-craft and theatric arrangement. He marshalls his characters and leads up to his *dénouements*, fixes his climaxes, and maintains the separate identities of all the figures on his stage with complete dramatic skill.

In "Don Quixote" then we have chronicled for us in inimitable fashion the adventures and wanderings of the immortal couple Don Quixote and Sancho Pança with their famous Rozinante. Cervantes here presents two eternal types of humanity—still existing to-day as he conceived them three hundred years ago: Don Quixote's character shows a type of individual in which imagination is completely divorced from understanding; in Sancho, on the other hand, we have the common-sense view of the prosaic man-of-the-world, utterly lacking in any imaginative gift. It is, moreover, as a foil to Don Quixote that Sancho is thus conceived, forming as he does so marked an antithesis in every way to the illustrious Don. And if one should wish to see a real

tempestuous and typically Spanish Don, the subject of Cervantes' caricature, it is to the pictures of his great contemporary Velasquez that he must turn. Don Quixote, indeed, is of the essential sixteenth century type of Spanish Don—the hidalgo of Philip II's time—a type, moreover, that this greatest artist of modern Spain loved to paint. And in this delineation of his hero, beside the subtle sense of phantasy obtained by the gentleness of the writer's touch, beside the vague inexpressible sense of things akin to the dream-world—rather as if the whole were seen through a mirror with all the hard lines softened and delicately shaded—there is superadded an intense seriousness. Pope realised this when he wrote of "Cervantes' serious air"; we feel that in the whole narrative the author is never permitting himself so much as a smile. But yet the spirit of burlesque is never absent; we are hurried on from the episode of the windmills to the account of the Don's combat with the doughty Biscainer; later we hear of how he would continually mistake inns for castles, so permeated was he with the spirit of chivalry and romance; while the pseudo-classical description of his encounter with the sheep is a veritable masterpiece in mock-serious writing. "'That vast body,'" says the Don, alluding to the oncoming flocks of sheep, "'now just opposite to us, is composed of several nations. There you see those who drink the pleasant stream of the famous Xanthus; these the mountaineers that till the Massilian fields; those that sift the pure gold of Arabia Felix; those that inhabit the renowned and delightful banks of Thermodon'"—and there is much more in this strain, imitating in similar fashion Homer's catalogue of ships. And then, as they come nearer, "'Dost thou not hear the horses neigh, their trumpets sound, and their drums beat?'" says Don Quixote. "'Not I,' quoth Sancho, 'I prick up my ears like a sow in the beans, and yet I can hear nothing but the bleating of sheep.'" His master's

whimsical imagination leaves the matter-of-fact Sancho untouched.

Coleridge has said that the popularity of "Don Quixote" lies in a combination of the permanent with the individual, which the genius of the author achieves. And this characterisation well expresses the facts. In the character of the half-demented romantic knight-errant, born out of due time, there is a permanency of type subtly blended with a strong individuality peculiar to the man himself: the sound common-sense attitude which he adopts towards many considerations provides so striking a contrast to his strange fantastic behaviour when "out" in search for knight-errantry, that it is by no means easy to know from what standpoint to criticise this "mad-wise man," as Sancho called him in a letter to his wife. For instance, *à propos* of his long argument with the Canon of Toledo—who in reality is Cervantes himself, projecting his own opinions through the instrumentality of a fictitious character—on the subject of current romances, we read that "the Canon stood amazed at Don Quixote's methodical and orderly madness in describing the adventure of the Knight of the Lake, and the impression made on him by the fabulous conceits of the books he had read." Again, his advice to Sancho Pança when the latter was about to proceed to the government of his *insula* is pre-eminently sound. "Who," as the author remarks, "would not have taken Don Quixote for a man of extraordinary wisdom, and as excellent morals, having heard him documentize his squire in this manner; only, as we have often observed in this history, the least talk of knight-errantry spoiled all, and made his understanding muddy; but in everything else, his judgment was very clear and his apprehension very nice, so that every moment his actions used to discredit his judgment, and his judgment his actions." There is yet one other aspect of Don Quixote's personality which must be touched upon: this is his extraordinary know-

ledge of the classical and medieval romances as made evident by his frequent and apposite quotations. When first setting out with Sancho Pança as his squire, he is troubled because he can remember no precedent in the romantic histories for a knightly squire to ride upon an ass. Later, however, he remembers that "the good old Silenus, tutor and governor of the jovial god of wine, rode very fairly on a goodly ass." Besides this, the extent of the Don's knowledge of these romances may be judged from the volumes found by the curate and the barber in his library.

It is, however, pre-eminently as the imaginative man that we must view Don Quixote—a creation, although purposely made absurd, in some measure akin to Shakespeare's great imaginative characters Hamlet, Macbeth, and Richard II. Don Quixote shows in striking fashion how frequently true it is that

"We are such stuff as dreams are made on,"

for from imagination it seems practicable to derive all appearances. Sancho Pança, on the other hand, is the sane practical man, never losing touch with reality. Much has lately been said and written on this subject of romance and reality; it has been represented that romance is wholly alien to the actual things of life. But this is not so in fact: each man must bring to the realities of life a measure of the romance that is in him, touching cold commonplace things with the fire of his imagination. When modernists preach in perverted tones the creed of revolt against romance—romance as alien to reality—they forget that imagination is one of the most potent gifts that man has received—a gift, moreover, which is of the utmost importance when brought into contact with reality.

In the second part of "Don Quixote," written ten years after the first, Cervantes answers many of the hostile criticisms levelled at the first volume. The Spain of Cervantes' day, it should be borne in mind,

was dominated by the great dramatist Lope de Vega: there can be little doubt that the hostility of this influential writer had been provoked by Cervantes' criticisms of the Spanish stage, scattered through his first volume. At any rate, before the completion of his second part, a false continuation of "Don Quixote," written by another hand—that of Avellaneda, probably a certain Aliaga, a native of Tordesillas, and a friend of Lope de Vega, whose nickname had been "Sancho"—was thrust upon the market. In the later chapters of his second book, Cervantes frequently refers in terms of bitterest invective to this false "Don Quixote."

The good Don John, we are told, endeavoured to make the knight read this false continuation of his life, but he refused, being unwilling to "encourage the scribbler's vanity so far as to let him think he had read it, should it ever come to his ears that the book had fallen into his hands; well knowing we ought to avoid defiling our thought, and much more our eyes, with vile and obscene matters." Later Don Quixote says: "'I have heard of that book,'" referring to the false work by "the native of Tordesillas," "'and really thought it had been burnt, and reduced to ashes for a foolish impertinent libel; but all in good time. Execution day will come at last. For made stories are only so far good and agreeable as they are profitable, and bear the resemblance of truth; and true history the more valuable, the further it keeps from the fabulous.'"

The *dénouement* in "Don Quixote" comes at length with dramatic suddenness; the old man—a somewhat pathetic figure in spite of all—makes a complete recantation of his former beliefs, with a view to living the pastoral life of a shepherd. "'I now declare myself," he says, "'an enemy to Amadis de Gaul, and his whole generation; all profane stories of knight-errantry, all romances I detest. I have a true sense of the danger of reading them and of all my past follies, and through Heaven's mercy and my own experience I abhor them.'"

And having confessed himself, and made his will, the old man passed away. But Miguel Cervantes, the author of his knightly exploits, would fain level one Parthian shaft at "the spurious Scribe of Tordesillas." "'For me alone,'" he says, putting the words into the mouth of the sage, Cid Hamet Benengeli, "'was the great Quixote born, and I alone for him. Deeds were his task, and to record them mine. We two, like tallies for each other struck, are nothing when apart. In vain the spurious Scribe of Tordesillas, dared with blunt and bungling ostrich-quill invade the deeds of my most valorous knight: His shoulders are unequal to the attempt: The task is superior to his frozen genius.'" "As for me," he adds, "'I must esteem myself happy to have been the first that rendered those fabulous nonsensical stories of knight-errantry, the object of public aversion.'"

In conclusion, it should be noted that "Don Quixote" was the work of Cervantes' old age. In spite of this fact, however, there is no note of haste in the work, although numerous inaccuracies and anachronisms occur which go to prove that the book went unrevised. There is a certain garrulousness and tendency on the part of the author to gossip with his readers, which are surely marks of advancing years. Disraeli has somewhere said of his own early fiction that "Books written by boys which pretended to give a picture of manners, and to deal in knowledge of human nature, must necessarily be founded on affectation." Cervantes suffered in no degree from the disabilities of youth; his ideas and views of life and manners were matured and not "founded on affectation" in the sense here implied. The affectation of "Don Quixote" is conscious and deliberate—the affectation of a man writing with a definite object in view. For Cervantes was essentially a student of life and manners, and above all of character. It has been said that the history of the novel marks the progress from incident to character, and this statement

is true of all creative literary forms. In this respect "Don Quixote" is a landmark in literature. Here is seen the development and elaboration of character, to a very large extent, at the expense of incident, although descriptions of incident and clever characterisation do exist side by side. Cervantes was above all else a student of life—by far the most important thing presented to man—and it was for this reason that he desired his countrymen to forsake the old and obsolete romantic stories. He saw that they must realise that the time had gone irrevocably by

"When every morning brought a noble chance,
And every chance brought out a noble knight,"

for the modern age, with its manifold changes, had dawned upon Western Europe. And this work of Cervantes, throughout all the subsequent ages, has been accepted as a masterpiece; Daudet, when setting down in his own inimitable fashion the provincialities of his Frenchman from the Midi as seen in "Tartarin de Tarascon," it affected as a living inspirational force. And Daudet does not stand alone.

It is only at widely varying periods in human history that such men as Cervantes arise; they must be possessed of a certain detachment and aloofness; such a writer must be entirely free from the intellectual astigmatism which afflicts his age. He must, in fact, be an unconventional conventionalist—the one clear-sighted and sane-minded individual amidst the crowd. His must be the ability to view the habits and manners of the day, quite dispassionately, from the pedestal of detachment. And this element of detachment is one of the pre-requisites of a good critic—that is why a foreigner can so much better view a nation's faults and foibles. Cervantes seems to have been such a critic, possessed with a clear vision, an unwarped outlook on life.

J. F. H.



A BALLAD.

O LISTEN to a tale of woe,
(It's sadness you'll acknowledge)
About a man I used to know
When we were both at college,
It would enhance my story's fame
If I were to disclose his name,
But that were vile,
So him I'll style
"A man I knew at college."

He had a wholesome honest phiz,
His manners were not charmless,
He was the sort of man who is
Particularly harmless.
And nowadays, when those one meets
Are socialists or else aesthetes,
'Tis no small claim
To future fame
To be completely harmless.

His rooms were always in a mess
With *tibiae* and jaw-bones,
He was, as you perhaps may guess,
An embryonic Sawbones,
When one observes a fellow's rooms
Replete with the contents of tombs
One may with ease
Conjecture he's
An embryonic Sawbones.

In course of time we took degrees,
 Our education ended ;
 I led a life of slothful ease
 And he to hospice wended.
 You not unnaturally surmise,
 The hospital was Bart's or Guy's ;
 I know, but may
 Not tell, so say
 "To hospital he wended."

For years I didn't hear a word
 Of aught he was devising ;
 Then, after much enquiry, heard
 That he was specializing.
 And really, the ideal way
 To make the trade of doctor pay
 And pocket swag
 With little fag
 Is, doubtless, specializing.

I went and saw him ; he exclaimed
 "Er, well you see, the fact is
 Although I'm a physician famed
 I represent my practice.
 For when I'd made my fortune I
 Experiments began to try ;
 I spend my pelf
 Upon myself
 And represent my practice.

"I've worked a system out, I say,
 (Perhaps it needs explaining),
 Whereby a man can live for aye
 By means of constant training."
 [Now listen to me, ye who row,
 And say if any of you know
 A greater pain
 Than to remain
 Perennially training.]

"And so I've made myself a scheme
 Of statutes dietetic,
 And added to it a régime
 Of exercise athletic.
 The way to banish every pain
 Indubitably is to train
 By means of good
 Well-chosen food
 And exercise athletic.

"Of course I now eschew all meat,
 For eating meat is vicious,
 And naught but vegetables eat
 And nuts which are nutritious."
 (It seems that one can keep alive—
 Nay more, can actually thrive,
 On, let us say,
 Two peas a day
 And nuts which are nutritious.)

"What's more, the god of Death to bilk
 When e'er I take a swill, I
 Imbibe in disinfected milk
 Bulgarian bacilli.
 If you're desirous any day
 To live for ever and for aye
 World without end
 I recommend
 Bulgarian bacilli."

I now perceived my friend was mad
 And so I left him quickly,
 But I'd observed the look he had
 Was noticeably sickly
 ('Tis shameful that a healthy youth
 In search of scientific truth
 Should starve his tum
 And so become
 Peculiarly sickly.)

Soon after I was shocked to see
 Within the morning papers,
 "Demise of a renowned M.D.
 Through dietetic capers."
 I looked, and saw it was my friend,
 And said, "This always is the end
 Of all the lads
 Who foster fads
 And cut eccentric capers."

Now all take warning from this song
 And, please you, do not quarrel
 With it for being somewhat long,
 For it contains a moral.
 And every Englishman displays
 A tendency to love and praise
 A piece of verse
 Which doth rehearse
 A salutary moral.

MORAL.

Do not improve on Nature's plan
 Or try to change or bend it,
 The life of man is but a span
 And you cannot extend it.
 The less you think about your food
 The more the stuff will do you good,
 So dance and sing
 Like anything
 For you cannot extend it.

R. F. P.



MON NEVEU MARC.

I.

*à Mlle Jean Stewart pour
 m'avoir chanté une vieille ballade.*

MADEMOISELLE,



VOUS êtes une petite anglaise charmante. Votre lettre est comme vous. Merci de votre tableau: princesse et dragon! Jamais on ne m'offrit rien de pareil. J'ai aimé le dragon. J'ai aimé la princesse. J'ai trouvé le château rouge, le dragon vert, les arbres bruns. Quant à la princesse, elle est tout simplement délicieuse. Je vous avais envoyé un livre. J'y avais ajouté des vers. Vous me renvoyez une lettre. Vous y ajoutez un tableau. Que vous êtes donc gentille! Si j'étais "peuple" je dirais "mignonne." Si j'étais très, très vieux je dirais "gente." Le temps passe. Les mots aussi. Quel dommage! Il en est d'anciens qui sont plus jolis que tout, de populaires si jolis—qu'on les dirait anciens. Je ne vous dirai pas que vous êtes mignonne, ni "gente." Sachez seulement que vous m'avez fait plaisir. M. Péladan, je crois, montre quelque part que les anges nous viennent des anciens. Ce seraient des bacchantes transformées. Quelle erreur! Les anges sont des enfants. L'homme-ange existe jusqu'à 15 ou 17 ans, c'est selon. Alors, il devient brute. De là ce vers de Baudelaire qu'on a mal compris, et qui se souvient:

Dans la brute assoupie un ange se réveille.

Il me vient le désir de vous envoyer des livres toute l'année. Pourquoi attendre à nouvel an? C'est bien long. Pour me payer de ma peine vous m'enverriez des dessins en couleur. Puis vous me chanteriez de

vieilles romances. J'adore les vieilles romances. J'aime bien la ballade anglaise que vous m'avez dite. C'est très vieux. Je ne comprends pas très bien. Que de charmes !

Merci donc de votre lettre, votre dessin, celui de votre petite soeur. Tout cela est frais et charmant. Et, puisque me voilà si charmé—la belle raison !—je vais vous confier mes peines. J'étais chez moi. Je suis allé prendre des livres chez mon libraire. J'eus peur, très peur que vous ne les eussiez déjà. Très peur surtout de vous les avoir donnés. Quel désastre ! Pensez-y. Mon libraire secoua la tête. "Ce ne sont pas les mêmes." Je secouai la tête aussi. "Je n'en suis pas très sûr." Et voilà comment je devins tout soucieux. Mais, m'allez-vous répondre, comment se fait-il que vous ne sachiez plus ? Ah voilà ! Les grandes personnes sont très distraites. Une foule de choses leur passent par la tête. Elles oublient tout. Et puis, j'aime autant l'avouer, je suis encore plus distrait que ne le sont les grandes personnes, plus "ailleurs." Cela rend la vie difficile, les tendresses douloureuses, tout ce qui nous touche, compliqué. Quand vous serez plus grande, si vous continuez à peindre, à dessiner, on vous montrera les tableaux d'Eugène Carrière. Carrière compose et transpose, étrange, long mystère. Dans une atmosphère vague il suscite, avec peu de moyens, sans couleur : l'essentiel. Hélas, nous tous composons et transposons ainsi. Mais sans force ; mais sans génie.

J'aime beaucoup les enfants. Je les ai toujours aimés. Cet amour se soutint par les nombreux neveux que Dieu me donna. Je serais navré d'en être incommodé. Mais je suis en voyage. Ils ont leurs parents, leurs bonnes. Tout est pour le mieux. Nul ne me demande de les porter quand ils crient, de leur donner à boire. S'ils étaient à moi, ce serait différent. Mais comme ça, franchement, j'aime mieux que d'autres s'en occupent. Vous comprenez ? Cela n'empêche pas de les aimer. S'ils étaient dans la peine je ferais tous mes

efforts. Mais ils n'y sont pas. Cela vaut mieux, pour eux et pour moi. Vous allez me demander combien de neveux j'ai, de quel âge, quels sont les jeux qu'ils jouent, s'ils sont sages, etc. Je veux commencer par les aînés. J'ai deux neveux à Colmar, en Alsace. Je ne sais pas très bien leur âge ; ils obéissent souvent, quand ils s'y sentent disposés. Enfin ils jouent des jeux vagues . . . Je vis un peu loin de mes neveux. Autrefois, il n'en fut pas ainsi. Mes neveux, à vrai dire, ont de 10 à 13 ans. J'ai envie de vous conter des histoires de "leur jeunesse."

II.

Mon neveu Marc fut toujours un petit bonhomme remarquable. En ce temps-là nous passions l'été à la campagne, dans les Vosges. C'était au mois de Mai ou de Juin. Il y avait devant la maison, un jardinet délicieux. Deux énormes pommiers, fort vieux, y abritaient ma table du soleil. Il pleuvait des rayons, des floraisons blanches. Marc était assis près de moi, sur un tabouret. Non loin de lui, dormait Tob. Je ne vous ai pas présenté Tob ? Quelle faute et que de regrets ! Tob avait été acheté par mon frère à un ami. Il oubliait d'obéir ; il souffrait de dysenterie. Fort difficile à nourrir, et à garder—ce chien me brouillait avec mon neveu.

Dès les premiers jours, une secrète intelligence s'établissait entre Marc et Tob. Aussitôt elle prit un caractère menaçant. Mon neveu, avec délices, plongeait ses mains dans la gueule de l'animal. J'avais lu quelque part que les enfants attrapent ainsi des maladies ennuyeuses—notamment aux yeux. Les chiens fourrent leurs nez un peu partout. Je ne dis pas cela pour les offenser. Mais c'est un fait. Marc jouait trop avec le chien. D'autre part, il n'était guère poli, bien qu'il acceptât tout : soupe, légume, dessert. Je l'excuse aujourd'hui de tout mon coeur. Il n'avait alors que trois ans. Tout s'apprend, du moins ce qu'on appelle politesse, et qui varie tant d'une nation à l'autre. Je

prenais alors un malin plaisir à lui faire attendre son dessert. L'assiette était là, devant ses yeux. Le tentateur—c'était moi—y avait mis de la tarte. "Eh bien, Marc, qu'est-ce qu'on dit?"—Pour posséder cette tarte, objet de ses désirs, il se résignait. Marc disait "ce qu'on dit": "Sou vou plaît, l'oncle Jean."

Mais revenons à notre chien. Le lieu de l'action: en Alsace. Un jardinet devant une maison. De vieux pommiers tordus, du vent léger, des floraisons blanches. Un homme écrit: l'oncle Jean. Près de la table un tabouret. Sur le tabouret un neveu.—Marc?—Lui-même. Par terre, non loin de lui: le chien, Tob. Jean écrit. Marc songe. Tob dort. Un grand soleil brillant sur tout cela. Je ne vous montre pas les petits nuages dans le ciel. Savez-vous qu'au vallon un ruisseau frissonne? Je ne vous parle pas des oiseaux. Car les oiseaux chantent. Pour en parler bien, il en faudrait chanter. De tout cela je ne dis rien. Mais ce que je vous dirai, par exemple, c'est à quoi songe mon neveu. Je lui ai défendu de jouer avec Tob. Il songe à ma défense. Il me trouve ennuyeux. Les arbres, les fleurs ne l'intéressent pas. Ce que j'écris encore moins. Par contre, Tob l'intéresse, Tob son compagnon. Quelqu'un qui le comprend, avec qui l'on puisse causer.—Tob dort. Pourquoi dort-il? Marc ne dort pas. C'est irritant. Dans son sommeil, d'un coup de patte, Tob éloigne les mouches. C'est à peine s'il ouvre les yeux. Il se rendort, léger, bercé par des songes. Marc s'impatiente un peu. Il me regarde du coin de l'oeil. Je le sens qui m'observe. J'écris. Je ne regarde pas. Peu à peu, il s'enhardit. Le tabouret se rapproche. Il crie sur le sable. Il se rapproche encore. Il est tout près. Marc, à voix basse, parle au chien. Il parle, malgré ma défense. A voix basse, il lui dit ceci: "Donne-la-patte-Tob."—Tob ne bouge pas. Il dort. Il est occupé à dormir. Cela lui suffit.—Un silence.—Marc a levé les yeux. Il m'observe encore. Décidément je n'ai rien vu, rien entendu. Il reprend, un peu plus haut peut-être, en scandant bien ses mots: "Donne-la-patte-

Tob." Tob ne bouge pas davantage. Il ne donne rien. Plus même un coup de patte aux mouches. Il s'abandonne dans son sommeil. Qui se pencherait sur cette bête dormante entendrait un ronflement. C'est que Tob est un grand philosophe. Il dort, il oublie. Il oublie tout: la maladie et les coups: les choses amères. Les repas, les jeux, les caresses: les choses qui sont douces sous le soleil. Il dort, il dort, il dort. C'est à désespérer un saint. Marc n'est pas un saint. Il se désespère bien davantage. Ou plutôt non; il n'est pas désespéré. Il est irrité. De plus en plus irrité. En fin de compte, ce chien, pourquoi dort-il? De quel droit? Lui, Marc, veut jouer. Il n'ose pas le dire. Le maudit oncle est là. Il écrit; mais il est là. Et pas le moindre prétexte! Que le chien bouge, coure, jappe, se jette dans les fleurs! N'importe quoi. Il ne bouge pas. Il ne court pas. Il ne jappe pas. C'est à pleurer. Ce mouvement, combien il l'eût désiré! Et aussi de tenir les pattes de l'animal! Pourquoi lui refuse-t-on ce plaisir? C'eût été doux, doux comme un fruit, la crème au chocolat, enfin le dessert. Et, tout à coup, un travail obscur se fait dans son esprit. Il ne répond pas, ce chien? Il ne veut rien entendre? C'est très simple. Marc n'a pas été poli. Ce ne peut être que cela. Il réfléchit. Il réfléchit encore. *Je le vois réfléchir.* Et, cette fois, il dit d'une voix suppliante, "Sou vous plaît, Tob; donne la patte."

Mais Tob dort. Il est décidé à dormir. Peut-être pour toujours? Les fleurs des pommiers s'éparpillent. Des neiges tombent, légères, parfumées—sur le chien, sur l'oncle, sur Marc. Il neige sous le ciel bleu. Et Tob ne répond pas. Il ne veut pas répondre. Il est ailleurs, absent, loin. Des rêves d'or le bercent. Il gambade dans les champs. Au paradis des chiens des anges l'emportent. Qui sait? Sait-on jamais? Tob dort. Pourquoi? L'oncle écrit. Pourquoi? Marc est triste. Pourquoi? Il neige... Il neige...

CLAUDE ODILÉ.

Paris, Janvier 1912.



RECVLVER.

The ruined Church of Reculver on the marshes of the isle of Thanet, stands on the site of an ancient British settlement whereon came to be built a Roman Praetorium. In the room of this, Ethelbert, King of Kent, set up his palace and chapel when he had given over Canterbury to St. Augustin and his monks. And so as the centuries went by, Saxon, Norman, and the later Gothic architects lent their art to model it into its present form which is singularly romantic and dream-haunting.

FOR all the night I think of thee—
Reculver by the old sea way ;
Thy jutting walls,
Thy roofless nave,
Thy spirit still too proud and free
To own the sway
Or heed the calls
Of striding Time or rolling Wave.

I think of those that pass thee by—
The ships like spectres out to sea ;
The train light-fraught,
Each sphered alone ;
Some far, some nigh,
They heed not thee,
But thou unthought
Seest everyone.

For all the night I think of thee—
Reculver in thy lonely place,
And from thy tide
A murmur streams ;
A broken wave which calls to me
As waters down the shingle race :
"I here abide,
The spirit which entwines thy dreams."

EDMUND VALE.



