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THE EAGLE.

October Term, 1912.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from vol. xxviii. p. 300.)

IN this number we reprint a very rare tract connected with College matters during the Commonwealth period. The tract, which does not appear to be in the Library of the British Museum, has been transcribed from the copy in the University Library in the Cambridge collection of the late Mr John Willis Clark (the Press mark is: Cam. d. 649).

The author, Robert Waideson (Wadeson or Waydson), matriculated from St John's, 3 July 1628, before the Register of Admissions begins. He was M.A. 1639, and M.D. 1647. He was admitted a Fellow of the College, 12 August 1639, in obedience to a Mandate from King Charles I, and 23 August following was elected a Law Fellow, this relieving him from the obligation of taking Orders. The Physic "Place" and "Lecture" which he sought was the corresponding medical Fellowship, tenable also without taking Orders, and the Lectureship on the Foundation of Thomas Linacre.

There are many points of interest in the tract which invite comment, but this is reserved for another occasion.

AN
ACCUSATION OF DR ARROWSMITH

MR OF JOHNS COLLEGE IN CAMBRIDGE.

BY

PETITION OF ROBERT WAIDESON ESQUIRE

AND DOCTOR IN PHYSICK OF THE UNIVERSITY

IN CAMBRIDGE

WITH THE GROUNDS THEREOF.

UNTO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE COM-
MONS OF ENGLAND ASSEMBLED IN

PARLIAMENT.

Τὴν δὲ ἀδικίαν (ἔλεγε) τοῖς ἀδικοῦσι κἂν μὴ φέρη, κινδυνον
ἅπῃσι φερεῖ

Plutarch, Apothegm.

Though the unjust escapes the danger of their injustice, yet
it threatens danger to all.

Eccles. I. 23.

A patient man will bear for a time, and afterwards joy will
spring up unto him.

Eccles. 4. 28.

Strive for the Truth unto Death, and the Lord shall fight for
thee.

May 9, Printed in the Yeare, MDCIL

Humbly Sheweth,

That Your Petitioners affections to the Parliament hath
been long since testified in the Answer he did heretofore set
forth in 1642 To Dr Fearn's Book, that hee hath ever since
continued, and still continues firme in the same affection,
that out of his zeal to Reformation in the Colledge, whereof
he is a Member, he did in 1643 preferre a Petition to this
Parliament, against divers Malignant Fellows, and by the
care of those to whom it was referred, good fruit came
thereof, that yet Dr Arrowsmith the present Master hath
brought in divers Fellows and Seniors, very unfit for
Government or Trust in the Colledge, some being arrand
Malignants, and others very illiterate and unqualified by the
Colledge Statute, to the much wronging of divers fellows in
the Colledge, that your Petitioner having a personall and
foreign difference with one Mr Winterburn, a man recorded
in the Colledge, *Propter insignem Temulentiam and Creba
convilia contra diversos Socios*, And the Petitioner having
appealed to Dr Arrowsmith, the Vice-Chancellour, for the
University Justice against him, and it being denied, the
petitioner thereupon caused Mr Winterburn to bee Arrested
by a Common Law Processe, that Dr Arrowsmith taking
notice that your petitioner meant to complaine against his
Abuses in the Colledge, for bringing in the persons above
mentioned, and other unstatutable and illaudable Govern-
ment, took occasion from that suite so commenced against
Winterburn, and for that cause, procured an Order to bee
made by unstatutable Seniors, to eject the petitioner out of
his Fellowship in the Colledge, and that if the petitioner
complaine, the charge of the defence should bee upon the
Colledge charge.

The Petitioners humble suite is, that the premises may
be examined, and that some of the Justices of Cambridge
may bee Ordered to doe it, and bee inabled to call to their
assistance (if there bee occasion) what Masters of Arts they
shall think fit, and that the said Justices may give your
Petitioner, and all unjustly wronged Fellows, upon informa-
tion, Reparation and Dammages; but if otherwise Your
Honours shall think fitting to examine this Petition Your
selves, yet that these Justices may so farre have power to

examine the Truth of this Order alledged, that your petitioner may have the Benefit as well as they during his attendance here upon examination. And in case Your Petitioner faile, he will repay, what he shall receive upon that Order,

And your Petitioner shall
always pray, &c.

The Grounds for the Petition

Theopompus being asked how one might govern securely, he answered, If he gave liberty to his friends to speak freely to him, and not to neglect, to his power, his wronged subjects (1). Being so friendly a subject, I conceive I may complain by this Rule, with liberty of speech, yet not withstanding if the naked Truth could have put forth herself with any other ornament than this of print, or the Parliament could have been informed with a more facile and distincter Relation, or any fairer way, by encountring with an adversary, then by Printing, I should have studied it; whereby I shall deny my self all advantages by prejudiciall and private informations, saying and unsaying. And let me be printed in the forehead if I should so much abuse your Honours in the publick affaires with an unjust complaint of such, if they would otherwise have reformed: Neither, if I flatter not my selfe, is my cause lesse then publick; For having sustained all my oppressions in respect of my affections to the Parliament, I conceive you will give it a public (c) construction. And to make this appeare, I must needs begin my Story of affections and afflictions with the Parliament. The first touchstone to my affections was, that they would not be steered by my Lord Keeper *Littlelons* compasse, (with whom I lived) for when he steered North, I rowed South, and so my hopes of being Secretary under him, was shipwrackt. To the Colledge I came, as to a Sanctuary from the calamities that would ensue; but in truth, the Society were so fermented with the old Traditions of *Παμβασιλείας*, that I

(1) Θεόπομπος πρὸς τὸν ἐρωτήσαντα πῶς ἂν τις ἀσφαλῶς τὴν Βασιλείαν τηροίη ἐν τοῖς μὲν φίλοις ἔφη μεταδιδόη παρρησίας δικαίας τὸς δ' ἀρχομένους κατὰ δύναμιν μὴ περιορῶν ἀδικουμένους. Plut. Lacon. Apol.

(c) ποιεῖ γὰρ τὸ πιστεῦν πιστευεσθαί, καὶ τὸ φιλεῖν φιλεῖσθαι. Plut.

could not digest their sowre belches against the Parliament. For I was no sooner sifted by them, but my continuance was as bad as in a Purgatory, by their heartburning against me, so that I onely and another, did in the whole University endure the brunt (d) others it's likely there were, but appeared not till preferments shined upon them. For the other indeed, he bolted himselfe very freely, while they, like Magpies, were continually chattering at him as a Scotch Nightingale. And indeed in him I saw the power of truth, that they could make the Athenian Owle oppose so many Crowes, when they thought him too old to be taught by them, they neglected him; and lest he should be dejected by their uncivill cariages towards him, I kept him company, so long that none would keep me company. About this time I had denied my plate to the King, and some others by my example and dehortation. And this Mr Allot, who is now one of my adversaries, and our Gran . . D, was pleased upon an occasion to give me this Certificate; "Vpon the sending of the Colledge Plate to the King, I was in a wavering condition whether I should send my plate or no, by reason that my Vncle would have me do it, being altogether led by Dr Beale; so that in appearance it would have done me much prejudice to have denied my Vncle; but meeting upon this Season with Mr Waideson (e), I askt him what I should doe, who utterly disswaded me (knowing my affections to the Parliament) from sending my plate unto the King; upon which I resolved not to send it. Besides I heare say that Mr (f) Winterburn, by his the said Mr VVaideson's example,

(d) Ut Seneca verbis utor, Quosdam (ait Epicurus) ad veritatem, sine ullius adjutorio contendere, hoc maxime laudat, quibus ex se impetus fuit; qui seipsos protulerunt quosdam indigere ope alieni, non ituros si nemo praecesserit, egregium hoc quoque, sed secundae sortis ingenium, itaque alteri magis gratulatur alterum magis suscipitur quamvis enim ad eundem finem uterque pervenerit, tamen major est laus idem effecisse in difficiliore materia.