DIN.

The "i" in Din is long. Pronounce his name Dīne.

DIN in the times when the Ages were not counted, when the mountains were so young that they had not forgotten the speech of him who piled them, and at times for very joy did they join their voices to the winds and ocean and sang the Seven Songs of Creation ; far in the times of the beginning of the youth of all things Nature, wandering by herself, came into the realms of Faëry and there fell asleep. And while she slept the Earth languished, so that the Queen of Faëry took pity and unweft the spell which bound her. But she would not let her depart till she had promised to give the Queen whatever she asked. And the boon she begged was a child that should never die. "I cannot give that," said Nature, "for it is not mine to give, but I will send you a child who shall not die unless these three things come about. He may be loved with all the love ye can bestow, but he may never love. The least shadow of sorrow must not cross his way, and he must never look upon Death. Yet must he have his own free will, so shall he live for ever young till comets have grown old."

And Nature fulfilled her promise on a night so deep that even the realms of Faëry slept and dreams lay so full upon the dark ways of forests that the trees made music and prophesied when no breeze was awake to stir them. And Din, the child who was to be for ever young, to be loved but not to love, whose path might not be crossed by any shadow of sorrow, and from whose eyes Death was to be for ever hid, lay in the open fields and watched the rising sun.

* * * * *

Years and years went by, till Time had gathered as many to himself since the night that Din was born, as the first Autumn wind can hold of dandelion clocks when it is blowing white with all that the earth can yield it. And the mountains were growing old and forgetful of the Seven Songs of Creation. But Din was still young; young as on the seventh summer after Nature had given him to the Queen of Faëry. For him the birds sang only of joy, and for him the winds and waters hushed their chants of sorrow when they beheld him at play. For him the sick conie crept into her hole to die, and for him the rainbow painted all the leaves of Autumn that he might not look upon their dead faces. And all the world loved him as a spring loves the stream that is its child, but what it was to love he knew not.

One Autumn day it was full of smoke and mist and haze, full of sweet odours and drifting leaves and dreams. Din lay in a little wood near the sea, blowing the leaves as they slanted across his face, and laughing at the way they dipped and turned. Suddenly, from the distance, there rose a most wonderful sound. It was like the lark's song Din thought, and then he knew that it was not. It was like the nightingale's song he thought, and then he knew that it was not. It was indeed a new song. He had almost forgotten the voices of children for the Faëry Ward had not let him wander to where children played for days that were out of number in his thoughts. And now, as he moved to find from whence came this song, there came another murmur in his ears—

"Din! Din!
Child of mine!
Come to the hills and play,
Come count the spells
While the sunset bells
Knoll out the charms of day."

Din had never thought before of doing aught but

obey this voice. Now he hesitated. The Faëry voice still whispered to him, and the other died away. A great longing came upon him. He stood half wondering what it was that had sung the new song, half wondering why he had not answered the Faëry call. Then like a gust instinct with music the new song came again. As a fountain which rushes suddenly to a flashing spire and then fails, so came this song and ceased. But Din no longer hesitated. Leaping with a joy he had not known before—a joy of his own free will—he ran through the trees towards the place whence the song had sprung. Through the thick undergrowth he came, and forgetting the quiet teachings of Nature he broke the fern rudely before him and stamped on the little flowers that nodded at his presence. Then he heard the splashing of a tiny waterfall somewhere just ahead, and on a sudden he came upon a deep dark pool, into which the little torrent was splashing. At the other end yellow gravel brimmed up to a wide shallow where the stream filmed thinly out. The far bank was steep and thickly clad with dark wet moss. In a dripping hollow of this there lay asleep a little mermaid. She seemed to have slept as suddenly as she had sung, for a little wren was still perked upon a bramble stem close by as if listening for more. First Din thought she was some large blue dragon-fly, for her tail glittered brilliant as the back of any king-fisher when he turns in the sun. Her head was dropped forward upon her tiny arms, which were pink as rose-quartz.

Din called aloud when he saw she was no dragon-fly, and at that she awoke and shot into the pool, and as the sun struck low through the trees she seemed like a blue flash leaping into the water, but she came up again at once and sent rainbows dancing from the spray when she shook her head and laughed. "Put me back into the sea," said she; "I have come up into this place, but I cannot go down again."

Din took her into his arms. "How blue are your eyes!" said she. "There is no blue in the sea like that."

"Sing to me again," said Din.

"Will you make me into a bird if I sing?" said she.

"I cannot do that," said Din.

"Why then you will at least put me into the sea."

"Yes," said Din.

So while he sat upon the sward she lay by his side and sang, and her song was so wonderful that Din could think of nothing but that he must always hear her sing. "Now put me back," said she. "The sun is setting, and if the night tide goes out and I go not too I shall die." "What is that?" said Din. "Why I heard a Wise One say," said the mermaid, "that it came after Sorrow." "And what is Sorrow?" said Din. "The same Wise One told me," said she, "that Sorrow came before Death. When the sea calls it is Sorrow, and when the stars sing it is Death, then the Keeper of All Time stoops and takes us to where the sea never calls and the voice of the stars is not heard." "Sing again," said Din. At this tears came to the little nymph's eyes, and she began to sob.

The boy felt a strange terror in his heart and a pang he had never known before, and all the distance seemed to be weeping too—

"Din! Din!

Child of mine

Why hast thou strayed away?"

But a breeze stirred the trees and the Faëry voice was lost to him for ever.

And now the sun had set, and the stars came shining over the sea that lay darkling beyond the wood. Again the little mermaid begged him piteously to put her back.

"I am lonely," said Din. "I can never live now without hearing you sing. You must not leave me." "Then make yourself into a merman, or make us both

into birds," said she, suddenly laughing and clapping her little hands like a dark ripple which, moving mournfully, in an instant crowns itself with foam.

"Power is not mine to alter anything," said Din sadly. "Why yes it is," cried the mermaid. "See how you are growing big all at once, which I could not do!" Din leaped up, and behold! he was no longer a boy, but a youth big and strong. He seized the bough of a tree and broke it off. Manhood was his, and considering not how the marvel had come about he leaped and shouted, waving the branch till the red leaves stripped themselves noisily from it and it flourished bare in his grasp.

"Stay!" cried the mermaid. "Listen!" Din stood and heard and heard a low murmur moaning from the dark ocean. "The tide is turning—put me back!—put me back!" screamed the little creature. "I am strong," said Din. "You cannot die if I hold you," and again he took her to his bosom. Then as she wept most bitterly, he said, "Are you afraid of this thing you call Death?" "The Wise One said," sobbed the mermaid, "that Death is sweet, but to die is terrible."

"Sing again but once," said Din, while his heart throbbed so fiercely that he could hardly speak. "Sing to me again but once, and I will put you back."

And she sang. At first her voice rose like an answering echo to the noise of the outgoing tide. Louder then as a bird that springs higher and higher in the air. Din swayed and shook so that he could hardly hold her. Then like a lark which has risen to airs it cannot breathe and falls senseless to the earth, the song broke, and she seemed in a swoon. Din ran to the sounding brink of the sea. But as he would have put her in she opened her eyes and whispered softly, "Hark, the stars are singing. The Wise One said truly. They are coming to fetch me." Din laid her where the water lapped, but as she looked at him and smiled the light went from her eyes, and, as her

wild spread locks rose and fell in the tiny waves that came to embrace her the colour forsook her lovely form, she lay there white and dark in the moonlight.

And Din looked from her to his own reflection tossing on the water below him—the reflection of an old man. And as he looked but did not speak, he heard a singing from the distance more wonderful than that of the little dead maid before him. At first he thought in his bewilderment that it was the Faëry voice which had nurtured him through times when comets had grown old, but bye and bye he knew that it was not. Was he not strong? Could he not pluck down the clouds? Could he not seize star by star and cast them from the night? But an awful dread seized him as he strode into the foam and noise of the breaking sea, and found that he was strong no more, but weak and feeble. Still the music swelled about him above the roar of the ebbing deep. Bowing his head he listened, and as the memory of the Wise One came to him he whispered soft as a child, “Stars sing on, for I am ready.”

EDMUND VALE.



THE STAR OF LOVE.

I HAD a sweet thought on a day long dead
Which in my heart became a silent vow,
That love alone should be my star of life,
Love of the right, the noble, and the true,
The just, and all things pure and beautiful,
Broadening and brightening to one golden orb
Of pity, to encompass all mankind,
And sensible of human misery.
So I would bear within myself a soul
Ware of the world and of the world's distress,
Ware of the world and of the world's delight,
Nor steer by any other dimmer star.

Ah! me, and so the vision of my youth,
Like all things lovely, did but pass away,
And I was smitten with a sore disease,
The moral jaundice, with the cynic sneer,
That mocks at love, mocks at the right, the true,
The just, and all things pure and beautiful:
Assesses goodness in the scales of gold,
Contagious venom fouling all things fair:
Love, duty, purity, a price for all.

But here to-night, here on these barren crags,
Ramparts against the devastating deep,
I stand, and out of darkness gleams the day
Long dead, when that sweet thought became a vow.
Rapt in this quiet evening reverie
I hear an echo of old days again,

When wind and sea together moaning seem'd
 The music of the boundless universe:
 And one star glistening thro' the misty night
 Shines as the star of love across the sea.

Sweet thought rerisen out of days long dead!
 Awakeest music in my heart again,
 That seems a melody of all the world,
 A harmony of all the sister stars
 Singing together from the morn of time,
 The music of my youth, when thought was fire.

C. E. BYLES.



UP-TO-DATE FAIRY TALES.

II.—CHIVALRY.

ON a bright clear day, in the good old times of romance and chivalry, it chanced that there rode through the greenwood that noble knight Sir Geoffrey de Tours. He rode with his head bowed upon his breast, as if he were wearied unto death; and his erstwhile prancing and curvetting charger had lost his effervescent spirits and ambled along like any lady's palfrey. For it was getting on towards the end of the damosel season, and man and horse were stale—stale as an over-trained oarsman. Distressed damosels had been more than usually plentiful that year; it was a rare thing to go into a wood without finding one tied to a tree: the fact that this unknighly deed had been done presupposed the proximity of a caitiff, whether amateur or professional, and etiquette did not allow a noble knight merely to untie the damosel and see her home—he was bound to exterminate the caitiff.

This season, as I have said, damosels were plentiful, and caitiffs very fast and strong upon the wing. So that both Sir Geoffrey and his charger were fain to rest themselves. The knight found a suitable spot, having ascertained by a wary search that there was no damosel in the immediate vicinity, and composed himself to slumber, his knightly and musical snores proving a matter of great interest to three rabbits and a squirrel, which had come up to investigate.

But his peaceful dreams were disturbed by a familiar sound, a damosel's voice calling for help. He opened one eye owlshly, and turned over on to his other side. "A murrain upon it," said he, and straightway slumbered again. But not for long, for the damosel had good lungs, and feared not to use them. Besides, Sir Geoffrey's conscience had begun to prick him, so that it came to pass ere long that he arose, and with many a muttered curse and stifled yawn trudged wearily to the spot whence he judged the sound to proceed. He found himself in a clearing in the wood with a stake erected in the middle, to which was attached the damosel, screaming lustily. As he appeared, the scream was shut off with the suddenness of a steam whistle, and the damosel called to him with an excitement bordering on hysteria to loose her; and when he had done so, she embraced him with great fervour, calling on him as her brave deliverer. From all this the knight inferred that she was new to her business, for the average damosel, after being untied, would give her deliverer a cool nod and say, "Thanks, awfully. By the way, there's a caitiff about somewhere, red hair, broken nose, s'pose I can leave him to you?" and would go off into the forest to be hitched to another tree by the next caitiff she chanced to meet.

Therefore, seeing that the damosel was fair indeed to look upon, and richly clothed withal, the gallant knight returned the embrace with no less fervour, and vowed to himself that before he went in pursuit of her caitiff he would tie her to a tree himself to make sure that she would still be there when he returned. But it proved that this would not be necessary, for the maiden turned to him and said:

"No doubt, Sir Knight, you marvel what strange chance brought me to this miserable plight."

"Usual thing, I suppose," returned Sir Geoffrey, rather wearily.

"Sir, I understand you not." There was a touch of indignation in her voice.

"Great Scott," thought the knight, "does she imagine that she's the only damosel I've ever detached from a tree? In truth," he added aloud, "I am all agog to hear the tale." And he composed himself in a comfortable position on the grass and closed his eyes.

She clasped her hands on her lap and began, "You must know that I am the daughter of the Earl of Widdershins; and a wicked magician, who hates my father, stole me away and left me here as a meal for his favourite dragon, and ill would it have gone with me had not you——."

"Excuse me," cut in the knight, sitting up suddenly, "but did you say dragon?"

"Yes."

"And what, may I ask, is his mealtime? Have you any idea?"

"Well, the magician did mention half-past one, but I dare say he won't be quite up to time."

"And it's now twenty-five past. Don't you think we'd better be moving on? You know, he might eat you even now if he found you here."

"Ah, but I have you now, and so I fear nothing." And she gave him a glance of tender admiration, which he misconstrued as fatuous imbecility.

He gulped twice before he could command his voice.

"Is—is there any chance of the magician coming as well?" he asked. He had had dealings with a magician before, as a result of which he had spent a miserable couple of days in the form of a beetle—an experience which he had no wish to repeat.

"He said he might look in to see me eaten," she said simply, and then clapped her hands with glee. "But you'll settle him, won't you?"

"My dear young lady," exclaimed the knight with acerbity, "in my present state of health I really do not feel equal to tackling both a dragon and a magician.

I'm a bit out of training, and my wind is not what it was. Come, we must hide."

"Too late," said the damosel, "for here they come."
They did.

The dragon proved to be an exceptionally aggressive specimen in an unpleasing shade of red, with green points; the magician was a benevolent-looking old gentleman, rather like a nonconformist preacher. But Sir Geoffrey didn't like his eye.

"Dear me, dear me," said the magician, looking at the deserted stake, "this is most unfortunate. Where can that naughty child have got to? Toddles, my pet, it looks as if you'll have to go without your lunch." Then his eye fell upon the shrinking forms of the damosel and her reluctant escort, and he smiled an evil smile. "On second thoughts, Toddles," he said, "I think you will have a second course to your lunch—meat as well as sweets." And he and the dragon smiled at the knight side by side.

The damosel was still cheerful and encouraging. "Go, Sir Knight," she said, "cleave his crown at one blow, as thou did'st promise."

"I never—" began the knight, aghast at the possible consequences of this equivocal remark. He was cut short by the magician, who addressed him in an oily voice:

"Oh, so you have undertaken to cleave my crown, have you? Very well then, cleave away." He removed his semi-clerical topper, and his bald head made him look more benevolent than ever. "I'm quite ready," he said, "only there is one thing I should like to mention. I have only to point my finger at you and say 'Die,' and you will—pop."

The knight, seeing that his last hour had come, and feeling that he might at least meet death worthily, seized his sword and advanced towards the wizard, keeping a wary eye upon his hand in order that he might leap aside when the magician pointed, and thus

escape at least once. Meanwhile he had forgotten all about the dragon, which had managed to creep round behind him, and was now approaching for an attack in the rear. The damosel had retired a little way into the wood, and was having hysterics of a particularly violent type.

Sir Geoffrey advanced closer and closer; so did the dragon, and at last, when the knight was almost within cleaving distance of his enemy's venerable crown, the magician pointed, and at the same time the dragon performed his well-known and justly-popular feat of belching forth flames of fire, guaranteed genuine, and warranted to consume any known substance. But the knight, being on the alert, leapt with agility to one side, and was just in time to see the dragon turn a magnificent somersault and drop dead. A gust of wind stirred and scattered the little heap of ashes that had been the magician. The damosel was still having hysterics.

Sir Geoffrey took off his helmet and mopped his brow. "Phew! That was a near thing," he murmured. Then he noticed the writhing form of his protégée. A spasm of horror crossed his face. "Good Lord," he thought, "what am I to do?" He pondered, till at length his face brightened. "Water," he said, and went and filled his helmet. It held about a gallon, and it brought her to with a suddenness that was startling. She gasped once or twice, shook her wet hair, and then clasped her arms round his neck, exclaiming, "Oh, thou art safe, safe!"

"Yes, no thanks to you," was the somewhat surly retort. She dropped on to her knees in a picturesque attitude, flinging wide her white arms. "My deliverer, my hero," she breathed ecstatically, "take me and do with me what thou wilt, for I am thine."

The knight surveyed her gloomily. "Do you mean to intimate," he asked at last, "that you are prepared to adopt any course of conduct I may see fit to suggest?"

"Assuredly, for I am thine."

"So you said before. Well, this is my advice. Follow this path till you come to the high road. Then take the first turning to the right and the second to the left, and you will come to a convent. Go inside, take the veil, and never come out any more." And he called to his charger, which, after the phlegmatic habit of the chargers of those days, had all this time been quietly enjoying its midday meal, and rode off through the greenwood. At the edge of the glade he turned to see if the damosel was following his advice. She was still on her knees, gazing after him with an expression in which astonishment, disappointment and disgust struggled for the mastery.

W. A. C. D.



πάντα ῥεῖ.

ALL is motion, said of old the sages,
Ever moving, never ceasing motion ;
And I often wonder why they thought so,
What it was that helped to make them ponder,
And in pondering come to this decision.
Did they see the falling leaves of autumn,
Fluttering downward from the rustling branches,
Bearing on an airy elfin voyage
Each a roguish sprite or laughing brownie,
Playing never-ending games together,
Mocking one another in the breezes,
Chasing, being chased, and gaily sporting
In a maddening happy whirl of motion ?

Did they watch the butterflies in summer,
Each a steed to bear a tiny fairy,
Flying in some quaint old flower-garden,
Stopping here and there among the blossoms,
Taking them to visit other fairies ?

Did they hear the twittering of the sparrows
In the beech trees bordering on the cornfield,
Listen to their chattering and their bustle
As they hopped about among the branches ;
Bustling, rushing, little busybodies
Telling all the tales of ancient story,
Of their loves, and of their quarrels together,
All about their nests, and eggs, and babies ;
How the boldest of the downy babies
Sought to reach in flight a twig below him ;
How he fluttered downward, reached it safely,
Sat all ruffled, trembling at his boldness,
While they praised in twitterings his prowess,
Called him the best flyer in all Birdland ?

Was it this, or things like this, I wonder,
That in times of old the learned sages
Noticed, as they pondered on their being,
This that helped them to their great conclusions ?

V. J. H. C.



LETTERS FROM
PHILIP RASHLEIGH AND JOHN GOULD TO
JAKOB SAMUEL WYTTEBACH, WRITTEN
IN THE YEARS 1792-94.

Introductory Note.

THE following letters are copied from manuscripts belonging to the public library at Berne (Berner Stadtbibliothek), and marked therein as MSS. Hist. Helv. xiv. 150 and MSS. Hist. Helv. xxiii. 125. Both collections contain mainly letters addressed to the Rev. J. S. Wytttenbach, pastor of the Church of the Holy Ghost at Berne, who, while carrying on his clerical duties, was a student of the Natural Sciences; indeed, in these subjects, the first authority in Berne after the death of Albrecht von Haller. He was in correspondence with nearly all the great naturalists throughout Europe, and, in particular, had relations with some distinguished Englishmen as Coxe, Murray, and others. J. A. De Luc, of Geneva, who resided at Windsor, was also one of Wytttenbach's correspondents. Further, many learned Englishmen, when passing through Berne on their 'Grand Tour,' paid a visit to the celebrated pastor and naturalist, and often arranged with him a journey to the glaciers of the Bernese Oberland, to the St. Gotthard, or to Chamonix, where Wytttenbach acted as a sort of scientific guide. The following letters will make known to us some of these travellers, and it speaks well for the character of Wytttenbach, that they all became his friends and remained so after their return to England. In reproducing these letters, one from Philip Rashleigh, four

from John Gould, I follow their original spelling and punctuation and add but a few explanatory notes. I will begin with a brief account of the two writers.

PHILIP RASHLEIGH (1729—1811).

(From the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. xlvii., p. 500.)

Ph. R. antiquary, eldest son of Jonathan Rashleigh (d. 24 Nov. 1764), matriculated from New College, Oxford, 15 July 1749—left Oxford without taking a degree. At the death of his father he was elected M.P. for the family borough at Fowey, on 21 Jan. 1765, and sat continuously—until the dissolution of 1802, when he was known as "the father of the house of Commons." His knowledge of Cornish mineralogy procured his election as F.R.S. in 1788. He died at Minabilly, near Fowey, 26 June 1811. The family estates passed to a nephew. Rashleigh's collection of minerals was remarkable for its various specimens of tin. It is still at Minabilly.

JOHN GOULD.

(From notes provided by the Master of St John's College, Cambridge.)

John Gould, son of (John?) Gould, M.D., born at St. "Austle," Cornwall, educated at Truro and Westminster Schools, admitted pensioner of St. John's College 5 July 1787. First day of residence 23 October 1787. Admitted Riplingham Scholar of the College 6 November 1787; was sixth Senior Optime 1791; admitted to the B.A. degree Lent Term 1791; admitted Platt Fellow of his College 7 April 1794. This Fellowship was filled up again 14 March 1795. Thus he did not hold it a year. We should infer either that he married or he died.

There is little doubt, though it cannot be proved, that John Gould of St. John's, the writer of these letters, was the son of John Gould, who practised at St. Austell, afterwards at Truro, and who died at Truro, 31 January 1829. He seems to have been an M.D. of Edinburgh.

After he had taken his degree as B.A., John Gould went abroad; certainly he was in Switzerland in 1792. Wyllenbach writes to Baron von Gersdorf* on Wednesday 11 July 1792 [Translation]: "I start, weather permitting, towards the end of next week [viz. about July 21th] for the Alps, visiting Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, Hasle, Grimsel, Gotthard, Disentis and thence proceeding by Vallée Piora to Vallée Leventina and over the Gotthard to Altorf, Lucern, where my wife will meet me, and so to Berne.—I make my Alpine journey with two Englishmen, who have been with me for two months; one of them is fond of mineralogy, the other of botany—they shall and must both help me and dance after my tune, for this was the first condition I imposed on them," etc.

The English lover of mineralogy was no doubt John Gould, the lover of botany probably Nutcombe. Both Wyllenbach and Gould seem to have given notice of their intention to make together a trip through the Alps of Switzerland to Philip Rashleigh, who was the uncle of John Gould. Consequently he wrote the following letter to Wyllenbach:

[From MSS. Hist. Helv. xiv 150 Vol. 2. No 220.]

Dear Sir

"I must in the first place beg you will Excuse my Writing in English, as I may not be able, for want of use, to explain myself to your Satisfaction in French, and my Friend Mr Nutcombe will readily inform You of any English words which may not be familiar to You. I must now Thank You for writing to me the 20th of June, Assure You I have great pleasure in being introduced to your acquaintance by this means: and I hope we may both Profit by Correspondence. I flatter myself you will receive the little Box I lately sent You containing some of the most Rare sorts of Minerals from this Country, the Specimens are very small in general, but they will shew the sorts, and some are never

* As to this Saxon Nobleman, see my biographical sketch upon J. S. Wyllenbach and his friends in the *Neujahrsblatt der Literarischen Gesellschaft Bern auf das Jahr 1911*: Bern, K. J. Wyss, 1910.

found Large. I shall be able to send you many other things another time, and will endeavour to find a proper Conveyance. Have You a good Conveyance from Geneva? I have very few of the Productions of Switzerland and therefore any of the most Interesting Fossils from that Country will be very acceptable, particularly, Feldspars of all the different Crystallisations; Tourmalines, and Shorles; Transparent Rock Crystal with other productions inclosed. I have a piece of the Crystall with Asbestus which is almost the only thing I have from your Country. I must leave you to Judge what is most Curious interesting and Perfect; and beg when you send me anything, You will be particularly careful to prevent this shaking in the Package as fine Things are often destroy'd for want of such care! They must Travel a long Journey before they arrive here. Please to put Numbers on the different articles, and send the Catalogue by the Post, as it prevents our Custom House Officers from being Inquisitive and Knowing what is most valuable and profitable for Rogues.

This County appears to me more productive of Curiosities in the Mineral Kingdom than any other I know of; my first attention is given to Mettals, I have likewise some very good shells, and a few very Rare Extraneous Fossils. When Mr. Gould Returns to England he will tell me what you want most, and by knowing your Wishes I shall be better able to gratify them. We have scarce any Calcareous Substances in this County, and therefore no Extraneous Fossils; I shall therefore be very deficient in supplying you with Fossil Crabs and Lobsters until I can procure them from some of my Friends. I have some pretty good Pieces of the Branching Star Fish Pretrefied (*sic!*) which I can send you: and will procure a specimen of the Black Lead, (Molybdene). Please to inform me the best Conveyance which you have from any Sea Port in Europe. I suppose you will be on your Progress in the Mountains when this gets to Berne. I beg my Kind Respects to Mr. Nutcombe. My Nephew Mr. John Gould will probably have left Berne before this gets there, I conclude he has given orders for opening the little Box I directed to him for you. The Box was fastend with screws to prevent the specimens being shook by Strokes

of the Hammer. The Pleasure of hearing you are safe
Returned from your Journey will be an agreeable account to

Dear Sir

Minabilly
near Fowey
Cornwall

27 July 1792

Your much obliged and
very humble Servant
PHIL RASHLEIGH"

At Mr. Rashleigh's suggestion, Wyttlenbach had a translation into French made for him, very probably by Mr. Nutcombe, of that letter; and we give here the translation, in order that the reader may judge for himself, how the task was performed by the translator. The *italicised* words and sentences are those, in which Nutcombe apparently was not sure that he had given the correct French equivalent. The marginal notes are my own.

[From MSS. Hist. Helv. xxiii. 125.]

Mon cher Mons^r.

" Il faut que je commence, en vous demandant pardon pour vous avoir écrit en Anglois, mais Je ne puis pas peut-être, en n'ayant pas l'habitude, me faire comprendre à *vo*re *satisfaction*, en François, et mon ami Mr Nutcombe vous traduira très volontiers quelques mots qui vous sont pas bien *familiers*. Je ne puis pas me passer de vous remercier pour votre Lettre du 20^{me} de Juin, ce moyen d'avoir fait votre connoissance me touche d'un plaisir très sensible, la correspondance J'espere sera utile à tous les deux. Je me flatte que vous recevrez la petite boîte contentente les espèces les plus rares de notre province que Je viens d'expedier dernièrement. les echantillons sont en general très petites mais elles Vous montreront l'espèce,* et quelques unes ne sont jamais trouvées plus grandes. Je *pourrai* vous envoyer plusieurs differents morceaux une autre fois, et je tacherai de trouver une mode de *conveyance*. En aurez vous une de Genève? Je n'ai que très peu des productions de la Suisse, pourquoi quelques unes des plus interessantes me seront d'un grand prix. Surtout les différentes crystallisations de Feld-Spath, les Tourmalines, et les Schorls, aussi les cristaux

* The sorts.

de Roche avec quelqu'autre matière encaissés en dedans. J'en ai un morceau qui contient l'Asbeste presque la seule chose de votre pays que Je possède, vous etes le meilleur juge de ce qui m'interessera le plus,* Je vous prie seulement d'empaqueter avec soin tout ce que vous m'envoyez comme les plus beaux morceaux manque d'une telle precaution sont souvent cassés. Surtout quand le Trajet est si longue que celui de Suisse en Angleterre. Ayez la bonté de mettre un N^o avec chaque échantillon et d'envoyer le Catalogue par la poste; ça empeche les officiers de la douane de connoître les morceaux les plus interessants, et qu'un fripon peut vendre au meilleur marché.*

Notre Province produit plus des raretés mineralogiques qu'aucune autre que je connois, les metaux m'interessent le plus: J'ai quelques coquilles excellentes aussi quelques Fossiles extranés† extrêmement rares. Quand Mr. Gould sera revenu en Angleterre il pourra m'informer de vos besoins auxquels Je serai donc plus capable de suppleer. Nous n'avons presque point de terre calcaire chez nous, pourquoi point des fossiles extranés†, Je ne puis pas donc vous procurer beaucoup des Ecrevisses et des Crabs avant que de les avoir procuré de mes amis. J'ai quelques morceaux assez bons *de l'astre marin en rameaux** petrifié que Je puis vous donner, et Je vous procurerai un morceau de molybdène.* Ayez la bonté de m'enseigner quelques ville maritime en Europe d'ou vous pourrez recevoir un Pacquet Là Je puis partout vous l'envoyer.* Ma Lettre arrivera à Berne Je crois pendant que vous parcouriez les Montagnes. Je vous prie de faire mes Respects les plus tendres a Mr. N. Mon Neveu sera Je crois deja parti de Berne. Il aura donné certainement un ordre d'ouvrir la boîte que je vous ai envoyé a son adresse, Je l'ai fermé avec des vis, qu'en heurtant avec la Marteau on ne puisse pas casser les echantillons. Le plaisir d'entendre de votre retour en bonne santé sera une nouvelle très agréable Mon cher Mr. a votre Serviteur très humble et tres obligé

Menabilly
near Fowey
Cornwall.

Phil: Rashleigh"

* See English text,

† Extraneous.

Shortly after his ramble in the mountains JOHN GOULD seems to have left Switzerland for England, whilst Nutcombe remained at Berne. The following letter from Gould to Wyttenbach gives some hint as to what kept Nutcombe there. There seems to be a slip of the pen in the date prefixed to the letter, as the contents of it prove that it was written in 1793, not in 1792.

I. [From MSS. Hist. Helv. xxiii 125]

N.B. * * Here and there occurs a hiatus in the text due to the fact that some of the paper was torn away with the seal.

Truro ce 21 de Janvier 1792 (*sic* !)

"Mille, et mille graces mon excellent Ami, pour votre Lettre du premier de Decembre, que je n'ai reçu que la Semaine passée, telle est la regularité de la Poste à present; j'ai grande Peur que ma Lettre du *Novembre passé* n'est jamais parvenue à Monsieur Nutcombe parceque ses complimens n'y sont pas une reponse, s'il est amoureux de quelque belle Bernoise, je le pardonne de tout mon coeur, autrement les vieux amis ne cedent pas aux nouveaux, mais qu'il m'ait oublié ou non; son bonheur me sera toujours cher, et je ne veux pas suivre un mauvais exemple.
. . . Je suis charmé que votre boîte vous est enfin parvenue, et qu'elle vous est interessante; et non moins que ma caisse reste encore à Berne, qu'elle y demeure avec votre permission jusqu'à ce que la fléau de guerre soit passée et que les Démons d'Anarchie en seront rassasiés; Graces au bon Dieu des pareilles horreurs nous sont epargnées; au moment que l'orage fût prêt à fonder sur nos têtes l'oeil clairvoyant du tout puissant pénétrant la voile, nous montra les auteurs cachés d'une révolution inattendue, et en prévint les effets funestes: L'intention fût de prendre par assaut la Tour de Londres la Magazine principale d' Armes de l'Empire et puis de bruler la Banque d'Angleterre, et d'incendier la Ville de Londres, ce projet diabolique clut sa naissance aux François dont la ville fût à ce temps inondée c'est pour cette Raison qu'on vient de publier l'Ordonnance qui s'appelle (The Aliens Bill) dont Mr. Nutcombe vous expliquera les

principes et le bât. Tout à present est parfaitement tranquille, et la plus belle flotte qu' Angleterre a jamais vue est actuellement prête en cas de besoin de repousser les attaqués de nos voisins enragés. Mais laissons nous les Affaires de la guerre aux autres pour celles qui nous conviennent beaucoup mieux.

C'est ne pas toujours possibles d'obtenir une connaissance parfaite de l'endroit d'où on tire les échantillons parce que le mineur ne veut pas vous indiquer le penetrale sacrum d'où viennent ses tressors; Je crois que les loca natalia des morceaux que vous avez recus sont fideles—Les voici: Ne 1.2.3. Dolcoath. 4.5.6. la mine qui s'appelle (the Fell) 7.8 St Agnes 8.9.10 Cooks Kitchin 11.12 Tincroft 14 Carharrack 18 Huel Fortune 19 Huel Boys 21 Cumberland. Le-Wood Tin est une des choses les plus interessantes que la Mineralogie offre à notre vue aussi bien qu'une des plus rares. Les varietes les plus frequentes de ce metal sont

1^o Celle decrite par Bergmann Minera Stanni quae stratis sphaericis contiguis, radiisque a centro-prodeuntibus, hamatitem fuscum omnino refert.

2^o La même mine tirante plus sur le Jaune. 3^o Cailloux roulés de cette mine d'un rouge extrêmement foncé striés d'un brun noir, c'est espece est dun grain extremement fin, tres pésant et si dur qu'on ne peut pas le couper, ni polir, qu'au moyen d'Emeril ou sable de Fer. 4^o Dents d'Etain d'un jaune fauve qui sont toujours tres petites, leur grandeur n'excède guère celle d'une Dent humaine. Pour la gangue de cette mine je n'en sçais rien; Elle se trouve presque toujours dans le Grouan de Kirwan qui n'est qu'un Granit décomposé, ou sable granitique dans les parties septentrionales de la paroisse de St. Austelle aussi bien que dans celles de St. Dennis et de St Roch; on ne la trouve jamais en masse ni en grands blocs le plus grand morceau que je connois, est dans le cabinet de mon oncle; et celui ne pese guere un livre et demi. toutes les varietés contiennent du Fer mais pas en grande quantité. Le cuivre verd dont la crystallisation a beaucoup de Rapport avec les piques du porc-épic n'a jamais été analysé ou decrit on vient d'en faire la decouverte pendant le Têmps que J'étois en Suisse dès mon retour on a trouvé une mine de cuivre muriato-aérée ou mineralisée

par l'Acide Muriatique et l'Acide Aérien. Il y a des morceaux superbes la matrice est une pierre extrêmement dure fortement imprégnée du cuivre rouge et tapissée des beaux cristaux sexilatères et aplatis d'un verd de Pré très vif et presque transparent. Mon oncle la regarde comme la Production la plus belle de ce Pays, J'en ai un bon morceau que je vous destine, et qui n'attend que vos Ordres. Pour le cuivre natif ou précipité (parce que tous les deux se trouvent chez nous) en voudriez vous d'avantage c'est une chose qui n'est pas rare pour quoi vous pouvez la demander hardiment. Comme vous ne dites rien du morceau d'Antimoine avec du Blend rouge que mon oncle vous envoya il croit que peut être vous le prenez pour du Plomb. Il me montra la semaine passée un catalogue de minéraux qu'il vous destine. Je vais vous le remettre bien tôt pour la Caisse Je la garderai au moins à présent Elle contiendra des Echantillons de l'Argent de la mine de Huel et les variétés principales du Spath calcaires des Provinces de Derby de Cumberland, et de Durlham; J'espère que la fureur française se ralentira peu à peu, et puis que la Route de Suisse nous sera tous les deux reciproquement ouverte. A présent je vous dirai mes besoins en vous priant d'y suppléer quand le loisir et l'occasion vous donnera le Pouvoir. Les voici. 1° Une ou deux bonnes druses du Feldspath cristallisé, et couvert de la Chlorite qui vient si Je ne me trompe des Montagnes de Campo Longe dans la Vallée Levantine; 2° Une Rhomboïde parfaite du spath calcaire qui se trouve aussi dans la vallée Levantine. 3° un Rhomb du Fluor verd du Lac de Brientz, et un Prisme d'Adulaire dans son état naturel sans être poli. Il ne m'est pas nécessaire de vous dire que des Productions de ce Pays Je vous enverrai tout ce qu'il vous plaira le moment que Je sache ce que vous en souhaiteriez, et que Je puisse trouver le moyen de les faire venir à Berne—En parlant d'Etain, J'ai oublié de vous dire que sa vraie cristallization et sa plus parfaite est celle-ci, un prisme de quatre plans terminé à l'un bout et l'autre d'un pyramide tétraèdre quelquefois les pyramides y manquent quelquefois chaque angle est tronqué et la figure devient octaèdre quelquefois elle a seize Faces et même vingt quatre et dans une groupe de cristaux

c'est une chose bien remarquable que tous les cristaux suivent précisément la même direction si quelqu'un est posé la Face parallèle à la matrice ils le sont tous, si quelqu'un fait un angle de 90° avec sa gangue tous ses conperes suivent la même inclinaison. Pour les cuivres leur cristallization n'est pas moins singulière. 1° Le jaun ou le [†††] se cristallize en triangles sphériques, dont tous les angles acuts. 2° L' [†††] dres et ressemblant parfaitement à l'argent rouge. 3° Le gris en faisceaux [†††] mais les autres especes peut être à cause de leurs acides mineralisateurs ont [†††] cristallizations variées sans cesse. A présent je-crois qu'il me sera absolument impossible de sortir du Royaume ce Printemps. La convention a arrêté finalement, que l'Escaut sera ouverte, et le gouvernement de ce Royaume est resolu de ne la permettre jamais pour quoi on attend ici journellement une Declaration de Guerre; peut être avant ce moment on est venu aux prises. Ou est ce que tout ceci aboutira? La Sagesse humaine trouve son aveuglement à chaque Pas; J'attends chaque jour quelque grand Evénement qui nous montrera que l'Etre suprême ne souffre pas toutes ces horreurs que pour remplir un but pas commun. Tout ce que Je sçais est qu'au premier moment qu'il me sera permis Je me rendrai à Berne pour vous dire en Personne combien toute votre Famille m'est chère la mienne Je vous assure ne vous estime moins que moi même. Je ne veux pas finir ce barbouillage qu'en vous priant de faire mes complimens, et mes Amities à Madame votre Epouse et à tous vos Enfans; à vous même je ne dirai rien que de vous supplier à votre loisir de continuer vos faveurs à votre ami sincere et reconnaissant

JOHN GOULD."

Pour les mois de Fevrier
et de Mars mon adresse
sera à Mr. John Gould
St Johns

Cambridge

Angleterre

A Monsieur Monsieur Wyttlenbach
Pasteur de l'Eglise du St. Esprit
Rue d'Hopital
Berne Suisse.

I suppose that this letter crossed with one from Wyllenbach, of which the following letter from J. Gould is the answer:—

II. [From MSS. Hist. Helv. xxiii. 125.]

Cambridge ce 20^{me} de Fevrier —93.

“Combien de graces ne vous dois Je, mon aimable Ami, pour votre Lettre, qui parle partout le vrai langage d'Amitié; un langage si doux, si cher, et si peu commun; rien ne m'auroit eu empêché d'y répondre sur le champ, que des affaires, qui m'ont occupé depuis peu sans cesse, mais qui se sont finies à présent. J'embrasse l'occasion avec ardeur ôle vous *écrire* puisque nos malheureux Voisins m'empêchent de vous parler; si Je ne me suis trompé Je ne suis pas un lâche, mais j'aimerois mieux, à présent, que les corsaires de Tunis, ou les Sauvages *Anthropophages* des Isles Carribés, me prendroient, que les François; Voltaire a bien raison, quand il dit; “Le François est un melange du singe, et du Tigre.” Malheureusement pour leurs voisins, malheureusement pour le genre humain à présent le Tigre a le dessus. J'espère que bientôt le bon Dieu lui coupera les Ongles. Pourquoi donc (s'il m'est une fois permis de faire la question) est ce que nous nous trouvons dans des Endroits si éloignés l'un de l'autre? Pourquoi ne puis Je voyager en Aëronaute? Que quelqu'un de nos Grand Physiciens me montre le moyen de Gouverner bien l'Aërostat, Je m'y fierai, sans balancer un moment, même quand Je suis grand Aërophobe; et si j'aurois assez de vent, Je descendrois dans votre Jardin le lendemain; mais comme ces beaux projets ne me promettent tout le succès qu'ils meritent, il faut que j'attende avec patience, jusqu'à ce que la guerre soit finie, et si la Providence nous donnera un Paix *honorable* Je viendrai toute de suite à Bèrne et j'y tirerai des coups de Fusil à l'occasion—Je vous prie en grace de ne me par'er plus de votre Impuissance de nous procurer des Productions minérales de la Suisse; Croyez-vous, mon vrai et digne Mentor, que je veux jouer le pauvre, le misérable Rôle d'un petit Marchand Epicier, dont toute la sagesse ne va plus loin que de se bien persuader; “Rem, si possis recte, si non, quocumque modo, Rem?” Si les Parques inexorables ont

coupé le Fil au pauvre Exchaquet, si les François, non moins inexorables, et infiniment plus injustes, se sont emparés de la Savoie, est il juste qu'on vous impute les Effets de ces ravages? Assurement que non: Si le curé d'Airola est un grand coquin (que je n'ai jamais douté de croire dès le premier moment que je le voyois; votre honneur est il souillé? Tachez mon ami d'avoir des sentimens plus dignes de vous mêmes, et de nous autres; ou le Garçon Telemaque oubliera son Rang, et son devoir, et au lieu d'entendre il montrera (sic!) dans la Chaire et il prêchera des Betises.

Le Livre de Baron Born dont je vous ai fait mention s'appelle Loryctologie (?), c'est un ouvrage publié dernièrement (l'année passée ou je me trompe) par Monsieur de Trebra l'Intendant des Mines du Hartz, mais dans lequel il doit beaucoup au Baron de Born, qui même y a ajouté plusieurs chapitres; Le catalogue de Madame Raab J'ai vu; cette belle collection de petits Morceaux est actuellement a vendre de laquelle mon oncle se plaint amèrement, parceque a lui Madame Raab doit toutes ses meilleurs echantillons de notre pays, et un vrai Amateur n'aime pas de faire des depenses très considerables, et de prendre des Peines infinies en ramassant des mineraux interessans pour qu'ils soient vendus. Mais les Femmes, et les Moines ne sont pas faites en general pour s'occuper des sciences; les premieres sont trop volages; et les autres trop interessés: Quorum omne in linguâ, nihil est de moribus intus: quorum in fronte sedet Prudentia, corde Libido—Queis colitur Dea Sobrietas Probitasque Pudorque ut sacras comedant Epulas Penetralibus ipsis: Virtutum pretio Famuli, Securesque.—palam nihil ore frequentius horum, Quam Vitia et mores.—Pour ce qui regarde le Steatite de notre Province (Soapy Rock) je ne suis pas en état justement à présent de vous procurer des lumieres, mais comme je me propose de retourner en Cornouailles avant que le mois prochain se finira, je m'informerai de toutes les Fabriques dans lesquelles on se sert de cette Production, on n'en fait jamais des vases parce que les Fluors de Derbyshire sont infiniment plus jolis, et la Composition de Wedgewood se vend a meilleur marché. J'ai appris dernièrement la maniere de traiter le

granit qu'on destine à la Fabrique de Porcelaine, que je vais vous donner pleinement—"La chose la plus importante est de choisir une Espece de granit qui ne tient pas un grain de cockle (nom commun du Pays pour du schoerl noir ou du Hornblende duquel un melange donne à la Porcelaine une couleur ferrugineuse ; Le granit de St. Stephens est composé du Quartz d'un peu de mica blanc, et de beaucoup de Feldspath jaunâtre On le pile avec des gros marteaux, et quand il s'est récluit dans un sable grossier on le lance dans des grandes cuves, Le Mica surnage et decoule avec de l'eau, Le Quartz tombe au fond, et le Feldspath reste seule melé à l'eau que l'on verse dans une autre cuve. Apres quelques jours on fait decouler l'eau et le Feldspath se trouve pur au fond en forme d'un Argile extrêmement blanche (en verité le Feldspath n'est rien que d'Argile unie avec un peu de terre siliceuse). Je ne crois pas que vos granits soient si dociles illos non poterit Ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas ; je serois tenté de croire que la Décomposition de nos granits se fasse à Raison de notre voisinage a la Mer, qui rempli notre Atmosphere de l'Acide marin, mais, il y a une Chose qui ne favorise pas cette Hypothese, c'est à dire que ces granits superficiels, ou ceux qui couvrent la plus grande partie de la Province ne se decomposent jamais, pendant que les granits souterrains se decomposent presque toujours et il y a des paroisses entieres qui se sont formées du terrain vraiment granitique, ou le Feldspath tres souvent retient sa figure rhomboïdale même quand il est parfaitement friable, et se reduit en poussiere entre les doigts ; a quelle cause peut on attribuer cet Phenomene si singulier et si interessant ? Si vous la sauriez, je vous prie de me la dire—Combien de graces ne vous dois je, si c'est seulement, pour m'avoir donné le gout pour l'Etude d'Histoire Naturelle ; Tous les Jours Je ne vois pas un Rocher qui ne m'interesse, une plante qui ne vous rappelle à mon Souvenir, quand je vois les Bois remplis de Mousses, et les Roches tapissées de Lichens qui ne m'ont jamais frappé les yeux en parcourant les Alpes, je dis mille Fois à moi-même : Ah le bon Pasteur ! pourquoi n'est-il pas ici ? pourquoi ne puis je remplir ma boîte de Fer blanc et monter avec mon fardeaux précieux au troisième étage ? Qu'on me

prenne pour un Enfant, cela m'est égal, les jeux des hommes ne sont pas toujours plus utiles, ou plus dignes, très souvent il sont plus sots, trop souvent moins innocens. Je viens de recevoir une Lettre extrêmement amicale de Monsieur de Gersdorf ; dans laquelle après avoir dit mille choses de son ignorance de la langue François (comme s'il avoit à fair avec un Voltaire ou un Crebillon) Il me menace d'une Lettre Allemande, malheureusement le Docteur Wendeborn ne va pas si bon train que j'aie l'esperance de comprendre trois mots ; mon premier Essay sera d'ecrire en Allemand a Sammy et quand cela arrivera je suis extrêmement incertain. Un monsieur Tillard de Berne a eu la complaisance de se charger d'un petit Paquet d'Aiguilles avec un Pair de Ciseaux, que je prie Madame Wyllenbach d'accepter comme une petite marque de mon souvenir et de mon estime ; son *fils Anglois* n'est pas grand connoisseur dans ces affaire, mais il faut que sa volonté soit pris peur son exécution.—Le bon Mult [+ + + +] se chargera d'un Pacquet qu'il vous est destiné si je puis retourner chez moi [+ + +] temps qu'il s'est fixé pour son depart, qui n'aura lieu qu'au bout de cinq [se]maines quand il se propose de se rendre en Suisse avec sa soeur, de se marier [+ + +] établir tout entièrement à Berne, j'espere de tout mon coeur que Son Projet réussisse, par ce que c'est un garçon d'un bon naturel et que je crois se conduira en bon Sujet. Il me dit que Nutcombe est devenu le Democrat enragé, et que ses Attentions ne sont pas dues aux Attractions de la Princesse Russe, mais à sa belle Niece qui s'est fait maitresse de son Coeur, et que le pauvre garçon en est éperdument amoureux : Si tout cela soit vrai je le pardonne bien son oubli ; mais il doit considérer que la Flamme d'Amitié ne brule pas toujours sans nourriture, qu'elle s'épuise enfin, mais que malheureusement il n'y a point de mèche qui peut la rallumer ; ne parlez pas un mot de ce que je vous écris ; je vous charge ; je ne veux pas devoir une *foible lueur de son souvenir* pas meme a votre Amitié : Le langage de la bouche m'a été toujours odieux, et l'homme qui ne peut pas parler de son coeur fait beaucoup mieux de se taire. Ecrivez bientôt je vous conjure, que vos Lettres me tiennent (parce qu'il le faut) lieu de vos paroles—

Que Dieu vous donne toute la félicité qu'on peut goûter ici
en bas est la prière sincère

de votre J. G."

On the back of the address that runs:

A Monsieur Monsieur Wytttenbach
Pasteur de l'Eglise du St. Esprit
Rue d'Hopital
Berne
en Suisse

follows as Postscriptum:—

"J'ai acheté les Elemens de Chymie de Lavoisier dont je m'occupe à présent par ce que la Mineralogie ne va pas bien seule sans la Société de sa soeur. Ayez la bonté de dire à toute la famille des *Reynards* surtout au vieux Reynard que je ne les oublie et que je le souhaite une bonne Cure. A Monsieur Sprungli je vous prie de présenter mes Complimens.

N.B. Vous ne me dites rien de votre Professorat d'Histoire Naturelle—

Encore Adieu."

Some points in this long letter need explanation. The mineralogist CHARLES EXCHAQUET, director of the mines at Servoz in Savoy who provided minerals from Mont Blanc, Buët etc. to Wytttenbach and his friends, died in December 1792. The CURATE OF AIROLO is mentioned several times in the letters of Henri Struve to Wytttenbach and of Wytttenbach to von Gersdorf, and from these it would seem that he was not to be relied on in business. As for VON GERSDORF, he wrote to Wytttenbach, Meffersdorf 1 December 1792, that he would be pleased to enter in correspondence with John Gould whom Wytttenbach had so warmly recommended, only he was not sure that he, von Gersdorf, could always send, in return for English mineralogical specimens, any, equivalent in value, from Saxony or Silesia; but at all event he would do his best etc. Dr. WENDEBORN was well known in England. He had settled there in 1770 as Founder and first Pastor of the Lutheran parish at Ludgate Hill, London. Besides

other books in English and German he published: The Elements of German Grammar by the Rev. Mr. WENDEBORN, dedicated by permission to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, London, 1774. The second edition bears the title: An introduction to German Grammar, London 1790. It is this book apparently that John Gould alludes to. Wendeborn, who was a LL.D. of Edinburgh, left England in 1793, disgusted by the Aliens' Bill. SAMMY (Samuel) was Pastor Wytttenbach's eldest son (born 1786) by his second wife, Katherine Pagan. Mme Wytttenbach was much liked by all who came near her. Who was the English gentleman Mult . . . , that intended to go to Switzerland, to get married there and to settle at Berne, I do not know. I have not, either, been able to identify the NIECE DE LA PRINCESSE RUSSE, with whom poor Nutcombe fell in love so desperately as to forget all his friends. Another affair of the heart is alluded to in the next letter from John Gould to Wytttenbach.