(e) Tunc illos maxime revincimus, cum suorum, in eos dicti retorquimus, Chrys. in Tit. Tom. 4. Hom. 3. Firmum est genus probationis quod ab ipso adversaria sumitur, ut veritas ab ipsis inimicis veritatis probetur. Novatian lib. de Trin. cap. 18. apud Tertullian pag. 63.

(f) ὕσσον μὲν ἔγω δύναμαι χερσίν τε ποσίην τε καὶ σθεναί. Homer.

kept his plate, though he had once delivered it, July 18. VWilliam Allot."

By these doings, and my denying to pay an arbitrary Tax to our Organist, I was put out of Commons: And by my frequenting of the society of such Townesmen as affected the Parliament, the Seniors signified, as may appeare by Mr Allot's oath taken upon occasion afterwards, that I should be excluded from all society (To the II. Interrogatory) "who saith that old Dr Allot not long before he died, did advise and counsell the Examinant, that he should by no meanes associate or keep the company of Mr VVaideson, by reason the Seniors of the Colledge thought ill of him the said Mr VVaideson, for keeping the company of one Mr Almond, and one Mr Blakely, Townesmen, whom they conceived and noted for Round-heades, and well affected to the King and Parliament. VWilliam Allot."

About this time there was a Physick place to be chosen, and Lecturer. After I had perused the Statute, I made myself confident of it, conceiving no Student of Physick, at that time, but my self, in the Colledge, and the Statute so strict with an Oath, which is, "That he that must be chosen into the Lecture, he must be conversant in Greek Galen, and Greek Aristotle, and apply himself to Physick, and he must be at the least a Master of Arts: And if none so qualified be in our Colledge, to seek other Colledges for such an one." And the election to be made by the Master and Seniors first sworn, to chuse accordingly, *sine gratia, odio, ullave animi perturbatione adducti; sed illum quem maxime idoneum senserint, eligerint &c.*

It was so devised by them, to set up the most eminent man in our University, Mr Cleveland, a Cavalier and Civill Lawyer, and the most popular among them, to be my Competitor. At the election six declared against me, two for me, Mr Thirston and Mr Heron, men of good repute among the best, for learning and good example; Mr Thirston afterwards being examined by the Committee upon oath, concerning the election, which oath I give you verbatim, "To the sixth Interrogatory, That Mr Cleveland before his election desired of this Deponent to give his voyce for him. Thereupon this Deponent demanded of him, whether he

intended the study of Physic; his answer was, He did not intend it. Thereupon this Deponent did not give his voyce for him."

To the seventh he saith, "That one Mr Coates, one of the Senior Fellowes that gave his voyce against him, said, That Mr Waideson was round. Then this Deponent said, That the Statute did aim at one that studied Physick."

"To the eighth I answer, That I did hear Mr Bodurda say, That he intended to give his voice with Mr Waidson, because he thought he would read the Lecture, and that the other would be negligent in it, and looked onely after the profits of it. Joseph Thirston."

This election fell upon Mr Cleveland, by reason of the major vote; who that morning left off his Law place, and was put into a Physick Place and Lecture; and I must be forc'd to the Ministry afterwards, or else lose my Fellowship. For our Statutes commands all to take Orders saving two Physitians, and two Lawyers, otherwise to be removed; so that if God had not otherwise disposed of our Seniors, the major part would have been prevalent against me to have urged the Statute. During the halfe yeare after, I did what I could to have ended this difference betwixt Mr Cleveland and me, desiring of him that he would accepte of my appeale, according to our 25. Statute, in cases of differences, to some Fellowes, he chusing two, and I chusing other two. If not that, that we might refer to such Doctors in the Town, as in some cases that Statute provides for the ending of controversies. And upon examination of us both, I should acquiesce in their arbitrements, otherwise hee might think this, that it being done within the Parliaments Quarters, he would constrain me to make the Parliament Judges of it. But I spoke a great many words to him, to as much purpose as though I had said nothing. So that about two or three months after, in 1643 I petitioned the Committee of Parliament, Mr Rouse being Chairman, complaining that foure of the six Seniors had given their votes contrary to Statute, and their oath, and the other two, as not worthy to have vote in respect they had not knowledge to understand the statutes, by reason of their want of the Latin Tongue. And I did pray Mr Cleveland might be sent for up, that we might passe

an examination under Sir Theodor Meiron, Dr Deodate, and Dr Rant, eminent Physitians of the Colledge of London, to report our sufficiencies. The Committee would have ordered a Pursevant to have gone for Mr Cleveland, and the two ignorant Seniors ; but I desired that they might not be put to that charge, but I would take order that they should be served with their Order, which I sent to one of Cambridge, desiring that he would give notice : he carried it, with a copie of my Petition, to the President of the Colledge, and warned him to give them notice. By this time, I had received a Letter from the Vice-Chancellour, who desired I would submit to that I had formerly offered, and incloses in his letter a paper, that the Seniors were now willing under their hands, to accept of my trying of it according to the 25 Statute. In the mean time Mr Cleveland goes to Oxford, the two illiterate Seniors gets out of the way : Nothing more being done in my businesse, I came down, I staid above a quarter of a year waiting on them, but I perceived they meant me no good. At the length I was compelled to move my Lord of Manchester to have my businesse examined according to our 25 Statute, he being then in Cambridge. The two illiterate Seniors being returned, because the Parliament was then at a low ebb ; and they being part of my petition, was brought before the Committee, either to translate one of our Statutes, to be sealed up and sent to the Doctors mentioned, or to undertake to construe to the Doctors such Latin, but they refused, so that the Committee without any privity of mine, had sent them to my Lord of Manchester, one of them being much pressed by my Lord of Manchester (Lieutenant Generall Crumwell being present) to make his choice of three Authors *Barkley, Tullies Epistles* and *Aesop's Fables* : Hee at length chose *Aesop's Fables (Canus et Gallus)* And when hee had in haste swallowed the first line, (for I think the Cods head could have found in his heart to have eaten the Book) my Lord did bid him to ruminare on it, that there might be a better construction of his abilities, which he refusing, my Lord pronounc'd that he could not construe it. The other being called to the same task, hee durst not crow before *Aesops* Cock and utterly refused the Encounter, so that my Lord for their obstinacie committed

them both, though I interceded to the contrary ; At length my Lord sent them a Scotch Lesson in plain English, which they would not learn for spoiling their preferment, upon the refusall of which they were put out. By this time our Royall Bees kept a fearfull buzzing about my Eares, because I had expelled those Drones out of our Hive, which they conceived not so, for they were active enough for their King, and scandalled me, That I had disgraced the Universitie, and dishonoured the Colledge, contrary to the Oath I had taken to them both : Now let all men judge whether they or I honoured the University the more, they by endeavouring to keep such men contrary to our Founders wills, or I endeavouring to exclude them, that more statutable men might succeed them, which Act would be a gentle caveat besides, for such proceedings hereafter, and for the Oath we took, we swore to the Statutes and Decrees, and not to observe such mens proceedings against Statutes ; in truth it was to bee wondered then, but much more to be wondered now, in the Time of Reformation, That the keeping of the Statutes should be imposed upon oath by every Fresh-man, which statutes neither they nor the highest degree can command a sight of, saving the Vice-Chancellor and the two Proctors : Thus much by way of Prologue to my subsequent discourse.