III. [From MSS. Hist. Helv. xxiii. 125]

"Il faut que je vous dise pour excuser la vilaine écriture de cette lettre que j'ai blessé ma main droite qui la rend un peu roide.

Truro ce dixième de Juillet 1793.

Je ne me trouve jamais plus heureux mon estimable Ami qu'en ayant le pouvoir de vous témoigner ma Reconnaissance et de vous faire voir que mes Regrets et mon souvenir s'élancent vers les murailles de Bèrne à chaque instant; quand j'y pense je sens toujours le vrai desiderium d'Horace; lorsque je m'occupe dans mon Cabinet tout d'un coup le souvenir des Momens tranquilles que j'ai passés dans le Votre me percent le coeur;—et je me dis en grondant pourquoi Diable ne puis je monter au troisième étage? mais cela n'étant pas possible je vous envoie par nôtre excellent ami le chevalier Trelawny, que j'aime et que j'admire chaque jour davantage un petit Pacquet principalement de Wood Tins qui a ce que je me flatte vous seront très instructifs mais en voici un Catalogue détaillé.

N 1. Mine de cuivre d'un beau verd cristallisée en lames hexaèdres dans une gangue quartzeuse qui contient beaucoup de Fer. Cette mine se trouvait l'année passée à Tincroft et elle est mineralisée par les acides marins et Aériens ainsi selon la Nomenclature des Academiciens de Dijon on peut la nommer muriato—Carbonate de cuivre: Elle ressemble beaucoup le mica cristallisé de la Vallée de Levantine mais sans avoir aucun Rapport avec lui. N.B. Les Echantillons de cette espece sont extrêmement rares vue qu'on ne la trouve plus.

N.B. Si je ne me suis trompé ce cuivre a beaucoup de rapport avec le mica verd de Dantz reconnu par Bergmann pour une vraie mine de cuivre.

N 2. Mine de cuivre noir. Cette mine est extrêmement riche et se laisse facilement couper au couteau de Guinear.

N 3. Groupe de Cristaux noirs d'Etain dont la Pyramide est tetraèdre et le Prisme se montre à quatre plans les quatre coins bisellés et le Prisme tronqué. Cette espece d'Etain se nomme chez nous (Gilded Tin) De Sealhole dans la Parioisse de St. Agnes.

N 4. Un morceau fort rare de *Wood Tin* dans laquelle les Rayons de l'Haematite divergent d'un centre commun et leur couleur devient de plus et plus foncée vers l'Extremité du Rayon qui s'aboutit dans une couche de fer confusement cristallisé en aiguilles et est recouvert d'une matrice de quartz chatoyant.

N 5. Haematite d'Etain d'une Texture rayonneuse les Rayons traversées par de couches concentriques d'Etain d'une couleur plus foncée.

N 6. Caillou roulé d'une espece d'Etain ayant la même nature avec le *Wood Tin*. si on regarde le Ruban rouge qui sert de ceinture à ce morceau on voit qu'il s'est formé des aiguilles les plus fines sortantes comme des Rayons d'un centre commun.

N 7. Haematite jaune d'Etain rubannée dans du Quartz blanc.

N 8. Haematite d'Etain mamellonnée comme si elle eut été dans un état liquide.

N 9. Hæmatite d'Etain brune bordée par deux couches de Quartz laiteux qui lui servent de matrice.

Ns 10 11 12. Hæmatites brunes d'Etain dont la Texture est un peu différenciée; la face extérieure d'un de ces morceaux ayant un poli naturel. Tous les *Wood Tin* viennent de St Enodor de St Denys et de St Roch petites Parioisses avoisinantes.

N 13. Spath blanc d'Etain (*que les Allemands certainement sans raison*) ont pris pour du Jungstein qui ne se trouve de tout en Angleterre, à ce que Je crois, moins qu'il ne soit mêlé intimement avec le Wolfram dans quelques mines d'Etain. de l'Austelle stream Works.

N 14. D° confusement cristallisé de d°.

N 15. Sable d'Etain qui contient une très petite Portion d'or de Tresillian.

N 16 17. Cuivre natif cristallisé de Carhamac. N.B. Cette espece est une vraie mine de cuivre natif et ne ressemble guere au cuivre précipité qu'on trouve attaché aux batons de fer dont on se sert dans la minière; et des fois attaché aux filons de quartz dont il assez souvent emplît les gersures.

J'aurois bien voulu ajouter à ce catalogue mais nous savons tres bien tous les deux qu'il ne faut pas trop charger les epaules de voyageurs pour quoi je garde vos Echantillons plus pesantes "*spe felicioris aevi quum Terras iterum Astraea reviset.*" Pour munir tant qu'il me fut possible votre petite boite je l'ai recouvert d'un Pacquet de Plantes marines qu'il vous faudra (avant de les examiner) tremper pendant quelques jours dans l'eau douce; en transvasant de têts en têts l'eau pour les couvrir de plus fraîche cela les depouillera de leur odeur marine, et puante; et les rendra flexibles. Il faut apres les etendre sur du papier blanc mouillé avec de la gomme arabique et de débrouiller les feuilles de la Plante avec une Epingle (Alors chez nous les Femmes les font encadrer pour orner des Chambres). Vers la fin du mois d'Août je me suis intentionné, accompagné d'un Ami qui sera bien aise de m'avoir pour camarade, de parcourir en *Philosophe* (c'est à dire à Pied) la principauté de Galles afin de pouvoir vous faire une comparaison fidele entre les beautés sublimes, et horribles de la Suisse, et celles du Cader-Idris ou Plynlymmon mais voici une esquisse de nôtre dessin! Nous nous sommes proposés de nous embarquer à

Padstow ou à St Ives sur un Vaisseau et de nous transporter à Swansea ou nous louerons un bidet pour porter le bagage, et un guide gaulois pour nous servir de lacquais, et d'interprète par ce que les Montagnards ne savent que le langage du Pays (dont le Breton n'est qu'un dialect) La nous commencerons notre route à Pied en cotoyant les Provinces de Carmarthen. Pembroke Cardigan Merioneth Carnarvon et Anglesea et nous retournerons par celles de Denbigh Montgomery Radnor Brecknock et Monmouth. Je me promets beaucoup de Plaisir et de fruit dans ce voyage. J'aurai bien des occasions d'enrichir mon Cabinet et le vôtre, et mon ami sait bien le dessein à ce qu'il peut s'amuser pendant que Je m'occupe en cueillant une plante, ou en cassant une Pierre. C'est un Pays fort riche pour un Amateur d'Histoire Naturelle, comme ses mines de Plomb de Cuivre et d'Argent produisent des Echantillons très singuliers.

Nôtre ami Sandford va se marier toute de suite avec la fille d'un Ministre A [† † † † † †] que Nutcombe connaît bien. elle est véritablement très belle, et a ce qu'on dit [† † †] able mais fort jeune, n'ayant pas encore dix sept ans! Je les souhaite tout [† † †] heur imaginable mais comme Sandford fait des dépenses comme un enragé [† † †] possède trop de discrétion Je crains que sa femme n'aura assez d'expérience pour tous les deux, vous les verrez peut-être en Suisse; et si cela arrive elle vous enchantera J'en suis certain; Madame Jackson sera tout entièrement oubliée et Madame W un peu jalouse de son mari volage.

Je viens d'écrire au Baron de Gersdorf, et Je l'ai prié de me dire s'il peut trouver des moyens de faire venir une caisse d'Hambourg en Saxe; Je l'ai dit aussi qu'il n'a voulu que se moquer du Patois du pauvre Anglois en parlant de son François et que pour l'Allemand Je suis en desespoir de m'en faire maître sans retourner en Suisse pour servir mon apprentissage avec mon bon ami Sammy a qui ma petite Soeur envoie quelques petites Pièces de monnoye Angloise qu'elle le prie de vouloir accepter. A Madame Wyllenbach Je vous prie de dire toutes les choses amicales et respectueuses que votre imagination vous suppléera sans lui ôter le Credit que Je veux s'y attacher. A Rudy et à Routte J'envoie un baiser à vous mon cher ami Je remets avec la même solennité

comme s'il eut été mon dernier testament une lettre qui dementit celui qui l'écrit si elle ne vous donnera lieu de vous fier à l'amitié la plus zelée de

votre J. GOULD."

On the back follows the P.S.:

"Le Chevalier Trelawny m'a dit ce moment qu'il y a un voiturier de Sécheron qui va partir pour Genève au bout de trois semaines. Je saisis cette occasion pour vous faire parvenir une boîte plus grande que celle que j'ai remis par le bon Chevalier."

The remarks on the address are:

TRURO

Paid [1φ6]

A Monsieur Monsieur Wyllenbach

Pasteur de l'Eglise du St. Esprit

Rue d'Hopital

Berne

en Suisse.

Franco Enghen.

I add a few notes:—

Ad: *monter au troisième étage*. As Pastor Wyllenbach writes in a letter to von Gersdorf he had transported his collections and books into relatively spacious rooms on the third floor of his small pastor's house, Rue de l'Hôpital (Spitalgasse), nowadays N^{er} 24.

I regret to say that I cannot find other traces than those already mentioned of the sojourn of the *Chevalier Trelawny* in Switzerland.

We are better informed about *Sandford*. In a letter to von Gersdorf, dated 16 September 1791, Wyllenbach writes (translation): "We had for a whole year a sickly young Englishman with us, who took up much of my time. He left a fortnight ago and our house is again free. If that youth had only had some liking for natural history, his stay would have been more agreeable to me, but he would not even open a book." Thus the sojourn of Mr Sandford at Berne was from about August 1790 to August 1791, and indeed the physician, Louis Jurine of Geneva, writes to Wyllenbach, Genève, 10 Aout 1791: "J'ai vainement attendu l'exécution de

votre promesse quant à l'envoi du mémoire de Mr. Tissot sur la maladie de Mons, Sandfort." Tissot is the well-known physician at Lausanne, who, ever since M^{lle} de Schwellenberg, dame d'honneur of Queen Charlotte of England, consulted him at Lausanne in 1774, had treated more than one distinguished English patient.

Madame Jackson must be an Englishwoman residing at Berne; and, to judge from John Gould's allusions, flirting even with clergymen was not a thing unheard of at Berne in the XVIII. century. Was she the wife of Francis James Jackson (1770-1814), who was Secretary of Legation, first at Berlin and afterwards at Madrid, from 1789 to 1797?

The letter of John Gould *au Baron de Gersdorf* is still preserved, I suppose, in the archives at Görlitz, but I could not obtain access to it. So I quote from a letter of von Gersdorf to Wyttenbach, dated Meffersdorf, 9 September 1794, the following passages (translation): "I received from Mr. Gould some very nice things, and among others the remarkable wood-tin. This week I expect some minerals from Freiberg. After their arrival I send him out a box of specimens, more numerous than those he sent me, it is true, but not so select and rare. 'T is a pity that the distance is so great."

Rudi is the shortened name of Wyttenbach's second son, Rudolf, born 1790, and *Routte* seems the second name of his only daughter, Rosina, born 1789.

We come now to the last letter we have from John Gould, and it is not the least interesting.

IV. [From MSS. Hist. Helv. xxiii. 125.]

"Truro ce 26^{ème} d'Octobre 1794.

Votre Lettre d'Aout n'auroit pas restée mon très cher ami si longtêms sans reponse; si Je n'avois pas été, depuis le moment que Je la reçu, dans un tourbillon perpetuel qui quand même que Je faisais rien, m'empêchoit toujours de m'employer plus à mon gout; ah mon ami que vos esperances (comme vous avez la bonté de vous exprimer) sont remplies;

ce n'est pas seulement en grimpant sur nos rochers, ou en parcourant nos plaines que Je pense à la Suisse, à Berne, à vous; Je vois pas une pierre, une fleur, un mignon lichen que Je ne dis à moi même; hélas! que ne puis Je raisonner un peu a present avec l'ami Wyttenbach? Ah si je pourrais le faire il me feroit voir mille choses qui m'échappent a present; il m'expliqueroit mille parties de la structure qui m'embarassent ou qui me paroissent inutiles—souvent aux bords de la mer mon imagination acheve ce que Je ne trouve a present que trop impossible. Je m'imagine en Suisse, Je me figure devant les yeux un de vos lacs, et pour l'instant je me trouve heureux; mais trop tot le songe disparoit; Je tourne mes yeux alentour. Je ne vois pas mon cher Wyttenbach, et la Suisse tout d'un coup me paroît trop clairement à trois cent lieues de mon séjour actuel; Je ne doute que mille soit-disant Philosophes se moqueroient de mon enthousiasme, mais cela me touche peu, je suis content de vivre à ma façon, pas a celle du Monde, aussi Messieurs les moqueurs manquent a leur but; et mon bonheur grace à Dieu ne dependre jamais d'eux—Nutcombe peut être a déjà vous annoncé qu'il va vous joindre à Berne en qualité de secrétaire priué à son Excellence l'Ambassadeur, que cela lui reuississe, Je souhaite de tout mon coeur; mais j'en doute hautement; *l'ami libre* d'un Seigneur, et son secretaire ne marchent gueres à pas égaux: l'un peut parler tout ce qu'il pense, à l'autre il faut fermer la bouche souvent quand le silence coute fort cher—J'espere de voir le bon secrétaire la semaine qui vient à Bath, ou à Londres, et puis Je le prierai de se charger d'Hudson et de Lightfoot pour vous, et quand vous les aurez parcouru il faut m'indiquer les Plantes Angloises que vous souhaiterez d'avoir; cela donnera l'éperon a mes études botaniques; et je cuillerai des fleurs avec un zèle plus actif quand je pense que mon excellent maitre en verra les effets—en cotoyant les Parties septentrionales de la Province de Cornauailles, et de celle de Devon dernièrement avec Nutcombe plusieurs phenomènes instructifs à l'égard de la formation et de la structure de la terre, m'ont frappés; entr'autres les Rochers (qui a present surplombent la mer, et qui sont composées d'une ardoise feuilletée duratre, bleue, traversée par des couches assez grandes d' un quartz

blanc et grossier) paroissent clairement d'avoir subi, à quelque tems, un frottement des eaux de la mer, qui ont rongé les couches de l'Ardoise à une profondeur quelques Parts de quatre à six pouces, pendant que le quartz a résisté à leurs efforts, et tient son apparence aigu et anguleux : cette Apparence a lieu au niveau actuel de la mer jusqu' à cent pieds au dessus—Ainsi les eaux paroissent avoir baissées ces cent Pieds. Je puis pas me souvenir d'un Phenomene qui m'a frappé plus, ou qui marque plus positivement les grand changements que ce monde a subi—Une autre chose qui me paroissoit fort singuliere c'étoit que de voir des couches infiniment minces quelques parts, d'autres qui avoient trois ou quatre pouces d'épaisseur roulés comme un rouleau de Papier avec des vuides entre les differentes couches qui prouvent la grande force de la cause effective de ce Phenomene ; et aussi qu'il avoit lieu quand l'Ardoise étoit un peu durcie, et pas en état de pate ; Je serai bien aise d'avoir vos remarques sur ce sujet ; l'endroit ou J'ai fait ces remarques s'appelle *Boscastle* un petit hameau dans la Partie septentrionale de cette Province. Je vous felicite cordialement sur votre jardin, et je suis charmé de n'entendre plus un mot des ravages que la cuisinière, et les chats y faisoient autre fois ; Je puis en partie confirmer vos observations sur le difference que le climat, et le terrain font dans le système végétale ; le Rhododendron ferrugineum de l'Amerique septentrionale fleurit partout dans nos Jardins mais il n'a que l'ombre de Ressemblance à celui de vos alpes, les feuilles sont infiniment plus grandes ayant plus l'air de celles du laurier. J'ai vu dernièrement une grande Collection des Plantes de *Botany Bay* et Je regrette infiniment que Je ne sçais ni le dessein, ni la botanique assez pour vous les decrire, le Docteur Smith fait publier à present des estampes magnifiques qu'il nomme *Icones plantarum variorum* entre les quelles il a fait graver quelques unes de *Botany Bay*. Est ce que ses voyages par la France l'Italie et la Suisse sont traduites en François ou en Allemand ? Vous les trouverez bien interessantes quand même qu'il traite les magistrats Bernois avec un peu de franchise à l'égard de leur conduite envers Rousseau. Je viens de recevoir une lettre du comte de Gersdorf dans laquelle il me dit qu'il a reçu mes mineraux

mais il ne m'en parle pas.—en meme tems il ma envoyé un Catalogue Allemand de huit feuilles de papier grand par la Poste qui m'a couté deux gros ecus et demi, et dont je ne puis dechiffrer une Lettre, il me dit que vous n'avez pas repondu à ses deux dernieres lettres.

Notre ami Trelawney se porte bien, il pense à vous avec une amitié la plus zelée mais hors de ses fonctions paroissiales c'est le plus paresseux des humains.—J'ai rencontré la semaine passée un Monsieur Nichols qui vous salue cordialement, il faisoit il y a vingt ans un voyage par la Suisse avec vous et Monsieur de Bonstetten. Je vous demande pardon mais ce bon homme me paroît de se tromper, il se croit d'être un homme extrêmement profond mais il n'est qu'un babillard, ainsi qu'il s'en aille, parlons nous des objets plus intéressants—Agreez mes amitiés les plus tendres à Madame Wyllenbach et à vos enfans, Nutcombe portera à Samy les medailles dont le chevalier s'étoit chargé l'année passée ; dites aux Renards que je me rejouis d'entendre de leur bonheur ; et que si le bon Dieu me donnera les forces et la Permission que Je suis resolu de venir et déboucher une bouteille de Bourgogne à leur maison ; Je n'oublie non plus vos trois Cousins à Bimplitz : dans la douce d'esperance de vous voir tous encore ; de vous prouver que Je ne suis pas ingrat, il me faut vous dire Adieu et de m'arracher d'un sujet qui ne me fatigueroit jamais—Adieu mon estimable ami que le bon Dieu vous protege est la prière fervente.

de votre

JOHN GOULD."

This letter is marked on the cover as follows :

TRURO paid 1/6

A Monsieur Monsieur Wyllenbach

Pasteur de l'Eglise du St. Esprit

Rue d'Hopital

Berne

en Suisse

Franco Englen

I add a few notes to this letter also. It was written after John Gould was elected a Platt fellow of his college, but as it is dated from Truro, the residence

of Gould's family, 26 October 1794, either the Long Vacation was not yet over or John Gould had prolonged his holidays for some unknown reason.

I am at a loss to say if Nutcombe ever filled the post as *Private Secretary* of the *British Ambassador* and came to Berne as such. At about the same time, viz., in October 1794, William Wickham was sent to Switzerland in an exceedingly confidential mission, and the fact was assiduously concealed from the Foreign Office. About the end of 1794, Lord Robert Fitzgerald (then Minister Plenipotentiary to Switzerland) was recalled and Wickham was appointed *Chargé d'affaires* during his absence. Now the "Seigneur" in John Gould's letter seems to be Lord Robert, not Wickham who had no title then, as far as I know.

As for the letter from *von Gersdorf* to John Gould see my remark above, p. 192. We learn from a letter dated Meffersdorf, 19 April 1795, that the correspondence with Mr. Gould was most unluckily interrupted by the war, that von Gersdorf had no news from England for a long time, and even he knew not if the box sent by him to Gould in Autumn 1794 had duly arrived at its destination.

No *Nichols* is mentioned as visitor by Wyllenbach in his Autobiographical Notes and Diary; but as Wyllenbach was on excellent terms with the great Philosopher and Traveller Karl Victor von Bonstetten, who had many friends in England, it may well be that this Nichols was one of the party which brought Junker von Bonstetten, Wyllenbach, and Mr. Trembley from Berne by Königsfelden to Basel in July 1775, about twenty years before John Gould encountered the loquacious Monsieur Nichols. Was this Nichols the well-known printer and author John Nichols (1745—1820)? If so, the acquaintance may have been caused casually by Gould's uncle Philip Rashleigh, who was, like John Nichols, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

This and other questions must remain unanswered

by us, as we hear nothing more about John Gould, after 1794, in the correspondence between Wyllenbach and von Gersdorf.

We cannot, either, identify *Sandford* and the *Chevalier Trelawny*. I thought, for a moment, that the former was Daniel Sandford (1766—1836), the first Bishop of Edinburgh; but that cannot be, as this clergyman married 11 October 1790 and removed to Edinburgh, where he opened an Episcopal Chapel in 1792.

Trelawny is one of the great Cornish names, but no member of this family mentioned in the D.N.B. suits the dates given in Gould's letters. The only trace I have found is the following:—The D.N.B. (vol. lvii., p. 175) says that the parish of Trelawny in Cornwall is named after Sir William Trelawny, sixth Baronet, who died, as Governor of Jamaica, at Spanish Town on 12 December 1772. From him the "bon chevalier," who was, "besides his parochial functions, the idlest of men," may have inherited the title and the parish.

We trust that others who are nearer the sources of information will be more lucky, and for that purpose also we venture to publish these letters.

DR. H. DÜBI

Rabbentalstrasse 49
Bern

[The Editors wish to express their thanks to Dr. Dübi for his kindness in contributing to *The Eagle* this article on a former Fellow of the College.]



REVIEWS.

Prof. Mayor's Twelve Cambridge Sermons.

Edited by H. F. STEWART, B.D.

ONE who but touched the skirts of his personality would still approach these sermons of our late President with a feeling of reverence uppermost in his mind. For he was one whom all revered as high and strong and above us; yet for all that we instinctively sought some term of endearment with which to describe him. Why this was so Mr Stewart tells us in his admirable memoir prefixed to the Sermons. (Among other editorial features are a photogravure portrait and some exceedingly interesting genealogical tables). The biography takes us rapidly through the external events of Mayor's life and then gives us a glimpse of him in each of those varied pursuits and interests into which this master-learner of ours threw such abundant fire and energy—the edition of Juvenal, social work, the University Librarianship, Spanish Church Reform, methods of teaching, the “simple life,” temperance, the love of children, his manifold interest in Church History, biography, and College and University learning and life. In some respects the task was easy; for Professor Mayor, with all his quiet life, was ever frank and open and prodigal of his thought and interests. He never wrapped himself in mystery or reticence, but was a well from which all who would might draw—even though at times the quantity supplied often exceeded the demand, and to ask for a drink was to unseal the fountain. But this

need not diminish our gratitude for the good things preserved for us in this memoir; for Mayor's delightful narrative of the fire at Sloterdijk, for the account of his teaching in the Industrial School, “reading, writing, divinity, or whatever comes uppermost,” for the evidence of his lasting freshness shewn in his approval of scouting—“The movement,” he says, “lays hold of the chivalry innate in the young”; for characteristic sayings as “I cannot look back without feeling that of mere knowledge I have not the tenth part of what I might have, and that very much of my hours of study has been lost; our hours of amusement are so wholly and always”;* and “In fact the contact with the poor seems to make one at home with every one”; and again “Never consult others about your writings, but let them represent yourself alone,” etc.

Mr Stewart only voices what many felt when he says “It is lamentable that the knowledge by virtue of which he exercised the right to expose hundreds and thousands of blunders in other men's dictionaries was never put to account in a great constructive enterprise,” yet he himself would probably have accounted it a greater thing that men should be “grateful for his example and his memory,” that they should say “He had his reward in the answer of a good conscience and the knowledge of Him whom he served.” He might with literal truth have said with Polycarp: Ὁ γδοήκοντα καὶ ἕξ ἔτη δουλεύων αὐτῷ, καὶ οὐδὲν με ἠδίκησεν.

Frankly, the present writer does not like reading sermons, and yet turning to this volume one is struck by their astonishing freshness, easy, vigorous, and earnest style, and their power of awaking and sustaining interest. So strong and well-knit is the texture of thoughts and expression, of phrase and paragraph, that it carries without undue strain in the course of twelve sermons the burden of some 600 or 700 proper names.

* He wrote thus in 1857.

Much of the interest comes from his frank out-spokenness, as when he says in "Render to all their dues," "Fifty years ago our colleges jealously feared about the Sunday rest of the servants: whether we are as guiltless now in this respect I greatly doubt. Of party traditions making void the law, the Jewish Corban is a typical instance, and finds its parallel in sums wrung by priests from the fears of dying Romanists. Assaults on free labourers by unionists on strike, plots to refuse rates and taxes, on plea of conscience, alike tend to anarchy. Cambridge tradesmen, whose shutters have been commandeered for a bonfire, furnish a parallel nearer home." Part of our interest is due to the width of illustration at his command, as when in one page we are referred to Diogenes, S. Paul, General Gordon, Peabody the American philanthropist, Bishop Tucker of Uganda, and Paley; and though he appears not to have read Dante, his commingling of Pagan and Christian examples is often most Dantesque. Part is due to great lucidity and terseness of expression, part to his skill in graphic description, as in the fine passage in the sermon on "The Blessedness of them that have been with Jesus," in which he describes the persecutions and martyrdoms of the French Protestants; part to his telling use of anecdotes. We may quote for example the following from the same sermon:—"One day in the Reform Club Mr Bright, talking to a friend of his favourite hymns, began to recite them. That musical voice, that heartfelt conviction, drew one and another to the spot; until at last there was a large circle of listeners, spellbound with unfashionable, unaccustomed reverence. In such a place, a temple of faction, who but one that had been with Jesus would have dared (Ps. cxxxvii. 3, 4) *to sing one of the songs of Sion? How shall we sing the Lord's Song in a strange land?*"

He had the preacher's great equipment of seeing the modern in the light of the old, and many pages well

illustrate with what insight he applied old principles to modern problems. His theological outlook was practical rather than speculative, and in the pages before us there is comparatively little interest in Dogmatics. No attempt is made to grapple with the mysteries of the Incarnation or the Atonement: these are assumed rather than excogitated. It was perhaps part of the man that theology had little interest for him unless it could *immediately* be brought into living and intimate relation to life. And though these sermons are often diffuse in matter and somewhat loosely co-ordinated, failing to satisfy the demand that a sermon should be like a strong jet of thought playing upon, illustrating, illuminating, and enforcing a single truth, they are the expression of a united and vigorous personality, hating shams and meanness and narrowness, seeing life at many points, understanding well the tortuousness of human nature, with an eye wide open to the manifold interests and demands of men, and striving to bring all things under the domination of God.

It might seem rash to seek for the master-thought of a mind so versatile and many-sided, and yet it is probably true that few of his activities did not spring from one common impulse—his intense belief, not so much expressed as implicit, in the dignity of human life. This becomes explicit and ranks as a main thought in these pages in the form of a passion for what we might call Christian freedom. Personal freedom, he held, was only attainable through self-discipline, and this he practised with no less rigour than he preached. Constant are his appeals to fresh generations of undergraduates for "plain living and high thinking," to hardy self-denial, to make the College not a "comfortable club" but "a home of sound learning" (both it could not be, he says), and once at least he makes his point not without his well-known dry humour—"Epicurus tells us that he found pleasure in curtailing his desires; if any one has a

prejudice against the observance of Lent, the May Term affords an unexceptionable stage for experiments in abstinence." Hating to see manhood degraded by slavery to bodily habits he was a life-long advocate of Temperance.

His love of freedom probably determined his Churchmanship. Intensely loyal to the Church of England he was of the school of Stanley, F. D. Maurice, and, one whom he especially admired, Connop Thirlwall. Though generous beyond many to the Roman Church he hated and feared what he unhesitatingly called its tyranny, and many would see prejudice in the reference to J. H. Newman as "perhaps the most over-rated Englishman of this century." So he threw all his energies into the cause of Reformers, all his sympathies lay with Huguenots, Old Catholics, and the gallant struggle for a reformed Church of Spain; and he was most anxious that some scholar should study the friendly relations and agreements between Anglican and Nonconformist divines, truly remarking that "When sects and parties keep to themselves, they people all beyond their horizon, as old map-makers did *terra incognita*, with Gorgons and hydras and Chimeras dire." So, too, though perhaps he need not have feared, he was untouched by the Oxford movement.

And this freedom that he valued he believed every man's birthright—a possession that he who had must be "Ready to distribute"—and this inspired his heart, ever open to the claims of all who were poor and oppressed, his enthusiasm for the work of Ellice Hopkins, his tender regard for the feelings and liberties of College servants. He had a constant and abiding conviction that men were but stewards of all that they possessed, and a strong sense of their responsibility to give out to all less privileged than themselves. Hence his keen enthusiasm for and life-long advocacy of foreign missions. He was chivalrous to the core, and the weak, neglected, or oppressed ever found in him a vehement champion.

Once more, it was this belief in the intrinsic value of personality that gave the strong biographical bent to his mind, that made him call for "the lives of King James' translators," and records of all *Graduati* and matriculations. Nothing stirred him so much as injustice to the memory of past scholars, and though his meticulous care in such matters detracted somewhat from the form of a sermon, it was for him the expression of a great idea.

In conclusion, while it is unnecessary to expatiate on Professor Mayor's devotion and affection for the College, it plays too large a part in these sermons to be passed over without mention. Lady Margaret and Bishop Fisher are again and again invoked: "if you leave Cambridge rich in the fewness of your wants, in the simplicity of faith, in the fervour of love, then you will have received the benefits which Lady Margaret designed to convey through you to the world." Liberal though he was, the College was always for him first and foremost an "ancient and religious foundation," existing to promote the three main desires of the foundress's heart, "the worship of God, purity of manners, and the confirmation of Christian faith," and in the second sermon, after bidding us make the most of the old order, reverently studying its principles and demolishing nothing that has a right to stand, he closes with a passage of great beauty and eloquence which must unwillingly be our last quotation—"So shall we all alike prepare for that home whither our Forerunner has gone before; risen with Christ our Head, we shall set our affection on things above. Born to glorious hopes, citizens of heaven, let us not sell our birthright or cast it away, but lift up our hearts, lift them up unto the Lord: *Sursum corda*, above all touch of earth, its passions, interests, indolence, pleasure; above the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the prevailing pride of life; above rebellious fretting against the age in which God has fixed our lot, or craven fears for the

Church founded on the Rock of Ages, above a fond optimism, dreaming of some perfect past, clinging to some frail changing stay: high too above reforms, narrower, less reverent, less divine, than that whereby, at whatever time or season, in whatever form, the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of our God and of Christ exalted at His right hand to be a Prince and a Saviour." Such words proclaim the man and the preacher.

P. N. F. YOUNG.

Poems: PERCY L. BABINGTON.

(W. Heffer and Sons, 1911. 2/6 net.)

We confess to some disappointment in the book of thirty-two poems before us. The earlier poems contain a promising freshness and vigour, which, however, are not maintained through the rest of the book. The first seven poems, with the exception of parts of the second, are quite pleasing; they breathe real feeling and love of nature, and are written in a simple unaffected style. "Sea-birds" is perhaps the best, while "A Deserted Home," "Spring," and a "Ballade of Kentish Woods" are all good. The following description is from "A Deserted Home."

"Soon evening mists creep stealthily around
And glide amid the cedar's gloomy boughs;
The silence shrinks beneath some bat's shrill cry;
One weary leaf floats mutely to the ground;
A sudden gust through the dark yew tree sighs;
O'erhead, a white owl sailing silently."

These lines admirably describe the silence of solitude, where every sound is accentuated.

For the rest of the book, however, there is too much moralising and too little poetry. "The Students," a longish dialogue of blank verse, is quite impossible;

the blank verse has the common fault of monotonous regularity, while such lines as

"Whenas we sat discussing many things,"

or

"The summum bonum of philosophers,"

are but the veriest metrified prose: nor is the philosophy of these three extraordinarily wooden philosophers peculiarly interesting.

Indeed, Mr Babington's "moralisings in verse" are certainly not a success: we are of opinion that the English language is peculiarly unsuited to either the Hexameter or the Pentameter, and in the Elegiac poem, "Nature worship," our opinion is not modified by such lines as

"That goal whereto thou wast pressing undaunted by
flesh's obstruction.

Steeled against mercy. Why not, surely the struggle
was hard?"

As regards the style and diction of the poems we can only say that the best poems are those written in the simplest language. The use of words like "thorough" for "through," "evermo" for "evermore," "nathless," "drouth," or "pristine tinct" hardly add to the melody of the verse.

Of the five translations from Horace, which close the book, all are accurate and pleasing, though not distinguished; as has already been said, the best work is to be found among the early poems.

Obituary.

SIR FRANCIS POWELL.

The following obituary is taken from the *Times* :—

Sir Francis Sharp Powell, formerly for a number of years M.P. for Wigan, died at his residence, Horton Hall, Bradford, early yesterday morning, Sunday, December 24, 1911. Sir Francis was 84 years of age, and for some weeks he had been very feeble. His last appearance at a semi-public ceremony was to unveil the portrait of his friend the late Sir Theophilus Peel in the West Riding Court House, Bradford, about three months ago.

Sir Francis Sharp Powell was the elder son of the Rev. Benjamin Powell, of Bellingham Lodge, Wigan, and was born in that town. He began his education at Wigan Grammar School, and subsequently went to Sedbergh Grammar School. Later he entered St John's College, Cambridge, where he was elected a Fellow in 1851 and graduated M.A. in 1853. In the same year he was called to the Bar, and subsequently went the Northern Circuit for two or three years. Sir Francis had an almost unique Parliamentary career. He was first returned for Wigan, in 1857, and sat under 18 successive Administrations. He saw ten different Premiers in office, beginning with Lord Palmerston, and fought, probably, as many, if not more, elections than any other member of Parliament. He first sought election to the House of Commons in 1852, being then only 25 years of age, when he stood as the second Conservative candidate for his native town, which at that time returned two members. On that occasion, however, the representation of the town was divided, Mr Thicknesse, Liberal, and Colonel the Hon. J. Lindsay, Conservative, being returned. On the death of Mr. Thicknesse, Sir Francis Powell again contested the vacant seat, but was again defeated. At his third attempt, in 1857, he headed the poll and entered Parliament

for the first time, but two years later he again suffered defeat; and there, for time being, his Parliamentary connexion with Wigan came to an end. After a short interval of inactivity Sir Francis, in 1863, fought a by-election for the borough of Cambridge against Professor Henry Fawcett, and was again returned for the same borough at the General Election in 1865, with Mr. William Forsyth as his colleague. The latter, however, being legal adviser to the Council of India, was disqualified on petition, and Sir John Gorst became Sir Francis's Conservative colleague. The election in November, 1868, proved fatal to both, the swing of the pendulum bringing about the election of two Liberals; and in 1871 Sir Francis turned his attentions to Stalybridge, but met with defeat. The following year he became a candidate at a by-election for the North-West Riding of Yorkshire, and won the seat by a narrow majority; but in 1874 and again in 1880, he and his Conservative colleague were both defeated, one of the two Liberal candidates on both occasions being Lord Frederick Cavendish, who, when Chief Secretary for Ireland, was, with Mr. Burke, the Permanent Under-Secretary, attacked and murdered in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, by the "Invincibles." In the interval between these two contests in 1875 Sir Francis stood for the vacancy in Manchester caused by the death of Mr W. R. Callender, and was defeated by Mr Jacob Bright. Taking advantage of the occurrence of a by-election in January, 1881, he returned to Wigan and won the seat, but the election was declared void on petition and the writ was suspended for some time.

It was at the General Election of 1885 that Sir Francis's long representation of his native town began. On that occasion he was returned by the substantial majority of something like 900 and the electors remained true to him at each of the subsequent elections of 1886, 1892, 1895, 1900, and 1906. The last of these contests was a three-cornered one, and this probably enabled Sir Francis to retain his position. It was in September, 1909, that Sir Francis felt compelled to relinquish his Parliamentary career after over 54 years' political turmoil and strife, during which he had not on one solitary occasion the pleasure of an uncontested return.

In the House of Commons Sir Francis was not given to

frequent speaking, but whenever he had occasion to speak he had the ear of the House as one who had something of importance to say and some practical view to present. Towards the end of his career in the House of Commons he was very much troubled by deafness and found great difficulty in hearing what was said, and it was probably this infirmity as much as anything else which led to his retirement. A thorough type of the Conservative of the old school, he had ideas of social progress which were above party considerations, and he was the means of placing upon the Statute-Book measures of permanent value. His Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1891, has been largely adopted, and also his Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1892. A strong supporter of Church schools generally, Sir Francis was always ready both inside and outside the House of Commons, to champion the cause of denominational education. He was for many years a member of the executive of the Church Defence and Instruction Committee, and took a particularly keen interest in the preparation of the literature put out by that association. He gave liberally of his wealth to Church extension, and he built All Saints' Church, Bradford, and the school attached, at, it is said, a cost of £30,000; in fact, in all that concerned the welfare of the Church of England he displayed an active and warm interest.

The work of education had a particular charm for him and his interest in his old schools was always maintained. He was Chairman of the Governors of Sedbergh School for many years. The honour of a baronetcy was conferred on him in 1892, and he was elected honorary Freeman of Bradford in October, 1902. A statue of Sir Francis was unveiled at Wigan on 4 November 1910.

Sir Francis married, in 1858, Anne, daughter of Mr Matthew Gregson, of Toxteth Park, Liverpool, and their golden wedding was celebrated on August 16, 1908. Lady Powell survives her husband, but there are no children of the marriage.

REV. FRANCIS BASHFORTH, B.D.

The following obituary is extracted from the *Times*, February 14th 1912 :—

The death took place on Monday night of the Rev Francis Bashforth, B.D., of Woodhall Spa, aged 93, after three weeks' illness. He was the eldest son of Mr John Bashforth, who farmed The Glebe at Thurnscoe, Yorks, and passed all his married life at the rectory. He was educated at Doncaster Grammar School before going to Cambridge, where he became Second Wrangler in 1843, and obtained a Fellowship at St John's College. He was ordained Deacon in 1853 and Priest in the following year by the Bishop of Ely (Dr T. Turton). In 1857 he was appointed by his College to the benefice of Minting, Lincs, of which he was Vicar and Rector for 51 years, retiring in 1908.

His chief claim to distinction lay in his experiments in ballistics, and in consideration of the importance of these experiments and of his inventions he received a Government grant of £2000, and was also granted a pension. The original instrument by which he measured the velocity of projectiles fired from a rifle or cannon is exhibited at South Kensington. He was for some time Professor of Applied Mathematics to the advanced class of Royal Artillery officers at Woolwich, accepting the office on the invitation of the Military Education Council.

Between the years 1864 and 1880 Mr Bashforth carried out a series of experiments which really formed the foundation of our knowledge of the resistance of the air, as employed in the construction of ballistic tables. He published, notably, "A report on the Experiments made with the Bashforth Chronograph, &c., 1865-1870," and another report dated 1878-1880, as well as "The Bashforth Chronograph" (Cambridge, 1890). These experiments were calculated to show that the resistance of the air can be represented by no simple algebraical law over a large range of velocity. Having abandoned, therefore, all *a priori* theoretical assumption, Mr Bashforth set to work to measure experimentally the velocity of shot and the resistance of the air by means of equidistant electric screens furnished with vertical threads or

wire, and by a chronograph which measured the instants of time at which the screens were cut by a shot flying nearly horizontally. Formulæ of the calculus of finite differences enabled the experimenter from the chronograph records to infer the velocity and retardation of the shot, and thence the resistance of the air.

(A more complete account will be published in the next number).

REV. AUGUSTUS NEWTON OBBARD.

The following obituary is extracted from the *Guardian* of the 22nd December, 1911 :—

On the 13th December, 1911, there died at Malvern the Rev. Augustus Newton Obbard, who had for many years been a well-known beneficed priest in the Diocese of Winchester. Born in 1844, he graduated fourteenth Wrangler at St John's College, Cambridge, in 1868, taking a First Class (with distinction in Hebrew) in the Theological Tripos of 1869. The same year he took the Fry Hebrew Scholarship, but to his life-long sorrow he was prevented by a breakdown in health from competing for the great prize of the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship. Ordained deacon by Bishop Harold Browne, of Ely, in 1869, and priest in 1870, he succeeded the present Regius Professor of Divinity in the curacy of All Saints', Cambridge, till, requirements of health demanding a change of work, he accepted in 1873 the Perpetual Curacy of Worleston, in Cheshire, a scattered hamlet of the parish of Acton. In the meantime he had married. His wife, who survives him, was the second daughter of the late Canon Hodges, of Carlisle. After seven years in this quiet country parish, he moved to Eastbourne, where for three years he took pupils, and was Sunday preacher at St. Peter's. It was while he was there that he published a volume of *Plain Sermons Preached in Town and Country*.

In the same year his old friend, Bishop Harold Browne, who was then at Winchester, appointed him to the Vicarage of Hersham, in Surrey. In a year and a half he managed to overcome the disinclination of his parishioners to build a Church to replace the barn-like structure which then existed, and raised £6,000 towards the expenses. Mr Pearson had

prepared the plans and the ground was marked out when the Bishop asked him to undertake the difficult parish of All Saints', Southampton, where he was Rector from 1885 to 1895. Ably seconded by his wife he set himself to work and secured a Mission-room in the lowest part of the parish, provided a curate and a Mission-woman, and within two years collected a sum of £1,200 for alterations and improvements in the interior of the Church. It was here that the work of his life was done, but the wear and tear of such a parish proved too much for a man who was never robust, and he welcomed a call from Bishop Thorold in 1895 to remove to Chilbolton, Hants, a lovely village on the river Test, which he resigned owing to failing health in 1908. The last year of his life he settled at Malvern to be near his old friend, the Rev. H. R. Alder, formerly Dean of Capetown. The longed-for companionship was but brief, Mr Alder passing away a few months ago.

No memoir of Mr. Obbard would be complete without a reference to his preaching. Though not of the "popular" kind, it was distinctly arresting and always instructive. His style was terse and epigrammatic, with occasional touches of delicate irony. He could use the simplest language, and yet was always reverent in handling sacred subjects. His sermons were invariably original, lucid, and suggestive; their effect was due to no tricks of oratory, but to deep earnestness and sincerity, and were delivered with that charm of a perfect elocution which had won for him the Winchester Reading Prize in the year in which he took his degree.

JOSEPH DICKIN BROMFIELD.

Joseph Dickin Bromfield was the eldest son of Mr William Bromfield, of Northolme, Newport. He was educated at Newport Grammar School, where he won the Careswell Scholarship, which enabled him to enter at the College last Michaelmas Term. When at Newport for the Christmas Vacation he appeared to be in good health, and was discussing with his friends his future career. At one time he had thought of journalism; but he had changed his plans, and was intending to enter the Church, his ambition being to

undertake mission work in the East. Had he lived, there is no doubt that he would have done good work.

He was suddenly taken ill on Thursday, February 8th, and after a brief apparent recovery the symptoms grew steadily worse on Friday and Saturday. By Sunday morning it was clear that an operation for appendicitis was necessary. He was removed from his rooms to the Hostel, where he underwent an operation; but there were complications which prevented its success, and, had he survived and gained strength, it would have been necessary to operate again. He did not rally, and died at four o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, February 14th.

Much sympathy was felt in the College for his parents in their bereavement. During the short time he had been among us he had given proof of high aims and excellent qualities of character, and the College is the poorer for his loss.

A personal friend sends us the following:—

It is seldom that the death has to be recorded in these pages of so young a member of the College as Joseph Dickin Bromfield, who died on February 14th, 1912, after undergoing a severe operation for appendicitis.

Bromfield was born on September 22nd, 1893. He came up to St John's as recently as October last to read for Part I of the Historical Tripos. His ambition was, after taking this, to study Chinese, take Holy Orders, and go out to China as a Missionary. He was keenly interested in mission work, and took a serious view of the career he meant to follow. He intended to go to London during the Easter Vacation to see the College Mission and the Cambridge Medical Mission there, and do a little work at each.

In spite of the fact that he was in his second Term only, Bromfield had already won for himself the esteem and goodwill, not merely of many members of St John's College, but also of undergraduates of other Colleges with whom he came in contact during his short but active life up here.

The first part of the funeral service was read in the College Chapel on Friday, February 16th, before the body was conveyed to Newport for burial, and was largely attended by members of the College.

BENJAMIN ARTHUR SMITH. M.A.

By the death of Mr Benjamin Arthur Smith *The Eagle* has been deprived of one of its earliest subscribers and most loyal friends, and the Editors gratefully acknowledge the following notice of his life recently received for insertion in the current number:—

He was the only son of Mr Charles Smith, of Lyndewood, Knighton, Leicestershire; born October 17th, 1851. After leaving Rugby, he was for a time with a tutor at Sydenham before going up to Cambridge in 1871. He took the B.A. degree in 1874, the M.A. in 1878, and the LL.M. in 1889. He was called to the Bar, at the Inner Temple, in 1877, and his opinion and advice on legal as well as other matters were much valued because he was so exact in all that he undertook to do. He did much valued work for the Free Masons in the Province of Leicestershire and Rutland as well as on the Board of Management of the Boys' School. He was married in 1880 to Florence, daughter of Mr R. H. Sheppard, of Willow Bank, Darlington, but had no children. He died at Hove on July 29th, 1911.

JOHN STRATFORD COLLINS.

John Stratford Collins, born 24 April, 1882, was the son of a military officer of distinction who had seen service in India and had held high command there. He was educated at Victoria College, Jersey, and came to the College in October, 1901, with the intention of being ordained. He took the General and the Theological Special, and proceeded to the Ordinary B.A. Degree in June, 1904. While at the College he was a keen oarsman, and rowed four in the First Boat in the May Races of 1902, 1903, and 1904, and in 1903 he obtained his Trial cap. He was also Junior Treasurer of the L.M.B.C., 1903. After leaving Cambridge he abandoned his intention of taking Orders in the Church of England and was received into the Church of Rome, accepting a mastership at the School connected with Downside Abbey, near Bath, where he taught for four or five years. He left Downside early in 1909, having to undergo a rather serious operation for some internal trouble; and the news of his

father's sudden death came to him just as he left the hospital. He never seems to have recovered strength fully after this operation, though he did a little teaching work at a school in Ireland up to last summer. He then accepted a private tutorship for a year, intending at the end of it to come up again to Cambridge for a time. But while he was at Davos with his pupil this winter he caught a chill, which developed into pneumonia, and after five days' illness he died on February 2nd.

REV. JOHN FREDERICK HARWARD.

Mr Harward was the son of the vicar of Whaplode, Lincolnshire, and was born in November, 1819. He belonged to the family of the founder of Harvard University. He came to St John's from Eton, and took his B.A. in 1842, proceeding to M.A. in 1846. After holding several curacies, he was for eight years vicar of Middleton, near Matlock, and finally became vicar of Little Maplestead, Essex, in April, 1855, being instituted by Dr Wigram, Bishop of Rochester, in whose diocese Little Maplestead then was. There never had been a house for the Vicar, and for the last thirty years Mr Harward lived alone in a little thatched cottage, the garden of which he made into a bowling green for his parishioners. His stipend was £55 a year, £25 of which was the interest on a sum he had himself raised by collection with the view of building a vicarage; but in spite of this small endowment he contrived to help his poorer neighbours.

Little Maplestead Church is one of the five round churches in England. It was built about 1185 by the Knights Hospitallers upon the site of an older Saxon Church. When Mr Harward became Vicar it was being restored by subscription, and one of the first things he did was to discover behind a buttress an old Saxon stone bowl, which was clearly the font of the primitive church. He was able to save it, as well as an ancient stone coffin which had been dug out of the body of the church. Both are now preserved in the church, the font being mounted on a modern pedestal. The present altar-table, too, is his gift in memory of his wife.

Mr Harward was a total abstainer and non-smoker, and in spite of his great age was able to perform his duties almost to the last. He leaves a family, who are now, scattered in various parts of the world.

The funeral took place at Little Maplestead. The Grand Priory of the Order of St John of Jerusalem (the Hospitalers) sent a wreath, and were represented by Rev. W. J. Edwards. (See also *The Eagle*, Vol. xxxi. pp. 212 ff.)

REV. WEBSTER HALL.

The following obituary is extracted from *The Echo* January 15th, 1912:—

The sudden death on Saturday of the Rev. Webster Hall, rector of Lowton, who was for many years very closely connected with the clerical life of Liverpool, will cause deep regret to many friends in this city. Educated at St John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1878 and M.A. in 1889, he was ordained by the Bishop of Chester in 1878 (the diocese being then undivided) to the curacy of St Saviour's, Huskisson Street, under the Rev. J. Waring Bardsley, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle. After an interval of five years (1880-1885) spent as rector of a little country parish in Yorkshire, he returned to Liverpool as vicar of St Alban's, Limekiln Lane, in the heart of the city slums, where he laboured devotedly till 1891. In that year he became vicar of St Cleopas', Toxteth Park, and remained there till the spring of 1909. The heavy labours of carrying on two churches in that parish with wholly insufficient local resources sapped his strength, and he was glad to receive from the Earl of Derby the offer of the rectory of Lowton. In this comparative retirement his strength seemed to be gradually returning, and he was in Liverpool in his usual health as recently as Wednesday last. The cause of his death was a clot of blood on the brain.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Cent Term, 1912.

The Editors much regret that by inadvertence the Coronation Honours bestowed on members of the College were omitted in the Michaelmas number. They were as follows :—

Admiral Sir Wilmot Hawksworth Fawkes, formerly a Fellow Commoner, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath (Military Division) (G.C.B.).

The Hon. Charles Algernon Parsons (B.A. 1877), Hon. Fellow, to be a Knight Commander of the Bath (Civil Division) (K.C.B.).

Dr John Edwin Sandys (B.A. 1867), Fellow of the College and Public Orator of the University, to be a Knight Bachelor.

Two of the three invited representatives of the University for the Coronation in Westminster Abbey were members of the College, the Master (as Vice-Chancellor) and Sir J. E. Sandys (Public Orator).

In the New Year's Honours a Barony of the United Kingdom was conferred on Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Bart., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. (B.A. 1881), Governor of Madras. The new Peer has taken the title of Baron Carmichael of Skirling in the County of Peebles.