About this time was our new Master put in by my Lord of Manchester about March 1644 who was only countenanced by me, and one Allot that wore a Master of Arts gown, and our new Master to gratifie me for my respects (g) promised me the Register place of the Colledge, which is worth 40l. per annum ; it was then in the custodie of Mr Barwick, and in the usuall disposing of the Masters : Our new Master presently discontinues, but afterwards being mindful of his promise, he writ to me to call for the Book of Master Barwick, and to keep it, but Master Barwick being out of the way and ejected for not taking the Covenant : Master Peachie one of our Malignant Seniors gets the Book into his hands one way or other, which I knew not then of.

(g) Iam te rem factam Bythinice credis habere. Pollicitis dives quilibet esse potest.

About this time April 27, I summoned our Seniors before Doctor Collins, Doctor Bainbrig, Doctor Love, as our Statute gave way, to know the reason of them why they would not elect the Physick place, they made them answer that they could not, because 4 or five of the Seniors were put out by my Lord of Manchester, so that they could not by Statute, yet this they could not denie, if I would read the Lecture in the Schools they would pay me the pension, till they could meet to elect a statutable man; Notwithstanding these their false pretences, about a month after they chose Mr Henman to be Head Lecturer, it seems they had power enough; by this time it came to my turn to read in the Schools, and least I should misse their abuse they had intended for me there, they had made an order procuring the Vice-Chancellor to be seen in their order, that if I read not twice in the week one whole hour, I was to be punished ten shillings a time, though they could not prove such punishment statutable. Well I did intend to be punctuall, and to read, though none of my predecessors in this Lecture hath read publikely in Schools but my selfe in the memorie of man: Now when my day of reading came, the old Fellows and Schollers all went with me (I am confident few was wanting) the Parliament Fellows as yet were not: After I had taken my place according to custome and made my Speech, and when I was in the midst of my Lecture, all the Fellows went away, but left their pupils behinde, who knew their *Q* some hum'd, and some hist, who was ashamed of such doings, yet I continued my prescribed hour, not taking notice of their affront at that time beyond all example; yet this not being sufficient, within a day or two Mr Dand one of the Triumphirates (for they said there was to be no more but 3 Seniors) pronounced to me an admonition publikely in the Hall at dinner time, as if I had not read according to the Statute, which was false. My quarter day comes I demand my salarie for my Lecture of Mr Dand being Burser, it was denied me, they knew then I would go to the Committees, and they wanted a friend there, and who should this be but my brother Parliamentarian Mr Allot, who went privately to the Committee, and did commend these men, and belike spake somewhat obliquely of me, I conceive upon

such self suggestions he fall off from me (*h*): "These Seniors now craftily complie with our Master, it is impossible for me to root them out, and for Mr Waideson I am sure to receive nothing but statutable favour whereof I am capable of none, because I am a worse Dunce, then any that was turn'd out, therefore I will doe what I can to keep him under, and so thereby shall I regain the favour of the old Fellows whom I cannot put out." Indeed by his secret doings I found my acceptance at my next complaint not so easie as it had went to be, but I overcame those difficulties by my importunity, so that Dand and Peachie once more appeared before the Committee, and after they had examined my complaint, one of the Committee profest that he thought my cause had not been so good, and the Committee was much incensed against them, I took occasion then to complain that Mr Peachie might restore me ten shillings which he had pocketted up as my punishment for want of an Exercise, during my attendance upon the Parliament, which I was punished contrary to our Statutes, so be it I had been justly punished, it should have gone to the Colledge: The Committee answered, they would refer this businesse to Master Arrowsmith, the Master, to determine, but they agreed so far to my request, as that I should have the keeping of my ten shillings out of Mr Peachie's hands, and Mr Peachie might if he conceived the thing due to him, to move the Master in it: Well, the Master comes home the Michaelmas after, And at Mr Peachies request he took the matter in to Examination, and upon my arguing Mr Peachie could get no monies back, and the Master finally made an end of it: The Master at that time upon the instigation of these Seniors, made an order to stop my complaints to the Committee without giving me notice, and of the stopping of my quarterage; upon the pretences that the Rents was not paid for the Lecture, which Rents lay in London, and was good pay, and above six times the value of the Lease came too the Houses was worth, but Mr Dand the Burser had no mind to call for them I beleeve, nor ever more to appear before the Committees, whether they stopt my course by

(*h*) τὸ πιθανὸν ἐστὶ χυν τῆς ἀληθείας ἔχει. Stobaeus.

getting the Master to joyn with them in the order: The Master goes to London whither I writ to him, that he would be pleased to make his promise good at his first coming concerning the Registers place, besides he was pleased at Midsummer last (which was the quarter day after) when I told him that I could not as yet obtain it, he offered upon my importunity to command it from the keeper of it then, but he had rather I should stay till (i) Michaelmas, and then I need not doubt of it, I did acquiesse accordingly, but now Michaelmas being past, and he took not any care of his promise, I considered with my selfe that hee studied to winne the Seniors to him by faire and plausible meanes, and that he would be loath to give such displeasure as to take the Register Book from the possessor, it being gotten out of that mans hands, Master Barwicks, from whom it was promised me by our Master; I offered him by my letter that if he so pleased, I would get the Committee to make the Possessor deliver it to me, and he need not to bee seen in it, he writ me word (k) that he had left with Mr Peachie as most properlie belonging to him, for Master Peachie had told him (as the Master told me afterwards) that it did belong to the President alwaies, which information of Master Peachie was an arrant lie, and the Master now knows it to be so.

Well, upon this Answer I stirred no further in this businesse, lest I should loose the Masters favour utterly, though no (l) Gentleman would have broken his promise under his hand, and by word of mouth divers times, and especially to have bestowed it upon my adversarie, without making me acquainted with his Reasons before he had done it, but I imagined then

(i) Nihil jam moror Sygraphas tuas, iterare promissum fallaciae medietatio est. Symachus, 1. 3. Epist.

(k) Licet enim nuda promissio apud juris (ut dicitur) peritos non pariat actionem, promissio omnis apud veritatem (ut dici solet) pollicem fixit, et jure civili cessante fidei naturaliter obligatur, sed quis actor durius agit quam fides scripsa coeperit accusare, si agat conscientia, quis absolvat? Sarisbarien. 4. Policratici cap. 11.