It is his Majesty's gracious intention, after the completion of the necessary preliminaries, to appoint Lord Carmichael to be first Governor of the new Presidency of Bengal. Lord Carmichael is now Governor of Madras, having been formerly Governor of Victoria, Australia. He sat for Mid Lothian in the House of Commons from 1895 to 1900, succeeding Mr Gladstone. He has published various papers on centipedes and spiders. He married in 1886 Mary Helen Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr Albert Nugent, and has no children.

Dr J. B. Hurry (B.A. 1875) has written as follows to the Vice-Chancellor :—

"Will you allow me to offer through you to the University a small benefaction, in grateful recollection of my education at Cambridge? I am prepared to present to the University

securities adequate for the endowment of a Research Studentship in Physiology of the value of £100, tenable for one year, and available every two years. May I suggest that the holder of the Studentship should bear the title of 'Michael Foster Research Student,' in memory of one who did much for the establishment of the Biological and Medical Schools at Cambridge?"

The University has gratefully accepted the gift, which comes with special appropriateness during the Master's Vice-Chancellorship. We understand that the donor, whose loyal affection for the College is well known, had borne this fact in mind.

At the Annual Meeting of the Geological Society of London, on February 16th, Dr A. Strahan (B.A. 1875) was elected President, being the sixth Johnian of the fifteen occupants of that office since 1884. The others were Dr T. G. Bonney, Mr W. H. Hudleston, Dr J. J. H. Teall, Dr J. E. Marr, and Dr W. J. Sollas.

At the same meeting the Lyell Medal was conferred on Mr P. Lake (B.A. 1887) in acknowledgement of the value of his researches among the Silurian rocks of North Wales and of his work on the Trilobites of the Cambrian system. Also since 1884, this medal has twice been awarded to a Johnian; the Murchison medal four times, and the Wollaston medal (the Society's highest honour) four times.

Rev. Dr Edwin Abbott Abbott (B.A. 1861), former Fellow of the College, has been elected to an Honorary Fellowship, as a recognition of fifty years' incessant labour and distinguished achievement in the fields of education, religion, learning, and research.

Mr E. A. Benians, Fellow of the College, has been appointed to a College Lectureship in History. Mr Benians is at present travelling in the East as a holder of a "K" Travelling Scholarship, and the appointment will not take effect until after his return.

Rev. St J. B. Wynne-Willson (B.A. 1890), Headmaster of Haileybury School, has been appointed Headmaster of Marlborough College.

It is officially announced that the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint Mr William Anderson Houston (B.A. 1896) to be an Assistant Commissioner of Intermediate Education in Ireland, in the room of Mr Swift Paine Johnson, M.A., retired.

Mr Houston entered Queen's College, Belfast, in 1889, and graduated in the Royal University of Ireland. He was Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman, and is an ex-Fellow of St John's College. He was subsequently for upwards of five years Chief Mathematical and Science Inspector in Egypt. He has been Professor of Mathematics, University College, Galway, since 1908.

Mr R. P. Gregory, Fellow of the College, has been appointed to the College, Prælectorship.

Rev. S. N. Rostron (B.A. 1905), Principal of St John's Hall, Durham, has been appointed Vicar of St Mary with St Lawrence, Kirkdale, Liverpool, by the Trustees of the living.

Ds A. Hughes (B.A. 1909) has been appointed an Assistant Master at Dean Close School, Cheltenham.

The following paragraph appeared in *Truth*, December 20, 1911 :—

Captain H. E. S. Cordeaux, who has just been gazetted to succeed Lieut.-Colonel Sir H. L. Gallwey as Governor of St Helena, joined the Indian Army in 1894, when, owing to his linguistic ability, he was taken into the Bombay Political Department and sent in 1898 to Aden on probation as Assistant to the Resident. Thence he went on to Berbera as Vice-Consul, and after the Mad Mullah had been settled with he was appointed by the Foreign Office to temporarily administer the Somaliland Protectorate until it was taken over by the Colonial Office in 1906, when Captain Cordeaux became its first Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief. After putting in four years of good work at Berbera he was offered in 1910 the higher post of Governor of the Uganda Protectorate, where he remained till last April, when his health failed, and he was obliged to come home to recruit. Though the Governorship of St Helena is less lucrative because less important than that of Uganda, there is plenty of work to be done there, and Captain Cordeaux will get back to harness in a healthy climate after his twelve years' sojourn in Africa.

The Crosse Scholarship has been adjudged to Ds W. D. Sykes (B.A. 1911).

In the award of Sir William Browne's Medals the following distinctions were gained by members of the College :—

Greek Ode : (Medal) F. P. Cheetham.

Latin Ode : (Honourable mention) G. N. L. Hall.

Greek Epigram : (Medal) J. B. P. Adams.

The following have been elected to MacMahon Law Studentships of £150 for four years : Ds L. B. Tillard (B.A. 1909) and Ds G. E. Jackson (B.A. 1911). These Studentships are intended to enable members of the College to qualify themselves for either branch of the legal profession.

Rev. J. H. Bentley (B.A. 1906) has been appointed tutor of Lichfield Theological College.

Mr S. D. Chalmers (B.A. 1900), a former Scholar of the College, has presented a glass hemisphere, optically worked, to the collection of optical instruments used in illustrating some of the lectures for the Mathematical Tripos.

Mr E. H. P. Muncey (B.A. 1908) has been appointed a Minor Canon of Chichester Cathedral and Headmaster of the Cathedral School.

Rev. J. Roscoe (Hon. M.A.) has been appointed Rector of Ovington, in the gift of the University.

Mr R. Brice-Smith (B.A. 1908) has been appointed Headmaster of Llandaff Cathedral School.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Elected December 1911.

Commencing residence October 1912.

Scholarships :

White, F. P., Owen's School, Islington, £80 for Mathematics and Natural Science.

Geary, A., Market Bosworth Grammar School, £80 for Mathematics.

Jacob, A. R., Dulwich College, £80 for Classics.

Milroy, R. J., Tonbridge School, £80 for Classics.

Montagnon, A., City of London School, £60 for Mathematics.

Higson, L. A., Christ's Hospital, £60 for Mathematics.

Patton, A. G., City of London School, £60 for Classics.

Stanier, H., Longton High School, £60 for Natural Science.

Goodrich, H. S., Sheffield Central School, £60 for History.

Bruford, W. H., Manchester Grammar School, £60 for Modern Languages.

Frederick, T., Aldenham School, £40 for Classics.

Briggs, G. E., Grimsby Municipal College, £40 for Natural Science.

Stoneley, R., City of London School, £40 for Natural Science.

Cobbold, R. H. W., Marlborough College, £40 for Classics.

Exhibitions :

Budden, R. F., Bournemouth School, £30 for Mathematics.

Beard, A. J., Felsted School, £30 for Classics.

Marshall, W., Nottingham High School, £30 for Natural Science.

Earp, F. O. M., Bridlington Grammar School, £30 for Natural Science.

Hibberd, A. S., Weymouth College, £30 for Natural Science.

Bushell, H. D., Holloway County School, £30 for History.

Polack, E. E., Clifton College, £30 for Hebrew.

The following ordinations of members of the College have taken place since June, 1910.

MICHAELMAS, 1910.

PRIESTS.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Degree</i>	<i>Diocese</i>
Alexander, R. C.	(1908)	Exeter
Gillmore, D. S.	(1888)	Ripon
Muncey, E. H. P.	(1908)	London

DEACONS.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Degree</i>	<i>Diocese</i>	<i>Parish</i>
Turnell, C. M.	(1902)	Bristol	Chippenham with Hardenhuish
Boddington, V. C.	(1908)	St Albans	East Ham
Gledstone, F. F.	(1907)	Southwark	Rotherhithe
Fisher, C.	(1907)	Wakefield	Meltham Mills, Huddersfield
Balcomb, H. F. G.	(1905)	London	All Saints', South Acton
Deane, J. K.	(1910)	London	St Matthew's, Islington
Heaton, F. A. A. W.	(1909)	London	St Michael's, Edmonton

ADVENT, 1910.

PRIESTS.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Degree</i>	<i>Diocese</i>
Swift, J. M.	(1908)	Chester
Ross, J. E. C.	(1908)	Ely
Thursfield, G. A. R.	(1908)	Southwark
Allen, A. D.	(1908)	Southwell

DEACONS.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Degree</i>	<i>Diocese</i>	<i>Parish</i>
Morton, V. C.	(1909)	London	New Cleve
Whewell, H.	(1909)	Manchester	Higher Broughton
Hall, A. F.	(1909)	St Albans	St Peter's, Upton Cross, E.
Passingham, G.	(1893)	St Albans	Abbot's Langley

LENT, 1911.

PRIESTS.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Degree</i>	<i>Diocese</i>
Jones, D. O.	(1901)	York
Steuart, H. E.	(1908)	London
Hicks, F. W.	(1908)	Ripon

TRINITY, 1911.

PRIESTS.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Degree</i>	<i>Diocese</i>
Harding, W. H.	(1909)	London
Taylor, A. D.	(1907)	Gloucester
Holthouse, C. L.	(1909)	Southwark

DEACONS.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Degree</i>	<i>Diocese</i>	<i>Parish</i>
Northorp, F.	(1909)	York	Holy Trinity, Hull
Teakle, S. G.	(1902)	London	Chaplain, St Mark's College, Chelsea
Woollen, W. H.	(1909)	Southwark	St Michael and All Angels', Woolwich

MICHAELMAS, 1911.

PRIESTS.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Degree</i>	<i>Diocese</i>
Beresford, H. A.	(1907)	Lichfield
Boddington, V. C.	(1908)	St Albans
Fisher, C.	(1907)	Wakefield
Deane, J. K.	(1910)	London
Heaton, F. A. A. W.	(1909)	London
Turnell, C. M.	(1902)	Bristol

DEACONS.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Degree</i>	<i>Diocese</i>	<i>Parish</i>
Tozer, E. F.	(1908)	Exeter	Lower Brixham
Dodd, R. P.	(1908)	Manchester	Christ Church, Patricroft
Fleet, C. S.	(1909)	Rochester	"Rock Avenue Mission Church," in St Barnabas, Gillingham, Kent
Shepherd, W. L.	(1909)	Wakefield	Dewsbury Moor
Bentley, R. A.	(1911)	York	St Mark's, Sheffield
Ritchie, C. H.	(1910)	London	St Michael's, Chester Square, S.W.
Drysdale, G. F.	(1905)	Bristol	Wroughton, Swindon

ADVENT, 1911.

PRIESTS.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Degree</i>	<i>Diocese</i>
Gledstone, F. F.	(1907)	Southwark
Hall, A. F.	(1909)	St Albans
Passingham, G.	(1893)	St Albans
Balcomb, H. F. G.	(1905)	London
Hodges, C. F.	(1907)	London
Morton, V. C.	(1909)	London

DEACONS.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Degree</i>	<i>Diocese</i>	<i>Parish</i>
Best, I. J.	(1906)	Winchester	Portsmouth
Xiven, H.	(1911)	Carlisle	St Matthew's, Barrow-in-Furness
Yonge, G. V.	(1910)	Chester	St Oswald's, Chester
Guest-Williams, A. A.	(1910)	Oxford	Binfield
Ireland, W. F.	(1909)	Ripon	All Souls', Leeds
Henslow, C. J. W.	(1910)	St Albans	St Andrew's, Plaistow, E.

The following nominations of members of the College to University appointments have been made since January, 1911:

Mr T. E. Page, Examiner for the University Scholarships and the Chancellor's Medals for Classics, and for the Bell and Abbot Scholarships in 1911; Mr T. H. Hennessy, Examiner for the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarships and Mason Prize in 1911; Mr T. R. Glover, Member of the General Board of Studies till 1914; Mr F. F. Blackman, Member of the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate till 1914; Prof. Rapson and Mr T. R. Glover, Members of the University Library Syndicate till 1914; Dr Bromwich and Mr R. P. Gregory, Members of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate till 1915; Mr J. G. Leatham, Member of the Lodging Houses Syndicate till 1914; Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, Member of the Proctorial Syndicate till 1913; Mr F. H. Colson, Member of the Teachers' Training Syndicate till 1914; Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, Member of the Special Board for Law till 1914; Rev. H. F. Stewart, Examiner in French for the Previous Examination in 1911; Dr Marr, Member of the Board of Geographical Studies till 1914; Mr J. G. Leatham, Auditor of the University Accounts for 1910; Sir J. Larmor and Mr A. E. H. Love, Adjudicators of the Adams Prize for 1912; Mr W. Bateson, Elector to the Professorship of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy till 1919; Mr W. H. R. Rivers, Elector to the Professorship of Physics till 1919; Dr A. Macalister, Elector to the Professorship of Surgery till 1919; Mr E. E. Foxwell, Examiner for the General Examination for 1911; Mr J. W. H. Atkins, Examiner for the Medieval and Modern Language Tripos for 1911; Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, Examiner for the Special Examination in Law for 1911; Prof. Gwatkin, Examiner for the Lightfoot Scholarship in 1912; Mr Z. N. Brooke, Member of the University Library Syndicate till 1913; Mr D. W. Ward, Examiner for the Special Examination in Political Economy for 1911; Mr J. Perceval, Examiner for the Special Examination in Agricultural Science and the Diploma in Agriculture for 1911; Mr F. F. Blackman, Member of the Sites Syndicate till Dec. 1911; Mr P. Lake, Examiner for the Special Examination in Geography and the Diploma in Geography for 1911; Mr W. E. Heitland, Adjudicator of the Thirlwall Prize in 1913; The Master, Conservator of the River Cam; Mr J. H. A. Hart, Examiner for the Theological Tripos in 1912; Rev. P. Green, Governor of the Pendleton High School for Girls, Manchester, till 1914; Mr W. H. R. Rivers, to represent the University at the Universal Races Congress at London in July 1911; Prof. Rapson, Elector to the Professorship of Latin till 1912; Sir J. E. Sandys, Elector

to the Professorship of Latin till 1914; Prof. Rapson, to represent the University at the International Congress of Orientalists at Athens in 1912; Mr P. Lake, Royal Geographical Society Lecturer in Regional and Physical Geography till 1916; The Master, re-elected Vice-Chancellor;

Mr J. G. Leatham, Examiner for the Mathematical Tripos Part II. in 1912; Dr Shore, Examiner in Physiology for Medical Degrees in 1912; Mr F. F. Blackman, Examiner in Elementary Biology in 1912; Dr Marr, Examiner in Geology in 1912; Mr G. Elliott Smith, Examiner in Human Anatomy for the Natural Science Tripos in 1912; Mr T. S. P. Strange-ways, Examiner in General Pathology for the Third M.B. in 1911-12; Dr H. H. Tooth, Examiner in Medicine for the Easter Term 1912; Prof. Rapson, to represent the University at the 75th Anniversary of the National University of Greece in 1912; Mr J. A. Crowther, Assistant Demonstrator of Experimental Physics; Mr F. H. Colson, Examiner for Part I. of the Classical Tripos in 1912; Mr T. R. Glover, Examiner for Part II. of the Classical Tripos in 1912; Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, Examiner for the Law Tripos in 1912; Mr W. E. Heitland, Examiner for the University Scholarships and the Chancellor's Medals for Classics in 1912; Dr Caldecott, Examiner for the Maitland Prize in 1912; Prof. Rapson, Representative Member for Girton College; Mr F. H. Colson, Chairman of the Examiners for the Classical Tripos, Part I., in 1912; Sir J. E. Sandys, Member of the Commission for administering the Museum of Classical Archaeology 1912-13; Mr E. E. Sikes, Member of the Commission for administering the Museum of Classical Archaeology 1912-14; Prof. Rapson, Examiner for the Oriental Tripos in 1912; Mr J. W. H. Atkins and Rev. H. F. Stewart, Examiners for the Medieval and Modern Language Tripos in 1912; Dr Rootham, Examiner for Part II. of the Examination for Mus.B. and for the Examination for Mus.M. in 1912; Dr Marr, Member of the Board of Electors to the Allen Scholarship 1912-15; Sir J. E. Sandys, Member of the Managing Committee of the British School of Athens; Rev. A. R. Johnson, Governor of the Devon County School; Mr W. E. Heitland, Examiner for the Historical Tripos, Part I., in 1912; Mr W. Bateson, Governor of the Royal Holloway College till 1918; Mr F. F. Blackman, Member of the Botanical Garden Syndicate 1912-14; Rev. H. F. Stewart, Member of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate 1912-16; Prof. Rapson, Member of the University Press Syndicate 1912-18; Mr H. H. Brindley, Member of the Senate House Syndicate 1912-15; Mr F. F. Blackman, Member of the Sites Syndicate 1912-15; Mr W. H. Gunston,

Examiner for Part II. of the Previous Examination in 1912; Mr J. E. Purvis, Examiner of State Medicine in 1912; Mr H. Woods, Elector to the Harkness Scholarship 1912-14; Mr F. F. Blackman, Manager of the Benn W. Levy Studentship Fund 1912-15; Mr J. G. Leathem, Member of the Special Board for Mathematics 1912-13; Rev. H. F. Stewart, Chairman of the Examiners for the Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos in 1912; Rev. H. F. Stewart, additional Member of the Degree Committee of the Special Board for Moral Science; Mr W. H. Gunston, Chairman of the Examiners for Part II. of the Previous Examination; Prof. Macalister, Representative of the University at an International Congress of Americanists, in London, 1912; Mr J. G. Leathem, Auditor of the University Accounts in 1911; Mr H. S. Foxwell, additional Member of the Special Board for Economics and Politics for 1912; Mr E. E. Foxwell, Examiner in English History, English Composition and English Literature for the General Examination in 1912; Mr A. Y. Campbell, Examiner in Greek and Latin for the Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships in 1912; The Master, Member of the Syndicate for the extension of the Engineering Laboratory; Sir J. Larmor, Elector to the Plumian Professorship of Astronomy 1912-20; Prof. Seward, Elector to the Woodwardian Professorship of Geology 1912-20; Prof. Clark, Elector to the Downing Professorship of the Laws of England 1912-20; The President, Elector to the Professorship of Mineralogy 1912-20; Prof. Rapson, Elector to the Kennedy Professorship of Latin 1912-20; Mr F. F. Blackman, Elector to the Drapers Professorship of Agriculture 1912-20; Mr A. E. H. Love, Examiner for the Mathematical Tripos, Part II., in 1912; Mr C. A. A. Scott, Examiner for the Special Examination in Theology in 1912; Mr H. S. Foxwell, Examiner for the Special Examination in Political Economy in 1912; Mr P. Lake and Mr H. Woods, Examiners for the Special Examination in Geology in 1912; Dr G. C. M. Smith, Examiner for the Harness Prize in 1913; Mr T. R. Glover, Adjudicator of the Prince Consort Prize in 1914; Rev. H. F. Stewart, Examiner for the Special Examination in Modern Languages in 1912; Mr P. Lake, Examiner for the Special Examination in Geography in 1912, and for the Examination for the Diploma in Geography in 1912; Mr E. Cunningham, Examiner for the Bell and Abbot Scholarships in 1912; Rev. J. C. H. How, Examiner in Hebrew for the Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships in 1912.

JOHNIANA.

The following poems by the late Canon Kynaston have been kindly communicated to *The Eagle* by Canon J. McCormick. "Some of his squibs," the latter writes, "were very good . . . He wrote two or three sets on the University Boat . . . full of interest and of wit." The first five compositions, of those we print here, would almost seem to be experiments in variations in the sonnet-metre with a view to find out "Sandals more interwoven and complete to fit the naked foot of poesy."

I.

All are not gone : but those who yet remain
Are none of my companions. I was fain
Erewhile among the idle and the vain
To wile away the hours I now deplore.
Why should I wish that I with them were now
Roaming at large—or to some distant shore
Bound, with glad ocean smiling round the prow ;
Or among rocks that scarce the peasants know
In thrilling regions of eternal snow
Hearing at noon the thund'ring avalanche
Crash like a whirlwind through the pine-tree's branch ;
Or seeing the sleeping landscape far below—
Wake into life amid the glimm'ring haze
Uprising with the sun's uprising rays.

II.

The friends I spake of—thus they all have fled ;—
These walls re-echo not the merry sounds
That smote erewhile the vaulted roofs o'erhead ;
Hushed are the elm-walks in the leafy grounds
Where reedy Cam flows dreamily between
Close-shaven lawns, through shade and sunlight sheen,
Beneath low-archéd bridges, calm and still.
Those who are left—say, should they ling'ring fret,
As I do, sadly ? Should they sit and waste
The golden hours in morbid blind regret ?
Or rather with the energetic haste
And purpose of unconquerable will,
Casting vain thoughts aside, from hour to hour
Press nobly on, that knowledge may be power.

III.

'Twere better thus indeed—the mind, when fraught
With sad remembrances of pleasures past
And golden-wingéd hours too swiftly sped,
Looks ever backward o'er the past that's fled
Brooding regretful ; dares not onward cast
One glance to seek what other minds have sought,
The beacon light of hope which ever peers
Thro' all the glimm'ring haze of future years.
There lies the path—to whatsoever end
Of earthly consummation they may tend,
Only let heav'n direct the onward feet
On their laborious way, which lighter grows
And lighter still towards its blessed close ;
How bright the hope attained ! the rest how sweet !

IV.

And can that blessed rest, that hope, be mine
 Who stand as yet with half-averted gaze
 Upon the shore, and eyes unwilling raise
 Towards the dim horizon's utmost line
 Seeming illimitable? Still are furled
 The listless sails that should be proudly borne
 And court the breeze, careless tho' they be torn
 In windy buffetings with the angry world.
 Clasp me not so at parting—weep not so,
 My foolish playmates! 'tis but fancy cries
 That, leaving you, I perish. Let me go!
 Speed me with cheering voices, not with sighs!
 I will return in mem'ry to the past,
 From yon blest haven, bright and calm at last.

V.

Aye, and perchance on yonder wild expanse
 Amid the tumult of the winds that beat
 And chafe the angry waves of circumstance,
 This lonely bark in some calm bay may meet
 A fellow wand'rer: these with pleasure greet,
 And link themselves together, so to roam
 In genial sympathy and converse sweet
 With mutual guidance to their distant home.
 Each to support the other, and to bless,
 In times of calm, and seasons of distress;
 Each to remind the other of a Pow'r
 In whom alone to trust when dangers low'r;
 And so attain to His eternal rest,
 For love of Him and of each other blest!

STRENAM GRATULATORIAM VERSIBUS LYRICIS IN
 SALUTEM BROSSULAE EXPOLITAM, DIE EJUS NATALI,
 AD III. NON: JANUAR: OFFERT THEOGNIS.

O MATRE PULCRA FILIA PULCRIOR!

Jam riget tellus iterum et nivales
 Comparat coeli novus annus imbres:
 Jam diu florum color et venustas
 Quaeritur omnis.

Irritas ergo gelidâque vinctas
 Barbite incassum modulate, brumâ
 Provocas Musas? rigidisne lingua
 Faucibus haerens.

Denegat carmen? Male conticentes
 Festa lux, anno redeunte primo,
 Suscitet chordas: celebranda nostri
 Munera versus.

Poscit et laudes senibus puella
 Mollior cygnis, niviumque primos
 Ore candores superans rosaeque
 Purpura vernae.

Huic dies natalis adest, et omnes
 Eximet nobis simul orta curas:
 Talis effulgens oculis recentem
 Stella nitorem.

Reddidit. Quid si nimios vigores
 Horridae coeli tulerint tenebrae;
 Si jubar Phoebi nequeat gelantem
 Solvere brumam?

Quidve si tellus gremio latentes
 Texerit flores; neque per supinas
 Arborum frondes avium susurrent
 Aethere cantus?

Non tamen nobis, ubi grata fulget
 Integro formae radio puella,
 Quaeritur Phoebus; neque tristiores
 Temporis horas.

Aut sinum terrae sterilem et vigentem,
 Aut inauditos avium susurros,
 Flemus incassum: tua nempe praesens
 Gratia nobis.

Nympha, ridentisque oculi venustas,
 Alteros, Phoebos minime secundos,
 Rettulit vultus hilaris calores
 Omnia lustrans.

Tu melos nobis avium, loquelâ;
 Halitu, florum ambrosios odores
 Vincis; aestivas referens amoenis
 Risibus horas.

Siste pernices, levis hora, pennas,
 Neu brevis cursum properes diei;
 Paullulum cessans hodierna nobis
 Gaudia ducas.

Fausta dum, verbis bene inominatis,
 Tempora, et vitae facilem precamur
 Brossulae cursum: bene sic peracta
 Sorte juventae

Prodeat justis comitata fati
 Usque; maturos bene degat annos;
 Prosperoque accendat utramque Parca
 Lumine taedam!

Et tibi nostrum tenuis loquelae
 Si placet carmen, memori retenta,
 Nympha, conserva pia corde vota
 Vatis amici.