(l) Plato in his Συμπο brings in Alcibiades so ashamed that he had not kept promise with him and wishing Socrates dead: Δραπετεύω οὖν αὐτόν καὶ φεύγω καὶ ἔταν ἴδω ἀισχύνομαι τὰ ὁμολογημένα καὶ πολλακίς μεν ἡδέως ἄν ἴδοιμι αὐτόν μη ὄντά.

the best of it, that they been old acquaintance in our Colledge many years agoe, which might be the reason he had a mind to be so beneficiall to him,* for I had no waies given him any distast, he comes down about Christmas, I spoke to him about his private order with the Seniors, whereby my quarterage was stopped, I pleaded to him to have it annulled, but he being loath to doe and undoe; I told him plainly I would go to the Committee, and see whether the Seniors could justifie the Order, but rather then those Seniors should or would appear once more before the Committee: The Master with them sends for me, and the Master propounds that I should referre my quarterages solely to himself, and withall the ten shillings business, which he formerly had ordered against Mr Peachie, I told him for that businesse of Mr Peachies, I did conceive was alreadie ended for me the last Michaeltide, but our Master would not meddle with the one without the other, I saw the hopes of getting my two quarters pay for the Lecture, by our Masters carriage to me, if I would put the ten shillings into his disposing again, which I did, it being no great sum upon his further desire, so that he without further examination ordered me six pounds which was my two quarterings, and to Mr Peachie the ten shillings which I obeyed, though the injustice in that particular was very grosse. Now if our Master had been nodding when he judged it for me, and now awake by Mr Peachies new appeal, yet he should have been as just as Phillip was, not to retract the Sentence, but to have paid it Master Peachie out of his own purse, *Plutarch Apolheg.*

About this time (the new Fellows that the Assembly had commended to us) had taken a survey of the Colledge, and did apprehend a way presently to get the Colledge preferments into their hands, against the Solemn Protestation the Master and they took before God and man in our Chappell to observe our Statutes and laudable customes, but the keeping of them, was not the way to their preferment, for they could not be content with such Seniority as befell them,

* But the Master now is contented to pocket up the profits of the place and another to doe the service (as it is thought), which is below a Master and not safe for the Colledge.

therefore they make a short cut, and obtain this Order from the Committee, without acquainting of the old Fellowes.

By the Committee for the Association.

By vertue of his Lordships the Earle of Manchesters Directions unto this Committee, These are to require you, that you forbear to admit any person or persons, into any Office within your Colledge, before you shall receive a Certificate under our hands, that such person hath taken the* Nationall League and Covenant. And here you are to take speciall care. Given under our hands the 18 of January 1644.

To the Master, President and Fellowes
of St John's Colledge.

Mr Peachie and Mr Dand, two beastly Malignants, who had got knowledge of this Order, and seeing themselves excluded thereby, so insinuated themselves with our Master, as to procure this Order following in their behalfe; else the Committee would never have done it; whereby all the old Fellowes but these two were excluded, unlesse they took the Covenant.

Whereas a late Order was by us sent to the Master, President, and Fellowes of St John's Colledge, for the fuller declaration of our intention therein, hereby we declare, That by the word Office therein, we understand any place of speciall trust, *videlicet*, the Bursers, Deanes, the Stewards, the Sacrist, or of speciall command, *videlicet*, the President, Seniors and their Deputies. Into which places our intent was, that no person should be chosen, without the Covenant first taken by him before us, and certificate thereof by us, we except not against Mr Caley, nor any Senior Fellow, or their Deputies already chosen; but that they may be elected into such places as they are capable of. Neverthelesse, in regard there is in the Colledge but one Senior resident, which as we are informed is Mr Peachie, we require him, together with Mr Dand, and Mr Heron, Deputies of two absent Seniors,

* Pactum, si si tolleretur jus publicum, tunc non valet, etiam si fuerit juramento confirmatum. Digest. lib. 2. tit. 14. De pactis.

to joyne with the Master, and any two or more of you. And that the number of eight Seniors being compleated, by this meanes also, you would also proceed by election, to compleat such vacant places as may be convenient, so as the vacancy be not by vertue of ejection by the Earle of Manchester; and provided that the parties so chosen, first have taken the Nationall Covenant, as all those Fellowes of his Lordships admission have done. And whereof we certified you by these presents. January 24, Anno Dom. 1644

To the Master and Seniors of St John's College.

Here we were sensible the little finger of our Master to be heavier then all our Statutes and Lawes, or that the Parliament did intend upon us; which will better appeare, if I cite the words of their Declaration, page 35, published March 13, 1647, in answer to the Scotch papers.

Such Favourites are Delinquents now grown with them, that though they are much troubled that such as never were Delinquents, but have happily ventured their lives and spilt some of their blood in the Cause, may not be brought under the notion of Delinquency, only for not taking the Covenant (When perhaps they have given them just cause of scruple by their strange Glosses and Interpretations upon the same) yet on the other side, they seem to brand the proceedings of the Parliament with crookednesse, because from such who were even Delinquents, and whose Delinquency (though minced with the stile of the notion of Delinquency) is no lesse then high treason, they require the taking of the Covenant as one condition of the grace extended unto them, which was free for the Houses to doe or not to doe, and upon what condition they pleased. And it is very strange that the Covenant, which every one knoweth was directly framed and intended against that party, should be esteemed an Hook in relation to them, whereas indeed the Authors of those papers would make it a Hook to catch many honest men, against whom it was never intended. They are indeed endeavoured to be hooked into a notion of Delinquency by the Covenant, as there hath been many endeavours by that and other means, to hook them out of all employment in the

Church, State and Army, and to hook in another Nation to be one of the States of this Kingdome, and to have a negative voice in all things concerning their Government and welfare.

You may see by this, if our new Fellowes have not used it as an hook, to put us out, and themselves into all places of advantages: for thereby they have abused the Parliament most grossly, as I have told them at publick meetings, yet for my own particular the Committee did never send for me to take this Covenant, nor was I forward to run to a matter I understood not at that time, nor at this time neither, by reason of so many severall interpretations upon it: for I was altogether* unacquainted with the Scotch Government what it was, which by the Covenant I was bound to maintain: but I did say both to the Master and others, that when the Parliament should enjoyne me, I would take it; but I would not seem for preferment to doe it. Well, I had reason to take this very discourteously from the Master, to be a means to bring my two adversaries without the covenant, and my selfe to be rejected; yet I submitted to the will of (m) God; for I know God had a hand in it for the discovering of their injustice by this meanes of my suffering, which had I been chosen Senior, or Deputy Senior, these things had been prevented.

The Physick place and Lecture which I had so long contended for with Mr Cleveland, now was to be chosen, I understood there stood for the Physick place Mr Allot, and the Lecture Mr Winterburne. This Mr Allot stood for a Seniors place besides, I did conceive, without the Master and Seniors were shamelesse, they would never see him in either place, I went to the Master and told him, that this Mr Allot, my now Competitor, was the most egregious (n) Dunce that the University ever knew of, and so well known

* Non statim omnia quae pio animo et bono zelo instituuntur, et absque omni inquisitione recipienda sunt. Hospitian Fest. Christ. cap 3. pag. 14. Quod juste sit scienter sit: quod vero injuste, ignorantur. Arist. Topic. lib. 2. ca. 23.