The same rendered freely into English, for the benefit of the uninitiated reader:—

Now earth entrammell'd lies,
 And through the wintry skies
 The new-born year returns with icy showers;
 The garden's choice delight
 Has perished from the sight,
 With all its hues of many-coloured flowers:
 But shall the Muse, in winter's chain
 Fast bound, no more inspire the harp attuned in vain?

Or shall th' imprison'd tongue
 Be slow to utter song,
 Though all around lie passive, cold and dumb?
 No—let a festive lay
 Welcome the festive day
 Which with the coming year has early come:
 Say, shall a maiden's praises seem
 For true warm-hearted strains an uninspiring theme?
 Oh softer than the bloom
 Of swans' time-softened plume,
 Whiter than drifted snow, than rose more red;
 Let nought but mirth and joy
 The fleeting day employ
 On which, bright star, thou hast thine influence shed
 Rising at first with radiance pure,
 And shining year by year with brightness more mature!
 What though disastrous cloud
 The gloomy heav'n's enshroud,
 And Sol avail to scatter it no more—
 What though the barren earth
 Oppressed with wintry dearth
 No longer yield her rich and varied store—
 And all the listless trees around
 No more with warbled notes of feather'd choirs resound!
 Yet us nor gloomy hours,
 Nor loss of sun and flowers,
 Nor birds' sweet carol hush'd, can e'er distress:
 For thy bright presence nigh
 Can light the darken'd sky
 And bring perpetual Summer's loveliness;
 Thy voice is sweeter than the tune
 Of birds, thy breadth than all th' ambrosial scents of June.
 Go not, happy day;
 Thy rapid flight delay;
 A little while the festive hours prolong,
 Whilst all the gladden'd heart
 Is moved in grateful part
 T' express its wishes in auspicious song;
 That hers may be a peaceful life
 Through youth and future years with ev'ry blessing rife:
 His torch may Hymen raise
 Illumed with kindly blaze
 To charm domestic care; and Fate extend
 Kindly that other torch
 Over the vaulted porch
 Beneath whose entrance all things mortal end:—
 So may'st thou too for many a day,
 Lady, look kindly down on him who penn'd this lay.

H. KYNASTON.

It may be interesting to readers of *The Eagle* to know that on Saturday, December 16th, 1911, at Christies', was sold a picture by J. Rising, described as a "Striking presentment of William Wilberforce, the abolitionist, worthy of any public gallery." It was bought by Mr Asher Wertheimer for 660 guineas. It came from the small collection of Mr W. R. Wilberforce, Markington, near Leeds. It is not stated for whom

it was bought. Rising seems to have painted the portrait of Blackstone in the Bodleian. The price fetched is described as "an auction apotheosis" of this particular painter.

H. S. F.

Many of the readers of *The Eagle* are probably unaware that a coloured engraving of the old Chapel is given in Knight's *Old England*, vol. ii.

W. D. BUSHELL.

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

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;
 Then I remember one of whom was said,
 In the world's darkest hour, "Behold thy son!"
 And see him living still, and wandering on
 And waiting for the advent long delayed.
 Not only tongues of the Apostles teach
 Lessons of love and light, but these expanding
 And sheltering boughs with all their leaves implore,
 And say in language clear as human speech,
 "The peace of God, which passeth understanding,
 Be and abide with you for evermore!"

No one I have consulted knows anything about the tree mentioned in this sonnet. The ground west of the west Chapel window was occupied by workmen's sheds during the building of the Chapel, and of course there is no tree there now. The stone was laid by Henry Hoare in the May Term, 1864; and the Chapel was consecrated in 1869. Longfellow visited Cambridge in 1868, when he received an Hon. Degree. No other chapel than ours seems intended: there is no St John's at Harvard, and St John's, Oxford, is St John the Baptist's. That an English chapel is meant seems to be shewn by the Sonnet standing between a Sonnet on "Woodstock Park" and another on "Boston, Lincolnshire."

For my knowledge of the Sonnet I am indebted to Dr Stokes. That the poet remembered St John's is clear from his *Poems on Places*, Cambridge, U.S., 1876. In this collection he gives five poems on our Cambridge, two of which are by Wordsworth, one being the well-known passage from *The Prelude*, Bk. III., beginning: "The Evangelist St John my patron was."

W. A. C.

'QUAM NIHIL AD GENIUM, PAPINIANE, TUUM.'

Since sending my note on the above line, for insertion in the previous number (p. 78), I have been led somewhat to modify the conclusion to which I had, in the first instance, arrived; and I accordingly forwarded to *Notes and Queries* (Ser. XI, vol. v. 95) a communication, the substance of which I now venture to offer for the consideration of the readers of *The Eagle*.

In his "Address to the Reader," in Drayton's *Polyolbion*, as also throughout his "Illustrations" successively appended to each Book of that remarkable poem (ed. 1622), John Selden prints his numerous Latin

quotations (the outcome of his extensive classical reading) in italics, and always in lines separate from the text, at the same time giving the name of the author, either in the text itself or in the margin. On his conscientious adherence to this practice, as one disdaining to appear in borrowed plumes, he expressly insists in his *Address*: "may Mercury and all the Muses deadly hate me," he says, "when, in permitting occasion, I professe not by whom I learne!" Personally, I should be inclined to conjecture that Mercury himself, if he had gone in for honours at Cambridge, might have been caught "cribbing." But Selden is evidently in earnest; and inasmuch as the above elegiac, unassigned to any author, is cited on the page opposite to that wherein this solemn asseveration appears, it seems to be a necessary inference that he is here citing a quotation, but one the authorship of which could no longer be traced. There is, indeed, nothing to preclude the supposition that this noteworthy elegiac may have had its origin in days as far back as those of Sir John Cheke (1514-47) or Walter Haddan (1516-72), when the frequent conflicts between the "common lawyers" (whom Selden represents) and the "civilians" were at their height, and when its epigrammatic smartness would be likely to render it especially acceptable to the jurists of the Middle Temple as a neat and forcible utterance wherewith to intimate their contempt, whenever occasion offered, for "civilians" and their ways; or, again, as I at first conjectured, it may have been a 'gloss,' by some impatient student, on the margin of some wearisome page of Accursius or Bakius.

If, on the other hand, Selden himself composed the line, as has been conjectured, he becomes liable to the imputation of having sought to palm it off upon the reader as a quotation from a Latin author; and this, simply in order to invest with an air of classic authority what was really his own depreciatory estimate of the "civilians" of his own day. On the value of a quotation from an original Latin writer in those times, especially when it was sought to gain the suffrages of ordinary men of letters, it is here quite unnecessary to insist.

I should not omit to add that Selden in his other writings rarely names Papinian; in the Index to the collected edition of his *Opera Omnia* (ed. Wilkins), I note only one passage (i. col. 1404); and the composer of the line, whoever he was, may have been simply yielding to the allurements (or exigencies) of elegiac verse in preferring "Papinian" to "Gaius" or "Ulpian."

The question then arises, was Wordsworth indebted to Selden for the quotation which he prefixes to the second volume of the fourth edition of his *Lyrical Ballads*? That he studied the *Polyolbion* is, I think, in every way probable. Drayton's love of nature, and especially of river scenery, would appeal strongly to the sympathies of the author of the *Excursion* and the *Sonnets*; while the following lines, in which the great Chorographer apostrophizes the omnipresent genius of the natural world, might almost seem to embody the conception which predominates throughout the descriptive poetry of the poet of Rydal Mount:

*That, Nature, in my worke thou maist thy power avow;
That, as Thou first foundst Art, and didst her rules allow;
So I, to thine owne selfe that gladlie neere would bee,
May herein doe the best in imitating Thee.*

Polyolbion (ed. 1622), p. 23.

To the same pages, accordingly, although not to Drayton himself, but to his annotator, we may in all probability attribute Wordsworth's acquaintance with the elegiac in question,—so pithily expressive of his own consciousness of the modest amount of intellectual effort involved in the composition of his *Ballads* when contrasted with the profound labours of those great Roman jurists, the study of whom he had been compelled to forego.

J. BASS MULLIN

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr E. Cunningham.
First Boat Captain—R. S. Clarke. *Second Boat Captain*—H. C. Evans.
Secretary—G. L. Day. *Junior Treasurer*—K. S. Waters. *First Lent Captain*—H. L. Rees. *Second Lent Captain*—J. H. Cole. *Third Lent Captain*—A. T. Hedgcock. *Additional Captain*—W. S. Laidlaw.

Rowing for the Lent Term began on Thursday, Jan. 11th, which was several days before full term commenced. Three eights were immediately got at, and in the following week the number was increased to five. Owing to the fact that there were very few old May Colours in residence, there was a great lack of coaches. This meant that several members of the first Lent Boat had to coach crews. This was unsatisfactory, as they never had time to tub their crews properly and take their eights to Baitsbite Lock and back, because early in the Term it was always dark by 4.30.

Mr Bushe-Fox took over the coaching of the First Boat about a fortnight earlier than usual, and under his supervision the crew began rapidly to improve.

A new cedar built eight had been built for the first crew during the vacation by Messrs. Pocock, and after slight alterations had been made to the riggers of "Bow" and "3," she suited the crew admirably, being very light and stiff. The First and Second Lent Boats used 5½ inch blades this year, instead of the 6 inch blades which have always been used before. This change did not appear to make much difference to the pace of the boats one way or the other.

Some difficulty was found in getting strokes for the crews, and it is curious to note that none of the four men eventually chosen had ever rowed in any bumping races before.

Unlike recent years, there were very few changes among the crews; but, as usual, there was a lamentable lack of heavy weights.

The good form showed last Term in the Senior Trial Eights had led people to expect that their would be little to choose between the first two boats, but the very reverse proved to be the case; the usual races in the Long Reach between these crews proved most satisfactory for the First Boat, as they always managed to win by several lengths; indeed, there was not very much difference in the times done by the Second, Third and Fourth Boats over the course; the two former being very much below the high standard of last year.

There was only one change in the First Boat through the whole of practice; the crew soon got together, and showed signs of becoming distinctly good. They had a long swing, the water was taken fairly quickly, and there appeared to be some leg work in the boat. The chief fault in the crew was slowness with the hands at the finish; this was most noticeable when they were rowing. The Press spoke well of the First Boat, and there seemed to be a very good chance of going head of the river; but when the races came on the crew was most disappointing; they never produced the excellent form which they had shown a week before the races, having lost that firm, hard drive from the stretcher which makes all the difference to the pace of a boat. Moreover, the finish was inclined to be weak, the blades leaving the water too soon.

The Second and Third Boats, which were coached respectively by H. C. Evans and G. L. Day, never looked like being good crews; they lacked dash, and were always very short. However, they were not expected to do as badly in the races as they did.

The Fourth Boat, which was entered for the "getting on" races, was coached by H. L. Rees. In the first round of the races they met and vanquished Corpus II. by a fraction of a second; L.M.B.C. IV. got a very bad start, through which they lost about a length; however, by Ditton, the crews were about their distance apart; all up the Long Reach it was a neck and neck struggle, neither crew having much advantage; however, near the finish, the fourth boat picked it up, and just managed to win a most exciting race. In the semi-final they were easily defeated by Sidney II. However, Sidney II. were a distinctly good crew; they easily won the "getting on" races, and made a bump every night in the Lents.

It was with great regret that members of the Boat Club heard that H. F. Russell-Smith had not been awarded a Fellowship. Besides being a Historian, Russell-Smith is one of the best coaches the L.M.B.C. has produced in recent years, and his services as such would have been of incalculable value to the Club, especially this Term, when there was such a great shortage of coaches.

The thanks of the Club are due to Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox for giving up five weeks of his valuable time to coaching the First Lent Boat. They are also due to the Master, the Dean, and Mrs Bushe-Fox for their kind hospitality.

On February 20th, the night before the races, a most successful "Non-Smoking Smoker" was held in Lecture Room VI., at which an excellent programme was provided.

Names and weights of the crews :—

First Boat.

	st.	lbs.
G. L. Day (<i>bow</i>)	9	12
2 D. I. Day	10	7
3 H. C. Evans	10	8
4 A. T. Hedgecock	12	4½
5 W. A. C. Darlington	11	8½
6 J. K. Dunlop	11	6
7 K. S. Waters	11	0
G. R. Edwards (<i>stroke</i>)	10	9
J. A. H. Scutt (<i>cox</i>)	8	7
Coach—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox.		

Second Boat.

	st.	lbs.
A. R. Gregory (<i>bow</i>)	11	1
2 W. S. Laidlaw	10	9
3 E. H. Shepherd	10	7
4 J. H. Cole	10	11
5 J. A. Hunter	11	0
6 N. W. C. Belgrave	11	6½
7 G. E. Woodmansey	9	10½
H. T. Mogridge (<i>stroke</i>)	11	7
B. K. Parry (<i>cox</i>)	9	0
Coach—H. C. Evans.		

Third Boat.

	st.	lbs.
E. H. F. Blumhardt	10	4½
2 J. K. Stevens	9	6
3 H. L. Harris	10	8
4 A. Russell-Smith	11	1
5 I. H. Stockwood	11	1½
6 S. H. Wadia	10	8
7 A. F. Bellman	10	7½
J. F. Harris (<i>stroke</i>)	10	8
C. W. Hardisty (<i>cox</i>)	8	12
Coach—G. L. Day.		

THE RACES.

First Night.—The First Boat, either from excessive confidence or "needle," or possibly both, gave a most disappointing display. They had a bad start and never got going at all. There appeared to be no leg work in the boat. First Trinity gained from the start and made their bump at the Willows in the Long Reach.

The Second Boat got off fairly well and were within half a length of Sidney I. when they were caught by Corpus in Plough Reach.

The Third Boat kept their distance from Clare II. over the first part of the course, but on entering the Gut they began to lose ground and were finally bumped at Ditton Corner.

Second Night.—Pembroke gained a little at first on the First Boat, which again got a bad start, but they were soon

left far behind. First Trinity kept their distance ahead as far as the Railway Bridge, where they bumped Jesus. From here the First Boat paddled to the finish.

The Second Boat did not row as well as on the previous day; Queens' I. began to come up on them from the start and easily caught them at the Ditch in Post Reach. When they were bumped the Second Boat were only about a length away from Corpus, and if they could have kept away from Queens' they should have caught Corpus before Grassy Corner.

Pembroke III. gained fast on the Third Boat and bumped them at Post Corner.

Third Night.—The First Boat rowed over; they were never in any danger from behind, and were about $1\frac{3}{4}$ lengths down on Jesus when they (Jesus) bumped First Trinity in the Long Reach.

The Second Boat got a bad start and never looked like keeping away from Jesus II., who were a good crew and caught them at Post Corner.

The Third Boat gave a disappointing display and were bumped by King's I. at the Ditch in Post Reach.

Fourth Night.—The First Boat at last got a moderately good start and at once began to go up on First Trinity; they were only three quarters of a length down at Grassy, but from here began to lose ground and finished two lengths down on them, though several lengths ahead of Pembroke.

The Second Boat held Pembroke II. over the first part of the course and it looked as if they might get over; however, in Plough Reach Pembroke II. began to come up and the Second Boat, losing their form, were bumped at Ditton Corner.

The Third Boat rowed without life and were easily caught by Selwyn I. in Post Reach.

The account of the Clinker Fours and Scratch Fours has unavoidably to be held over till next Term as these events are taking place later than usual.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Prof. H. S. Foxwell, M.A. *Treasurer*—Prof. Rapson.
Musical Director and Librarian—Dr Rootham. *Committee*—The Dean,
 Mr A. Y. Campbell, B. F. Armitage, H. F. Brice-Smith, H. J. Braunholtz,
 R. D. Foster, C. W. Guillebaud, H. M. Lloyd, A. P. Long. *Secretary*—
 G. R. Edwards.

There have been two Smoking Concerts this Term, the programmes of which are given below. Professor Rapson

occupied the chair at the first, and Rev. P. N. F. Young at the second.

Our thanks are due to Professor Rapson and to P. V. Kemp, who kindly sang in the quartet and the solo in place of J. R. Earp, who was so ill as to be unable to be present at the first Concert.

We have been very fortunate in our visitors this Term. R. M. Gibson, of Christ's, sang delightfully; F. M. D. Stancomb, of Emmanuel, sang at the second Concert with equal success, his rendering of the "Prologue to Pagliacci" in particular was very good; both singers were well worthy of their double encores. Of the excellent performances of C. Richardson, of Caius, it may be said that his technique was very good and his rendering of Chopin most pleasing; he gave for his well-deserved encores Chopin's "Study in F" and the "Fantasie-Improptu."

The String Quartettes are now becoming, and worthily so, as popular a feature of Concerts as the Vocal Quartettes, and we hope to hear many more at future Concerts.

There is every hope of the May Concert being exceptionally good this year: energetic rehearsals of the chorus are already in progress, excellent songs have been chosen, and good numbers appear at rehearsals.

The programme of Dr. Rootham's Organ Recital promises us a very delightful evening on Sunday, March 10th, and many of us hope to be present.

The first Concert Programme was as follows:—

PART I.

1. PIANOFORTE SOLO..... "Am Genfer See"*Bendel*
H. L. BLANSHARD.
2. SONG..... "A Voice by the Cedar Tree"*Somervell*
R. M. GIBSON (Christ's).
3. VIOLIN SOLO..... "Gondoliera"*Franz Ries*
C. W. SMEE.
4. FOUR-PART SONG..... "The Three Chafers"*H. Trulm*
R. D. FOSTER. P. V. KEMP.
J. R. EARP. A. E. SCHROEDER.

PART II.

1. VIOLIN SOLO..... "Three Swedish Dances"*Max Bruch*
C. W. SMEE.
2. SONGS..... { (i) "Where my caravan has rested"*Hermann Löhrl*
(ii) "Rolling down to Rio"*German*
3. PIANOFORTE SOLOS... { (i) Valse de la Reine }*Coleridge-Taylor*
(ii) Valse Bohémienne }

4. SONG....."Two Grenadiers"Schumann
J. R. EARP.
5. STRING QUARTETTE NO. 12.....Mozart
R. C. HEARN. C. W. SMEE.
E. G. BROCK. A. E. SCHROEDER.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Chairman—PROFESSOR RAPSON.

The Programme of the Second Concert was as follows :

PART I.

1. VIOLIN SOLO..... Scène de Ballet.....de Bériot
R. C. HEARN.
2. SONG.....Prologue to PagliacciLeoncavallo
J. M. D. STANCOMB (Emmanuel).
3. PIANOFORTE SOLO.....Study in C.....Chopin
C. RICHARDSON (Caius).
4. QUARTETTE....."Beware"Hatten
R. D. FOSTER. J. R. EARP.
P. V. KEMP. A. E. SCHROEDER.

PART II.

1. DUET....."The Water Lily"Franz Abt
P. V. KEMP. J. R. EARP.
2. PIANOFORTE SOLO..... Ballade in G minor.....Chopin
C. RICHARDSON.
3. SONGS... { (i) "There never was a Queen like Balkis" }German
 { (ii) "Kangaroo and Dingo" }
J. M. D. STANCOMB.
4. VIOLIN SOLO.....Romance.....Vieuxtemps
R. C. HEARN.
5. QUARTETTE....."A Catastrophe"P. Jackman
R. D. FOSTER. J. R. EARP.
P. V. KEMP. A. E. SCHROEDER.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Chairman—Rev P. N. F. YOUNG.

"G" COMPANY, C.U.O.T.C.

Captain—F. G. Burr. Lieutenant—W. M. N. Pollard. Colour-Sergeant—J. B. Hunter. Sergeants—K. S. Waters, H. R. E. Clark, G. L. Ritchie, and A. F. Bellman.

At the beginning of this Term one noticed with a feeling of satisfaction the list of successful candidates for "A" certificates, and also the success of K. S. Waters, who obtained a "B" certificate. N. V. Holden has only to satisfy the examiners in one paper before he also passes the examination; and this will bring the total number of "B" certificates gained by members of the Company to three. In this line the Company certainly holds its own, as there are, roughly, only a dozen members of the Battalion who have gained this distinction. At the present time nearly one-third of the Company possesses either of these certificates, which is an unusually high percentage and was only equalled by last year. This shows that there are at least several men who take the O.T.C. seriously, which seems not to be the case with a few members of the Company whose reappearance on parade would be welcomed by the authorities.

This Term there have been two night operations and two field days under various conditions of ground and weather. The last field day was held on the undulating ground between Royston and Ashwell and afforded splendid opportunities for every phase of the attack and defence. "G" Company distinguished itself by a masterly "double" across some considerable area of ploughed land and ended by outflanking the enemy, and thus winning the battle for the attackers.

On Thursday, March 7th, the Inter-Company Night-Marching Competition was held, and the less said about this the better, except to heartily endorse the pious wish of a certain member of the Corps, who hoped that the organiser of this competition would find as many thorns in him as he had found in himself. Even the thoughts of this competition cannot banish completely from one's mind the reminiscences of the very delightful evening spent in Lecture Room VI. on the occasion of the Annual Company Smoking Concert held on February 28th.

One would like to take this opportunity of congratulating G. L. Ritchie on being asked to shoot for a place in the team which is to represent the British Isles in the Olympic Games at Stockholm.

Next Term will be the scene of great activity in the Company, which will be preparing for the Annual Inspection, the Drill Competition, and Camp.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

The long list of lost matches with which we closed the first half of the season was fortunately not continued during the present Term. After a preliminary downfall before Clare, the next three matches were either drawn or won, and our position in the First Division of the League was thereby assured. Throughout this Term the team has shown improved form, and the combination of the forward line, which was formerly a decidedly weak point, has made marked advance.

Colours have been awarded to C. L. Dunkerley, W. D. Sykes, T. T. Scott, H. M. Spackman, A. D. Peters, A. P. Cliff. Congratulations to H. M. Spackman on playing for the Freshmen, and to G. D. Read and E. H. Robinson for the Seniors.

The following is a Summary of League Matches for the season :—

Opponents.	Result.	Score.
Queens'	Won	5-4
Pembroke	Lost	0-6
Jesus	Won	4-1
Clare	Drawn	3-3
Emmanuel.....	Lost	1-6
Trinity	Lost	0-6
Pembroke	Lost	1-3
Caius	Lost	1-3
Trinity.....	Lost	0-1
Caius	Lost	0-1
Clare	Lost	1-6
Queens'	Won	1-0
Jesus.....	Drawn	2-2
Emmanuel	Drawn	2-2

Characters :

T. R. Banister, Capt. (goal). Has maintained his last year's form in goal. Is possessed of excellent judgment in running out to save and is usually safe and sometimes brilliant. He has captained the side through an anxious season with success.

H. F. Brice-Smith (inside right). Has unfortunately been frequently prevented from turning out, but his reappearance has always been attended with improvement in the forward line.

T. W. Watson (centre forward). The most consistent forward in the line. Dribbles neatly and is a good shot.

H. R. E. Clark, Hon. Sec. An energetic centre half and an enthusiastic Secretary.

E. H. Robinson (left back). Tackles well and has a happy knack of getting to the ball first. Has a strong kick and gets it in well when pressed.

C. L. Dunkerley (right back). Very safe in defence and by his judicious passing a great help to the attack.

W. D. Sykes (right half). An energetic half, stronger in defence than in attack. His tackling is good and he marks his man tenaciously, but might improve his passing.

T. T. Scott (outside right). A hard-working forward who has adapted himself to his position after transplantation from right back. He centres well, but is hardly fast enough for a forward.

H. M. Spackman (outside left). Has unfortunately been on the sick list for the greater part of the season. He is fast and has put in some good centres and corners.

A. D. Peters (left half). Tackling good, but should mark the outside man rather more carefully. Has done some good work in defence and keeps the ball well out of the middle, but his passing is inclined to be erratic.

A. P. Cliff (inside left). Is not quick enough in getting on to the ball and in consequence is a difficult man to feed. Has done some useful individual work and on occasion shoots well and unexpectedly.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—B. F. Armitage. *Hon. Sec.*—W. Mulholland. *Hon. Treas.*—Mr E. A. Benians. *Committee*—R. S. Clarke, G. N. Nicklin, H. R. E. Clark, L. H. Shelton.

We have been most successful this year in the Inter-Collegiate contest, as will be seen by the results given below. After Clare had scratched to us, and we had beaten Pembroke, we were unfortunate in not proving victorious in the final. The margin was a very narrow one, and we are justified in believing that the result might have been different had the contest not been triangular. R. S. Clarke is to be congratulated both on his election to the post of University Secretary and also on being awarded his full Blue after the 'Varsity Sports, and G. N. Nicklin on his half Blue for the High Jump after his performance against Harvard and Yale in the summer. The former has performed magnificently for the College, and there is hardly an event in which he has not scored points.

In the first round of the Inter-Collegiate Sports we were drawn against Clare, but as they were obliged to scratch we decided at the last minute to hold our own Sports instead. Results are given below :—

Boating Men's 300 Yards Handicap.—J. H. Stockwood (25 yards), 1; N. V. Holden (20 yards), 2. Won by a yard. Time, 34 3-5 secs.

Putting the Weight.—G. D. Read, 33 ft. 1 in., 1; C. N. Thompson, 30 ft. 11 in., 2.

Half-Mile Race.—R. S. Clarke (pen. 25 yards), 1; H. R. E. Clark, 2. Won comfortably by four yards. Time, 2 min. 9 1-5 secs.

Long Jump.—R. M. Davies, 18 ft. 7½ ins., 1; C. N. Thompson, 17 ft. 10 ins., 2.

Quarter-Mile Race.—H. R. E. Clark, 1; H. S. Wooler, 2. Won by eight yards. Time, 57 4-5 secs.

High Jump.—R. M. Davies, 4 ft. 10 ins., 1; G. D. Read, 4 ft. 8 ins., †; R. S. Clarke, 5 ft. 8 ins., †.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—G. D. Read, 1; R. M. Davies, 2. Won by ten yards. Time, 18 secs.

Throwing the Hammer.—G. D. Read, 73 ft. 5 ins., 1; R. S. Clarke, 66 ft. 11 ins., 2.

One Mile Race.—R. S. Clarke (pen. 50 yards), 1; W. Mulholland, 2. Won by 15 yards. Time, 4 mins. 51 2-5 secs.

100 Yards Race.—Final heat: L. H. Shelton, 1; H. R. E. Clark, 2; B. F. Armitage, 3. Won by a yard. Time, 10 4-5 secs.

Strangers' Long Jump Handicap.—E. J. Bannatyne, Caius, allowed 3 ft. 4 ins., jumped 18 ft. 3½ ins., 1; C. F. Smith, Sidney, allowed 1 ft. 2 ins., jumped 19 ft. 11½ ins., and A. A. Schon, Corpus, allowed 2 ft. 4 ins., jumped 18 ft. 9½ ins., tied for second place. The next two also tied, namely, D. A. Saunder, Caius, and O. S. Thompson, Caius, both of whom were allowed 3 ft. and jumped 17 ft. 6½ ins.

This Term, February 15th and 16th, we were successful in the second round against a strong Pembroke team. The contest was most exciting and only won on the last event, D. I. Day being imported from the river to win the Hurdles for us. Results :—

100 Yards Race.—H. Law, Pembroke, 1; L. H. Shelton, St John's, 2; C. N. Lowe, Pembroke, 3. Won by two yards. Time, 10 4-5 secs.

Putting the Weight.—M. J. Susskind, Pembroke, 32 ft. 5½ ins., 1; C. N. Thompson, St John's, 32 ft. 3 ins., 2; R. G. Thompson, Pembroke, 29 ft. 7 ins., †; C. H. Vernon, St John's, 29 ft. 7 ins., †.

Quarter-Mile Race.—H. Law, Pembroke, 1; R. S. Clarke, St John's, 2; C. P. Gillies, Pembroke, 3. Won by fifteen yards. Time, 54 1-5 secs.

High Jump.—G. N. Nicklin, St John's, 5 ft. 3 ins., 1; S. O. Sharpy, Pembroke, 5 ft. 2 ins., 2; E. M. Davies, St John's, 5 ft. 1 in., †; M. J. Susskind, Pembroke, 5 ft. 1 in., †.

One Mile Race.—B. F. Armitage, St John's, 1; W. Mulholland, St John's, 2; R. S. Clarke, St John's, 3.

Half-Mile Race.—R. S. Clarke, St John's, 1; F. H. Broad, Pembroke, 2; H. Law, Pembroke, 3. Won easily by six yards. Time, 2 mins. 8 secs.

Throwing the Hammer.—M. J. Susskind, Pembroke, 97 ft., †; J. G. Scott, Pembroke, 97 ft., †; R. W. Barnett, Pembroke, 88 ft. 5 ins., 3; C. N. Thompson, St John's, 88 ft. 4 ins., 4.

Long Jump.—M. J. Susskind, Pembroke, 20 ft. 3 ins., 1; C. N. Thompson, St John's, 18 ft. 1½ ins., 2; R. M. Davies, St John's, 18 ft. 3 ins., 3.

Two Miles Race.—R. S. Clarke, St John's, 1; B. F. Armitage, St John's, 2; W. Mulholland, St John's, 3. Won by 150 yards. Time, 9 mins. 53 2-5 secs.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—D. I. Day, St John's, 1; J. C. N. Harris, Pembroke, 2; G. N. Nicklin, St John's, 3. M. J. Susskind fell at last hurdle when level with Day, who then won by ten yards. Time, 18 1-5 secs.

In the final, against King's and Emmanuel, February 24th and 26th, we were two points ahead on the first day, but the second day we did not do so well and were just beaten by King's by five points. Results :—

High Jump.—G. N. Nicklin, St John's, 5 ft. 5½ ins., 1; E. L. Heyworth, King's, 5 ft. 4½ ins., 2; F. C. Stephen, Emmanuel, 5 ft. 2 ins., 3.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—H. S. O. Ashington, King's, 1; E. L. Heyworth, King's, 2; G. R. Milner, Emmanuel, 3. Won by two feet. Time, 17 2-5 secs.

Quarter-Mile Race.—P. J. Baker, King's, 1; R. S. Clarke, St John's, 2; H. R. E. Clark, St John's, 3; G. R. Milner, Emmanuel, 4. Won by fifteen yards. Time, 52 1-5 secs.

Putting the Weight.—F. C. Stephen, Emmanuel, 37 ft. 5 ins., 1; C. N. Thompson, St John's, 33 ft. 1 in., 2; H. S. O. Ashington, King's, 30 ft. 6½ ins., 3.

One Mile Race.—R. S. Clarke, St John's, 1; R. E. Atkinson, Emmanuel, 2; B. F. Armitage, St John's, 3. Won by 25 yards; a similar distance between second and third. Time, 4 mins. 37 2-5 secs.

100 Yards Race.—L. H. Shelton, St John's, 1; P. J. Baker, King's, 2; H. R. E. Clark, St John's, 3; G. R. Milner, Emmanuel, 4. Won by half a yard; inches between second and third. Time, 10 4-5 secs.

Long Jump.—H. S. O. Ashington, King's, 19 ft. 10 ins., 1; C. G. B. Stevens, Emmanuel, 18 ft. 10 ins., 2; C. N. Thompson, St John's, 18 ft. 8 ins., †; A. C. Happell, King's, 18 ft. 8 ins., †.

Half-Mile Race.—P. J. Baker, King's, 1; R. S. Clarke, St John's, 2; G. A. N. Shackle, Emmanuel, 3. Won by four yards. Time, 1 min. 59 1-5 secs.

Throwing the Hammer.—F. C. Stephen, Emmanuel, 113 ft. 10 ins., 1; B. D. Armstrong, King's, 93 ft. 8 ins., 2; G. C. T. Giles, King's, 92 ft. 1 in., 3; R. S. Clarke, St John's, 90 ft. 3 ins., 4.

Three Miles Race.—R. E. Atkinson, Emmanuel, 1; B. F. Armitage, St John's, 2; J. C. Waller, King's, 3. Won by fifteen yards; forty yards separated second and third. Time, 15 mins. 46 secs.

Altogether the season has been most encouraging, and with almost the same team next year we ought to have no difficulty in winning the cup.

The following have received their colours :—L. H. Shelton, C. N. Thompson, D. I. Day, W. Mulholland.

The match v. Keble College, Oxford, is arranged for Friday, March 15th, but may have to be scratched owing to the Coal Strike.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—T. R. Banister. *Vice-President*—J. K. Dunlop. *Hon. Sec.*—J. B. P. Adams. *Committee*—R. S. Clarke, A. G. Clow, H. C. Evans (*Ex-officio*), B. F. Armitage, F. G. Burr, C. F. Smith (*Ex-Pres.*). *Hon. Auditor*—W. M. N. Pollard.

The Debates this Term have been well attended, and that subtle combination of grave and gay, which is the tradition of St John's College Debating Society, has, we think, been well maintained. The Fourth Debate was of a standard worthy of the Union itself, while the Impromptu Debate, an experiment that has not been tried for several years (and might well be repeated), producing motions mainly humorous, provoked latent wit and hitherto unmined talent. The Visitors' Debate was in every way a marked success, and our thanks are due to the Hon. Ex-President of the Society, and to the Hon. Members from Trinity, Caius, and Clare Colleges for their kindness in giving us such a pleasant and instructive evening.

The following Debates have been held this Term :—

On Saturday, January 27th, T. R. Banister (President) moved "That in the opinion of this House the prevailing labour discontent with the existing state of industry is justified." Ayes : T. R. Banister, H. L. Blanshard, A. Watkins. Noes : J. K. Dunlop (Vice-President), H. R. Carter, J. A. Hunter. The Hon. Opener having replied, there voted : for the motion 11 votes, against the motion 6 votes. The motion was therefore carried by 5 votes.

On Saturday, February 3rd, E. H. F. Blumhardt moved "That this House regards with horror any scheme for the Disestablishment of the Church of England." Ayes : E. H. F. Blumhardt, B. F. Armitage, F. P. Cheetham, F. G. Burr, R. S. Clarke. Noes : J. B. P. Adams, A. G. Clow, J. K. Dunlop (Vice-President), L. N. B. Odgers, H. L. Blanshard—C. F. Smith (*Ex-President*) also spoke. The Hon. Opener having replied, on a division there appeared : for the motion 11 votes, against the motion 12 votes. The motion was therefore lost by 1 vote.

On Saturday, February 10th, C. F. Smith (*Ex-President*) moved "That the Modern Youth's distaste for wholesome literature and other refining influences is deplorable." Ayes : C. F. Smith, A. Russell-Smith, W. F. Eberli, L. G. M. Crick, H. L. Blanshard, R. S. Clarke, J. B. P. Adams, C. E. Stuart, H. R. Carter, E. Schroeder. Noes : L. N. B. Odgers, H. C. N. Taylor, R. D. Foster, J. K. Dunlop (Vice-President). On a division there appeared : for the motion 14 votes, against the motion 13 votes. The motion was therefore carried by 1 vote.

On Saturday, February 17th, A. Alexander moved "That the return to power of the Conservative Party would be a national calamity." Ayes : A. Alexander, A. Watkins, T. R. Banister (President), H. L. Blanshard, A. I. Polack, M. J. Antia, A. G. Clow. Noes : J. A. Hunter, H. N. Leakey, P. Quass, C. W. Smee, E. Schroeder. On a division there appeared : for the motion 19 votes, against the motion 9 votes. The motion was therefore carried by 10 votes.

Impromptu Debate.—On Saturday, March 2nd, the following motions were discussed :—

1. "That Impromptu Debates are to be encouraged." Ayes : C. E. Roberts. Noes : J. Lindsell. Carried by 6 votes.

2. "That Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast." Ayes : A. Russell-Smith. Noes : A. H. L. Herzog. Lost by 5 votes.

3. "That the fancy handkerchief is more artistic than the plain." Ayes : E. Schroeder. Noes : G. R. Edwards. Lost by 4 votes.

4. "That dogs be allowed to be kept in College." Ayes : L. N. B. Odgers. Noes : J. B. P. Adams. Lost by 4 votes.

5. "That the Iota subscript is an unnecessary evil." Ayes : J. A. Hunter, L. N. B. Odgers. Noes : H. C. N. Taylor. Lost by 1 vote.

6. "That this House would welcome a tax on Bachelors." Ayes : A. Watkins. Noes : C. E. Stuart. Carried by 1 vote.

7. "That this House would welcome the Establishment and Endowment of a National Theatre." Ayes : F. D. Adamson, A. Watkins, J. A. Hunter. Noes : P. J. Grigg, A. G. Clow. Carried by 1 vote.

8. "That the Proposer of this Motion has the ugliest face in this House." Ayes : R. D. Foster. Noes : H. C. Evans. Carried by 12 votes.

Visitors' Debate.—On Saturday, March 9th, G. K. M. Butler (Trinity College) moved "That this House approves of Imperialism." Ayes : E. P. Smith (Gonville and Caius College), B. F. Armitage, J. A. Hunter, Rev. P. N. F. Young (*Ex-President*). Noes : W. G. Constable (*Ex-President*), A. L. Bacharach (Clare College), T. R. Banister (President), A. Watkins. The Hon. Opener having replied, on a division there appeared : for the motion 19 votes, against the motion 15 votes. The motion was therefore carried by 4 votes.

THE NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

President—J. B. Hunter. *Treasurer*—Dr Marr. *Secretary*—W. Raffle.

The following Papers have been read this Term :—

January 31st. Tobacco—its History and Effects by W. Raffle.
February 21st. Some Old Ideas of the Human Body by J. C. Andrews.
March 13th. Some Breeding Experiments by Mr R. P. Gregory.

F. E. Higgins has been elected a member of the Club this Term.

THE CHESS CLUB.

Our activities this term have been chiefly in connection with the Inter-Collegiate Tourney, with the result that there have not been quite so many ordinary meetings as during last term.

One or two evenings have been devoted to unravelling the intricacies and delights of "Kriegspiel."

In the first round of the Tourney we met and defeated Pembroke by "3 up and 2 to play." The next round brought us up against our great rivals, Trinity. After a strenuous contest a draw, 2½ all, resulted; and in the replay, after looking almost certain to win, we lost by 2 to 3, and therewith our very rosy chance of retaining the Challenge Board for another year.

Our team consisted of the following :—A. Watkins, P. Quass, E. M. Maccoby, H. C. Care, and E. G. Brock.

THE 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.

In the Wale Plate Competition, held last Term, the 1st team was second and the 2nd team fourth.

The League matches have been much delayed this Term owing to the late appearance of the Range fixture list.

The first match was against Caius and Jesus on March 1st, and resulted in a fairly easy win; the weather conditions, however, were against high scoring.

The second match against Trinity and Emmanuel was favoured by still worse weather, but the team did not do itself justice and were beaten by Trinity.

The 2nd League matches have been postponed till next Term.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Tanner. *Hon. Sec.*—T. R. Banister.

Three meetings of the Society were held this Term. On February 7th Mr W. Doderet, late Indian Civil Service and at present University Reader in Marathi, read a paper on

"Indian Unrest" to a small but appreciative and intelligent audience. Mr Doderet was asked a good many pertinent questions, but our Anglo-Indian friends, who it has transpired were not in complete agreement with the conclusions of the paper, unfortunately kept quiet. The Historical Society exists for discussing as well as for listening to the papers that are read. It will be a pity if the time-honoured custom of heckling readers of papers ever dies out.

On February 28th Mr Dunlop read a very able and interesting paper on the generally unknown subject of "The Liberation of South America and the influence of General Bolivar." The audience was again limited in number, but the ensuing discussion was wide in scope, ranging from ethnology on the one hand to architecture on the other.

The last paper of the year was Mr Hunter's on March 6th on "The County of Northumberland." It proved to be almost a concise "History of England."

We cannot close this report without complaining of the lack of support to the officers of the Society and to the readers of papers which has been displayed this Term by the general bulk of members. Much real research and extra work is put into the papers, which indeed are not in themselves wasted efforts—far from it—but it is somewhat discouraging if members do not turn up to hear them read.

THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—V. J. H. Coles. *Hon. Sec.*—G. N. L. Hall. *Treasurer*—C. G. T. Colson. *Committee*—G. R. Edwards, C. L. Dunkerley.

On February 9th Professor Bethune-Baker read a paper on the "Kingdom of God," dealing with the eschatology of the Gospels, and interpreting it in an objective sense.

On February 16th the Rev. J. M. C. Crum, Vicar of Mentmore, read a paper to the Society showing the vivid and personal nature of the Epistles of St Paul, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Gospel narratives.

On March 8th the Rev. J. K. Mozley read a paper on "Philosophy and Dogma," dealing with the action of Stoic and Platonic philosophy on the evolution of Christian dogma.

CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

President—J. B. P. Adams. *Hon. Sec.*—G. N. L. Hall. *Committee*—Mr Campbell, H. W. Todd, R. F. Patterson.

The following papers have been read this Term :—

Jan. 24th....."The Tradition of Classical Literature".....G. N. L. Hall
Feb. 8th....."Xenophon".....J. S. Stephens
Feb. 29th....."Petronius".....R. F. Patterson

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 Rootham, Dr Tanner, Mr Ward, Mr Young (*Senior Treasurer*), J. B. P. Adams, B. F. Armitage, F. D. Adamson, E. H. F. Blunhardt, 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.

The somewhat arduous duty of collecting subscriptions once more devolves upon the faithful and indefatigable few; and we are confident that their efforts will result in a very substantial increase of the Mission funds.

The Committee, after much trouble, have drawn up a new Constitution for the Mission, which they will propose to a General Meeting next Term.

We were very pleased to welcome the Senior and Junior Missioners during the Term—the former to preach a sermon and the latter to criticise the efforts of the crews in the Lent Races. We congratulate Mr Ingram on his recovery from his recent illness.

A most successful Smoking Concert was held in Lecture Room VI. on Monday, March 4th. The programme was as excellent as it was varied and did infinite credit to G. R. Edwards' capacity for organization. We would take this opportunity of expressing our hearty thanks to all those who contributed to the evening's entertainment, to Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox for presiding, and to G. R. Edwards. The proceeds—£13—have been divided between the Boys' Camp and the Convalescent Fund.

New Subscribers to Eagle Magazine, commencing with No. 156.

Appleton, E. V.	Gwynne, H. L.	Powell, E. C.
Atkinson, G.	Hanson, R. H.	Pratt, G. W.
Billinger, H. F.	Harris, H. L.	Proudlock, R.
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Binns, A. L.	Hearn, R. C.	Russell Smith, A.
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THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter
ending Christmas, 1911.

Donations.

DONORS.

- Levy (Hermann). Large and Small Holdings : a Study of English Agricultural Economics. Translated by Ruth Kenyon. 8vo. Camb. 1911. 1.43.9
- Maitland (F. W.). Collected Papers. Edited by H. A. L. Fisher. 3 vols. 8vo. Camb. 1911. 14.7.30-32.....
- Nicholson (R. A.). Elementary Arabic : a third Reading-Book. 8vo. Camb. 1911. 7.39.26.....
- Leach (A. F.). Educational Charters and Documents 598 to 1909. 8vo. Camb. 1911. 5.43.40.....
- Fox (George). The Journal of George Fox. Edited by Norman Penney. 2 vols. 8vo. Camb. 1911. 11.42.30,31.....
- Watson (Herbert A.). The Nature of Man, whether tripartite, bipartite, or single, considered in reference to the Old Testament writers, the Greek philosophers and St. Paul. 8vo. Camb. 1911.....
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- Bible. The Old Testament in Greek. Edited by A. E. Brooke and N. McLean. Part III. Numbers and Deuteronomy. 4to. Camb. 1911. 9.1
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- Dictionary of the Targumim, the Talmud Babli and Yerushalmi, and the Midrashic Literature. Compiled by M. Jastrow. Vol. I. 4to. Lond. 1886-1903.....
- Novum Testamentum Latine ex Codice Amiatino. Edidit C. Tischendorf. 4to. Lipsiae, 1854. 15.12.11

The Master

W. Aldis
Wright, Esq.,
Trinity College.

- *Vale (Edmund). *Pixie Pool: a Mirage of Deepes and Shadows*. 8vo. Camb. 1911. 4.9.33..... } The Author.
- Poor Law Commission. Report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress. fol. Lond. 1909. 1.17.31..... } Mr. Leatham.
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- Harvard University. Contributions from the Jefferson Physical Laboratory of Harvard University. 1910. Vol. VIII. 8vo. Camb., Mass. 1910. 13.22.37... } The Author.
- *Smith (Rev. Harold). *The Creeds: their History, Nature and Use*. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 11.8.45..... } The Author.
- *Elliot-Smith (G.), M.D. *The Ancient Egyptians and their Influence upon the Civilisation of Europe*. 8vo. Lond. 1911. 1.10.36..... } The Author.
- Oratores Attici et quos sic vocant Sophistae. Opera et studio Guil. Steph. Dobson. Cum notis Reiskii, Schaeferi et Variorum. Tom. I.-XVI. 8vo. Lond. (J. F. Dove) 1828. 7.23.70-85..... } Mr. Hart.
- Thomson (Wm.). *Rhythm and Scansion*. (Reprinted from *The Secondary School Journal*). 8vo. Edin..... } The Author.
- Fundamentals, The. A Testimony to the Truth. Vol. I.-V. 8vo. Chicago..... } Anonymous.
- Calendar of Letter-Books preserved among the Archives of the Corporation of the City of London. Letter-Book K. Temp. Henry VI. Edited by R. R. Sharpe. 8vo. Lond. 1911. 5.40..... } Town Clerk to the City of London.
- *Parker (Geo.), M.D. *Medical Organisation and the Growth of the Medical Sciences in the 17th Century*, illustrated by the Lives of Local Worthies. (Reprinted from *The Bristol Medical-Chirurgical Journal*, Sept. 1911..... } The Author.
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- Robinson (J. Armilage), D.D. *The Abbot's House at Westminster*. roy. 8vo. Camb. 1911. 5.25.40 } The Dean & Chapter of Westminster.
- *Mayor (J. E. B.). *Twelve Cambridge Sermons*. Edited, with a Memoir, by H. F. Stewart,* B.D. 8vo. Camb. 1911. 11.15.46..... } The Syndics of the Camb. Univ. Press.

Additions.

- Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum, 1642-1660. Collected and edited by C. H. Firth and R. S. Rait. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1911. 5.32.1-3.
- Aeneas Tacticus. *Commentarius de Obsidione Toleranda*. Edidit R. Schoene. *Teubner Text*. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1911.
- Aeschines. *Reliquiae*. Edidit H. Krauss. *Teubner Text*. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1911.
- Aristophanes. *The Clouds*. With Introduction, English Prose Translation, critical Notes and Commentary, including a new Transcript of the Scholia in the Codex Venetus Marcianus 474, by W. J. M. Starkie. 8vo. Lond. 1911. 7.20.11.
- *Lysistrata*. The Greek Text revised with a Translation into corresponding Metres, Introduction and Commentary by B. B. Rogers. sm. 4to. Lond. 1911. 7.18.53.

- Aurelius Victor (Sextus). *Liber de Caesaribus*. Recens. F. Pichlmayr. *Teubner Text*. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1911.
- Cambridge Medieval History. Planned by J. B. Bury. Edited by H. M. Gwatkin and J. P. Whitney. Vol. I. *The Christian Roman Empire and the Foundation of the Teutonic Kingdoms*. (and portfolio of Maps to Vol. I.). 8vo. Camb. 1911. 1.2.
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- Cambridge under Queen Anne. Illustrated by Memoir of Ambrose Bonwick* and Diaries of Francis Burman and Zacharias Conrad von Uffenbach. Edited, with Notes, by J. E. B. Mayor,* with Preface by M. R. James. (Camb. Antiquarian Soc. Publication). 8vo. Camb. 1911. 11.29.47.
- Cambridge University Calendar for the Year 1911-1912. 8vo. Camb. *Reference Table*.
- Camden Society. *Despatches from Paris 1784-1790*. Selected and edited from the Foreign Office Correspondence by Oscar Browning. Vol. II. (1788-1790). 4to. Lond. 1910. 5.17.182*.
- Canterbury and York Society. *London Diocese. Registrum Radulphi Baldock*. Pars ultima. 8vo. Lond. 1911. 11.2.
- Dictionary (New English) on historical Principles. Edited by Sir J. A. H. Murray. Simple—Sleep. By W. A. Craigie. 4to. Oxford, 1911. 12.2.
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- Egypt Exploration Fund. 31st Memoir. *The Pre-Dynastic Cemetery at El Mahasna*. By E. R. Ayrton and W. L. S. Loat. 4to. Lond. 1911. 15.11.
- Elephantine. *Aramäische Papyrus und Ostraka aus einer jüdischen Militär-Kolonie zu Elephantine*. Bearbeitet von E. Sachau. fol. Leipzig, 1911. 15.40.23,24.
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- Friedländer (Ludwig). *Roman Life and Manners under the early Empire*. Translated by J. H. Freese and L. A. Magnus. Vols. II. and III. 8vo. Lond. n.d. 1.9.18,19.
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- *Momerie (A. W.). *Immortality and other Sermons*. 8vo. Lond. n.d. 11.17.60.
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- Phrynichus Sophista. Praeparatio Sophistica. Edidit J. de Borries. *Teubner Text.* 8vo. Lipsiae, 1911.
- Plautus. Comœdiæ. Recog. W. M. Lindsay. 2 Tom. (Scriptorum Classicorum Bibliotheca Oxoniensis). 8vo. Oxonii [1903-10]. 7.19.4.5.
- Rolls Series. Calendar of the Patent Rolls, preserved in the Public Record Office. Edward III. Vol. XI. A.D. 1358-1361. 8vo. Lond. 1911. 15.10.
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- Schweitzer (A.). The Quest of the Historical Jesus. A critical Study of its Progress from Reimarus to Wrede. Translated by W. Montgomery. B.D. 8vo. Lond. 1910. 15.14.45.
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- Seeley (Sir J. R.). Lectures and Essays. 8vo. Lond. 1895. 5.36.46.
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- Stephens (T. A.). A Contribution to the Bibliography of the Bank of England. 8vo. Lond. 1897. 14.6.20.
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