(m) Δεί μᾶλλον ἔκεινο θέλω, τὸ γινόμενον κρείττον γὰρ ἡγοῦμαι ὁ θεὸς ἐθέλει, ἢ ἐγὼ. Epist. lib. 4. cap 7.

(n) Τὴν Σκάφην, Σκάφην λέγω.

to all that knew him: for indeed he was worse then those ignorant Seniors my Lord of Manchester had turned out; so that I conceived he would be more cautelous thereby, otherwise I should prevent all excuse by his doing it, *cum praescientia*; notwithstanding whatsoever I could alledge, hee was chosen one of the Physicians of the Colledge, by having the (o) place before me, and preferred to be Senior before ten or a dozen who were capable according to their covenanting Orders. And this was done upon a strict (p) Oath taken according to the fifth Chapter of our Statutes: For by the Statute he was to be more prudent and more learned then the rest of the Fellowes. There were three or four old fellowes present, Dand and Peachie being two of them: Mr Heron (give him his due) he would not consent to it; who the Parliament Fellowes were to make up the number of eight, I cannot remember; but I then apprehended that Dand and Peachie consented to it, not out of love to Allott, but in opposition to the reformation, secretly to work the ruine of the Master so consenting: For they knew by this meanes that the Master was obnoxious to the greatest obloquie, *Quaenam est hac reformatio*, in respect my Lord of Manchester had turned out the Easter before, two egregious Dunces upon my complaint: presently after I come to stand for the Lecture, this Dand and Peachie set up Mr Winterburne, a drunken Malignant, to be my Competitor; but neither of us did obtain it at that time: for our Master and Seniors (since the Orders of that Committee would not extend to it) made an Order that none should be chosen into the Lecture, unlesse they brought a certificate from the Committee, of our taking the Covenant. This Covenant they made their *Hocus focus*; now it appeared, and then it did not appear for their masters advantage; for notwithstanding this their Order, they bestowed it twice afterwards, upon two that never brought any such Certificate. About Lent I went to London, and I met with Mr Good, who with

(o) Quicquid speravit Ulysses, postulat ut capiat, quae non intelligat arma, ipse tulit pretium magni certaminis hujus—Exuviis indutus Achilles χαλεπὸν δὲ λαθεῖν θείον, ἀνδρ' ἐπιλοκον.

(p) Jurandi contempti religio satis Deum ultorem habet.

Mr Ash, were my Lord of Manchesters instruments for the putting of Fellowes out for the not taking of the Covenant ; meeting with Mr Good, I told him that the first Oath our master sware in the Colledge, he did forswear himselfe. Not a word of that (quoth Mr Good) if you love me ; but in truth (said he) I writ a Letter to him (meaning about Dand and Peachie, and some others, as I conceive) but I had a very sorry Answer. I desired that I might speake with him and Mr Ash, about what I had to complaine : He appointed a day at Westminster, and when I came to speak with them accordingly, Mr Ash replyd, That if I would say anything, I must doe it to him in the presence of the Master. I was contented, so he presently brought forth the master to me : then what I had ready I gave in writing, which was a Charge that concerned him and the Seniors, of the things above specified. Well, this complaint went no further, the master promising before them, that hee would doe his best to get me the other Physick place before my Fellowship should be voided by the Statute ; and the (q) Lecture too I need not doubt of. Within a month after this, one Mr Broxkholme dies, a drunken Malignant, but one that took the Covenant, and so made Senior ; I desired the Master that I might be chosen into his Seniors place : the Master gave me a faire answer, that if Mr Ash were willing, he (r) was. I went to Mr Ash, and Mr Ash returned mee back with the same answer. The Master sent me again with the same message. Quoth Mr Ash, what need you trouble me, if your Master have a mind to make you Senior, I am willing to doe it, and why should I be against it ? I made him acquainted with this Answer : our Master then told me, he would consider of it : When he came to consider of it, indeed he so considered of it, that he chose one John Bird, Bachelour of Arts at the most, to be one of our Seniors, or Ruling Elder : And you may observe in this, how the Committee Order was made a nose of Wax ; for this John Bird never took the Covenant, as the Parliament Fellowes

(q) Pollicitis dives quilibet esse potest.

(r) Levissimi animi mos est pollicere facile quod non disponet implere Cassiodorus.

did at their admission ; nor had he a Certificate from the Committee as their Order required, or ever tooke the Covenant, that ever I heard of, or believe. But our Master could give an indulgence for the sinne of not taking the Covenant, as well as his admission into his Fellowship and continuance contrary to our Statutes which he knew before, and the Parliaments intention, this Bird, I beleeve I shall mark for our Masters Black Swan, before I let him flie ; The next thing that this fellow would contend with me for, was a Physick place, for there is but 2 in the Coledge, the other being now void, without which I must presently part with my Fellowship ; Allot having foold me of the first, this Bird would cheat me of the next. Our Master continuing at London, the Old Seniors would need had Bird have had it, but the New Seniors would not doe me that wrong, so the businesse was at the length examined before the Committee, who did dehort Bird from the standing for that place, notwithstanding he gave out Braggadoes, that he would do any exercise with me for the place.

The next day I gave it him under my hand, that I would take any peece of Greek Hippocrates, and comment Physically upon it with him. This Answer of mine was well known in the Colledge, but Bird disgorged it, so that the place was conferred upon me : Now within a month after the Lecture must be chosen, that Master Cleveland and I had contended for, and had not as yet been chosen, to which this ravenous Bird had a maw too, the Master and Seniors meet to the election, the statute requires that he should bee at least A Master of Arts, and to read publikely in the Schools, and to be conversant in Greek Galen, and Greek Aristotle, and such a one they are to choose upon Oath, the most capable accordingly, against this Bird I alledged by writing unto them, that (s) Greek Galen and Greek Aristotle, was never his Books, therefore how could he be conversant in them. As for his degree of Master of Arts it did not appeare, nor did I beleeve any such thing, besides grant him to be a Master of Art, he could not read the Lecture in our Schools because he was not incorporated, and so at that time un-

(s) Hee having been a Paedagogue in Toolies Lane in Southwark.

capable. Now one that was actually capable to read these, was to be chosen, for my own particular I had read all Greek Galen over, and for my conversation in Greek Aristotle, I made to appear to them by presenting a Book of my own, in answer to a Book of Doctor Ferns, whereby I did endeavour to confute Doctor Ferns Royall prerogatives by Aristotle: The Subject of the Book was these four positions:

First, That Kings ought to be subject to account when they become Tyrants.

Secondly, That his Oath is conditionall.

Thirdly, That no greater prerogative belongs to successive Kingdome than to elective.

Fourthly, That the person of a Tyrant ought to be inferior to the Law which represents both King and Kingdome.

This Book I did conceive would have pleaded sufficiently in a just Cause where the greater part of the Company was Parliamentarians, and at that time when the Presbyters themselves preacht these opinions; my name not being at it, it was said by them at that time, that it was supposed to be Doctor Dorislaus, our Historie professor, to be the maker of it: This was but their pretence, for I am confident none of them doubted of it being my Book, for there was witness sufficient both within and without Colledge for that particular, notwithstanding all this they bestowed the lecture after a strict (*l*) Oath taken by them, upon *alias* John Bird who could not make the capabilities above specified, well, I apprehended all this was through the complaint I had made to (*u*) Master Good and Mr Ash of our Master formerly, and how all the Seniors would bandon upon all occasions against me with our Master, who but a quarter of a year before, about Easter, made mee acquainted that Mr Bird had intended to have stood for this Lecture, but he dissuaded him from proceeding in it as not being capable: Now it came into my minde fully to leave the Colledge, for I had made a vow when Master Cleveland was possessor of the Lecture, that if I did not get the Lecture I would not

(*l*) 'Ἡ γλῶσσ' ἀμῶμοχ', ἡ δὲ φρίν ἀνώματος. His tongue swore, but not his heart. Eurip. in Hip.

(*u*) Manet alta mente repositum.

continue in the Colledge. I went into the Countrey and furnished my self with monie, so that before I took my farewell of St Johns, I did intend to let the Parliament know how unjustly one of their truest and most engaged friends had suffered for their sake, and to this intent I put up a Petition to the Committee for Petitions, Mr Goodwin being in the Chaire in 1645, about Michaelmas Term, Mr Goodwin he advises me to refer the hearing of it to the Vice-chancellor, I replied, I conceive that would not be so safe for me, as to make one Master judge of another Master, in case betwixt a Master and his Fellow; yet I told him that I should be willing to refer the businesse to our Chancellor, but he replied nothing to it. By this time our Master heard of my acting against him, my Petition still remaining in the hands of Mr Goodwin nor could I get it delivered into the House (not to cast any Aspersion of the Committee, for multiplicitie of businesse might perchance be a let to it). There were two Gentlemen, Parliament men, in the Town, one of them knew me of old, and I did alwaies find him to be a respective man to me in respect of my former sufferings, for the other though I knew him not, yet I applyed my self to him as one whom I heard a good opinion of: in this time Doctor Hill our Vicechancellor met me in Westminster, and offered me if I would goe down to Cambridge, he would undertake I should have the Lecture; my old friend the Parliament man profered me the like, and I thinke the other Parliament man, all at severall times, but my Answer was one and the same, that either Mr Arrowsmith deserved not to be Master, or else I not to be Fellow. My petition could not be delivered yet: and in this time the Master invented a way, either to take my old friend clear off from me, or at least to make him doubt, that I had abused him. The Master being newly come from Cambridge, to which place a letter was brought to him (as he pretended) in the name of that Parliament man, signifying "That he understood that he governed not according to the Statutes, but in an arbitrary way," and much more to that purpose: but so well it was devised, that it did sting both the Master and the new Seniors; and this letter forsooth, my good friend must be perswaded by his means, that I had devised it during my

stay at London, and my applying myself to him. And much a doe I had to perswade the Parliament man to the contrary; but at length after my taking God to witnes, that I was altogether a stranger to that letter, and that it was an unworthy suggestion of the Masters to undermine me in his good opinion.

Well, by much a-doe I regain'd his favour thus farre, to meet with other Parliament men, as to have a private hearing of the businesse before I went out of the Towne: for I had staid to spend all my monies in attending upon my petition. To which hearing I desired our master from them, to be present; our master desired that I would desire another Parliament man, his great friend, to be there: I desired him accordingly to be there in his name (not caring how many there were, so confident I was of my petition). When we had met in the Treasury at Westminster, I did not conceive it requisite for to put this question to our Master, Whether he did conceive me to be a lyar; for it was necessary in respect we had no witnesses, nor the Statutes of our Colledge by us: otherwise all that I should say (if there were no credit to be given to me) would come to nothing, whatsoever I alledged, and it concern'd him to inform them privatly so, in respect I had petitioned such things against him; and the Letter that he had falsely fathered on me, made me believe he must needs second such a businesse with grosse informations against me. The Master answers to this, That he knew no such thing of me himself; but he produces a paper out of his pocket, which he read, "That Mr Waideson was a notorious common lyar and impostor, &c," and other scandalous words, signed but by 4 of 40 Fellowes of our Colledge. I desired to see the paper, and to know the names of the signers, but he refused that: I urged these three Parliament men, that they would not suffer a paper of this nature to be read, but that I might know my accusers: The Parliament men would neither speak pro nor con to it; at which I was amazed, and I think he may be ashamed to procure a Libell by such unjust meanes (as will appeare here after), and to publish it so poorly. Here I had just cause to have stopt from giving any further account concerning my Petition: For

what good could I hope from such Parliament men, who would suffer such a Libell without rebuking it. Well, I thought with my selfe, yet, I would go on with my Petition; for I was confident, that whatsoever I alledged there, he could not wipe off: By that petition I accused him of severall things, That he made fourty pounds a yeare very neare, of Chambers, against the expresse letter of the Statute *cap* 32. And that Schollers in the House in the mean time pay for their Chambers, When they ought to have Chambers free. Then I alledged his unproportionable Divident, his double Commons, and his weekly Divident from the Colledge in his absence, *Cap* 36. Stat., During his stay at the Assembly (where he had 4s. per diem), and how Monopolies were maintained both from Brewer and Chandler, much to the detriment of Students, and our unworthy profit: For our Brewer payes us an hundred Marks per annum for our custome. He answered to these things severally, but all one and the same answer. That the former Master, Dr Beale, did thus and thus. I confessed he did so. Then the 3 Parliament men answered, He might doe so. By this answer I might perceive no good to be done, yet I run over some few of these following matters. That none should keep his Acts by Proxie, *Cap*. 6, 13 or 23 Statute. That there should be Friday Problems, the Colledge Preachers preach 8 times per annum *Cap*. 22. Our Prayers begin at five in the morning *Cap*. 9, 21, 44. Latine, Greek, or Hebrew, to be the onely Language within our Colledge Walls *Cap*. 23. And how that he had made 3 Seniors not so qualified as they ought to be, of which the Master had got the Committee to dispense with Mr Peachie, and Mr Dand, two of them being drunken Malignants and no Covenanties. The Parliament Fellowes then had complained of these men unto the Committee, and imprisoned Mr Peachie, and got an Order against Mr Dand that he should have no indulgence to sit as Senior. Notwithstanding all this, they continue Seniors at this day, by our Masters will. The order that could exclude us, must not exclude them. Let all the world judge if this be not arbitrary power. The next Senior understood not a Colloquie of Corderius, as I alledged; and the chusing of such an one was contrary to his Oath taken at the election

of him. The Master to this replied, that it was false; for he had had him in his Chamber, and examined him, and found the contrary. I presently stopt this lying mouth, replying, That the Senior was now at home, and that the Master knew very well that I had 4*l.* in the Bursers hand there, where with I would beare that Seniors charges, and I would ask the Masters forgiveness at the Exchange, in London, or elsewhere, for the perjury he said I had accused him of, if that Senior could before those Gentlemen construe a piece of Corderius. Not one word was spoke to this my offer. That you may see what a Clerke he was at that time, I shall present you with a piece of Latine of his own making then, upon this occasion, it is usuall for Fellowes to admit Sizars under them, and to be responsible to the Colledge for them, under their hand; you may perceive after long consultation with his Dictionary, he would have patcht up the words together thus, *Henricus Hebert Subzicator magistri Allot Fide-jussoris ejus examinatus et approbatus a me admissus est.* But mistaking, he sent it to the head Lecturer thus under his hand, *Henricus Hebert Subzicator magistri Allot, Fide et jussore ejus examinatus et approbatus a nobis admissus est.* This is the Second Time this Senior hath been in print for his learning, but no Reformation as yet. Well, I was desired to passe to the next, That he had made another Senior one that was no graduate, as was pretended. And from that day to this he hath not brought any Certificate, though required, to shew his degree. The Master answered, that this burden must be laid upon my Lord of Manchesters shoulders, if that he came in, or was kept in contrary to our Statutes. But in truth this answer of his was very false, as I am able to prove the contrary: For he formerly had treated with me, how he might be brought in: I then told him plainly, the Statutes were quite against his comming in.

The petition being run over, I did desire that I might have charges during my two times attendance against the old Seniors formerly in 43 and now against them in 45 and our new Master: On truth it was agreed upon by the Parliament men, that the Master should be a meanes to help me to my charges from the Colledge for my attendance in 43 against the old Fellowes, and they told me that I need not doubt,

but if I would, I might live and enjoy my Fellowship: for the Master would not take revenge of this complaint; and words to that effect. And it was said moreover, The Petition little concerned our Master. As for the old (*w*) fellows that wronged me, I might remedy against them: I askt where, and they replied, At Law, So we departed. I found but cold comfort to returne to the (*x*) Colledge: For the Master got privatly from the three Parliament men, a Certificate (as I understand by one of our Fellowes), That he had done nothing but what might become a prudent and honest man. I wonder much if these Gentlemen did doe any such thing, and that they would give such a certificate upon such a petition, never a witness examined; but to take my leave of them with one question: was the producing of the Libell, not shewing the Authors, a discreet and prudent act for so grave a Minister?

I betooke myself to Bedford, to practice Physick there: afterwards Oxford was taken in 46. After it was taken I went to see it, and there I searcht the Universities Register out; Mr French, an old, and now Fellow of Martin Colledge: I askt him if ever he knew one Bird (for Bird gave out that he was of that Colledge). He told me yes, and described him. I asked him what degree he was of; he told me he thought him none. I desired a Certificate from him concerning the not taking the master of Arts degree, which he pretended to us at Cambridge to have taken. Mr French after perusal of his bookes, gave me a certificate that he was no Master of Arts. And this was sufficient for me, fairly to convince by this certificate, the Master and our Seniors, how desperately they had sworne to give that Lecture to one that was *Ad minimum in Artibus Magistro*, and to put by one they knew to be such, and to admit one that was none.

Well, up to London I got about the fourth September, in 1646. I goe from Oxford, and shewes our Master the Certificate, he was somewhat abashed at that businesse. I told him I was advised to print my proceedings. He

(*w*) Mr Winterburn an old Fellow, was one of these libellers, for the suing of whom I was ejected.

(*x*) The rich man hath done wrong, and yet he threateneth withall. The poore is wronged, and he must entreat also. Eccles. 13. vers. 3.

replyd, I need not feare but I should have justice of Bird, or to that effect. A doubt he made to me, whether I had not made my Fellowship void going away in that discontent I did. I replyd to him, Let mee but have the Lecture, and let them doe with my Fellowship what they thought good. I went downe to the Colledge again with his liking, understanding from our master, that Bird should have no more time than sixe weekes to disprove the Certificate if he could, and then they would take the Lecture from him if he could not disprove it. In this time the doubt that was made of my Fellowship was taken away, without any sollicitation of mine. But for all this promise, Bird had further day given him till Christmas, so that I may say that of him *Dionysius Halicarnassus said of Valerius, *That it was not his destiny to perform promises.*

This Bird continuing a Senior, or ruling Elder, still : and now by reason that I urged him so close, he thought that it would not be amisse to stop my mouth with something if he could and to that end in a full company of the Master and Seniors, accused me, That I had, or would have ravished a woman, and how that I had assisted a Felon, therefore I was guilty of Felony. And many other things he did alleadge of other nature, upon which he did desire leave to sue me. The company declared, that those things he alleadged were no Colledge businesse, and therefore he might sue where he thought fitting. This the Master and Seniors granted unworthily (none of them conceiving of those things alleadged, but as vaine things) for had I been obnoxious to such things, I durst not have contended so long against their injustice, and they proceeded besides from one, whom I had so farre prosecuted as to have him expelled ; well, I knew that of Tacitus, they had studied to be true, *Fortiter calumniari et aliquid haerebit*, therefore they thought good to countenance it with their consent in way of approbation of a sute. Now this John Bird I conceive, had done all (z) he would do.

* ἡ δὲ ἄρα οὐθεν ἂν τῷ πεπωμένῳ ἐπιτέλεισαι τῶν ὁμολογηθέντων.
Dyon. Halicar. Ant. Rom. lib. 8.

(z) τὴν δυσσεβείαν ποιηρῶν (ἔλεγεν Βίων) εἶναι σύνοικον τῇ παρρησίᾳ Διηλοῖ γὰρ ἄνδρα κἂν θρασύστομος τις ἦ. Laertius in vita Bionis.

Well I knew myselfe free from such aspersions, and that others might the better know it, within a week after I went to the Master, the President being with him, and desired leave to sue the said Bird ; the President before the Master declared to me, that I need not aske leave, for in that Bird had liberty to sue me, I was at liberty to sue him : Vpon that I went to Dr Hill then Vicechancellour, and desired that my suit might be entered against Bird in the University Court for these scandalls, Dr Hill *Procan.* he would not doe it, without he were assured of my leave from the Colledge (though our Colledge nothing concerned him as Vicechancellour, for in such cases I run the danger), he sent for the President of the Colledge, Mr Fothergill ; and after the President had satisfied him, my action was entered of 50*li.* against Bird for those words, and other real injuries he had done me ; the first Court day we appeare in the Consistory, and then Dr Hill in the presence of the Court, did ask him the said Bird, whether he thought me guilty of such things as he had alleadged ; he said he did not think so, he was askt his proofes ; he said, that I had spoke those things of myselfe, against my selfe ; the Vicechancellour replied, that it was improbable that I should speake such things. Yet this Bird offered no submission, but desired longer day before his next appearance, about six weekes, for he was to goe abroad to seeke a Certificate about his degree, it was granted him, he appeared not, by reason of which, my businesse was put off a quarter of a yeare, to see if he would come in, then when I expected an end, Dr Hill, Vicechancellour, falls sick of a quartan Ague, so that I could not get him to sit in the Consistory. By this time my cause had been depending three quarters of a year. I desired Dr Hill a month before he was to go out of his office, that he would call a Court in his Chamber, as he might doe, and make an end of it ; for I did beleeve our Master, Dr Arrowsmith, would Succeed him Vicechancellour, and then I lookt for no justice ; he told me that I need not feare this cause, for Dr Arrowsmith must doe me justice. Well, our Master succeeding him, I attended him as Vicechancellour in the Court, many Court dayes, Dr Arrowsmith our Master, proceeded in the cause, and sware my witnesses : That done, appointed a time for

the examining of them, but at the time appointed, he would not examine them; and at the length in Court he gave this Answer, that he was not resolved to proceed further in the cause, by reason wee was both Fellowes of St Johns Colledge, and that I had not leave according to the 25 Statute; I did make him to understand, that the President had declared leave to me, hee being present, and not contradicting which the President justified before Dr Hill, and how he had proceeded in the cause two months, but put the case I had none, I might have sued the said Bird notwithstanding any Statute of our Colledge, for he was no Fellow, however if I should offend that Statute alleadged, he might proceed to punish me accordingly in the Colledge, as Master thereof, with the Seniors; but he being now the University Judge, I did expect to have proceedings according to our University Statutes; well, whatsoever I could do or say, I could get no proceedings, *quod si ego Rosas loquerer, urticam cleret.*

Well my Advocate and I appealed from him unto the University, both of us taking our Oaths upon the Evangelist, as the Statute of Appeals requires, that we had just cause to appeale from him, laying downe a summe of monies, which were to be forfeited, in case that the Vicechancellour was wronged by us. The Vicechancellour was so powerfull, that my businesse made but a slow progresse according to our Statutes, for it was a quarter of a yeare before I could get Commissioners appointed from the University to examine the cause: After much sollicitation at the length Dr Minshall, Dr Peeps, Dr Prat, Dr Tims, Mr Moore of Caius Colledge were appointed, who were first to examine, whether I had just cause to appeale, upon examination they admitted the Appeal, notwithstanding all the reasons the Vicechancellour had given into Court. And the Register was commanded to enter my cause by Dr Peeps, *propter justiciam denegatam a Domino Procan. nos admittimus causam etc.*

John Bird being summoned by them, and not appearing, they swore my witnesses; one of the things I had against him, was the subscribing of that infamous libell, which our Master divulged before the three Parliament men in my presence, and procured by Dr Arrowsmiths meanes, as may perceive by his letter now in my custody. To this Article

I did intend to produce as witnesses against Bird those three that subscribed it with him, for I secretly understood who they were; now one of them went out of Towne as distracted, Sir Elliot, and so continues, the other two Mr Winterburne and Mr Colliar answered to that Article, being the fourth, whether they did beleve or know, that the said Bird did subscribe, *cum aliis*, That Mr Waideson was a notorious common lyar and Imposter &c. and to words to that effect, Mr Winterburne in the first place he deposes, that he doth not remember that Bird did subscribe any such paper; no he thinks, that Bird could not be so simple or dishonest to subscribe any infamous paper &c. This deposition was taken in July 1648. About June in 1647, Mr Winterburne protested (as it will be witnessed) That he never set his hand to any paper against Dr Waidson, to be a Lyar and Imposter, that he did not take him to be such a man, he said he onely writ his name to that was true in that paper, he (a) would witsesse. Mr Colliar he sware to this fourth Article, That he knew not anything to depose, *Nescit deponere.* How these men sware, you shall judge presently; for God hath discovered their wickednesse: and whether these men be fitting to stay in the Colledge, you shall be Judges, Noble Patriots.

But to hasten to an end of my Sute, the Commissioners for the University gave me 30*li.* Damages against the said John Bird; and withall would have caused the said John Bird to have recanted before the University, otherwise to have been expelled if I had urged it. Mr Colliar that was a party in the Libell, as I expected, but I had made him my witsesse, he comming shortly after upon an occasion to my (b) chamber, I made him acquainted that the businesse was plaine enough, that he had his hand to that Libell, and what wrong he had done himselfe, in not deposing his knowledge, for all the Colledge suspected him to be a party in it, to which he did depose his *nescit deponere.* (c)

(a) Tuum Testimonium, quod in aliena re leve est, id in tua quoniam contra te est, gravissimum esse debet. Cicero orat. pro P. Quint. p. 12.

(b) ἔρχεται τ' ἀλήθεις εἰς φῶς ἐμιατ' οὐ ζητούμενου. Aeschylus.

(c) At si quis primo perjuriam Coelat, sera tamen tacitis venit pedibus.

He was sensible of what I had spoken to him and how the Colledge wondred how he would Sweare in that manner; so that he gave me this Palinodia of his owne hand writing, witnessed before two Fellows, and Mr Smithsby, Fellow Commoner. "Whereas Mr Bird did produce a paper, 1646 which was scandalous against Mr Waidson, subscribed by Mr Winterburne (*d*); The effect of the scandall was this, that Mr Waidson was a notorious Common Lyar and Impostor &c. upon which Mr Bird did desire that I would set my hand thereto: To which I replied that I could not, not knowing any such thing by him, he further urged, that if I would but subscribe, it should never be knowne, nor tend in any way to my prejudice, whereupon I did set my hand to that paper with great Reluctancy (which paper as I heare was published by Mr Arrowsmith, Master of our Colledge before some Parliament men in Westminster Hall about the same time) and hereupon being sensible of the wrong done me by Mr Bird, and the wrong Mr Waidson did sustaine thereby, I doe humbly acknowledge his goodnesse in the free forgiving and passing it by. Witnesse my hand (*e*), Jer. Colliar, St John's in Cambridge, August 25, 1648."

Well might this mans name be Colliar, *nam nigro carbone nolandus*. And that the Company of Brewers at London may be better acquainted with him, I shall here insert a short passage.

The Last Summer, in 48, they sent unto our Colledge (as they ought to doe) to send up three Masters of Arts unto them; one of which three they the Brewers are to choose to be Schoolmaster (at a place neare St Albans). Now one Grant of our Colledge, a pretty modest civil man had a desire to be Schoolmaster, and desired the favour of our governors here, about that time, either for that, or Sedbury: They replied unto him, that he was no Master of Art, for the Schoole that he desired, required a Master of Art. This

(*d*) Quid ego audio? Tum eodem ex ore pariter et calidum et frigidum estis? valebis Satyre neque enim mihi ratio est cum ejusmodi homine commune habere hospitium.

(*e*) Βαθίει τούς ὄρκους ὡς λάχανα. He swallows oaths as he cloth herbe pudding.

Colliar within a month he desires this Schoole, and he procures two, Mr Plumm and one Hendly to bee his stales and to be nominated by the Master, and our Seniors; for it was well knowne that these two would not have accepted of that place, but because three must be sent up, Colliar would beare their charges. Now this Hendly was no more a Master of Arts, than Grant was; yet see the madnesse of men, they were not ashamed to pronounce Hendly a Master of Arts under the Colledge seale, to the Company of Brewers. Well, these three goe to London, and as they had complotted, Colliar was accepted of to the Schoole; and by much adoe he obtained leave of the Company to be absent untill Christmas, which day he promised to observe, but he hath stayed at the Colledge, and notwithstanding he is Schoolmaster there, yet they have chosen him in the Colledge to be Dean of our Colledge, the last month of Aprill 1649, which place of Deanship is a place of credit in the Colledge and Profit, requiring his presence there, so that its beleaved the said Colliar will either get a peece of money for his leaving of the School, for making way to some that shall succeed him, or else he will farne it out, for he is an Harpax and hungry fellow: The Master and our new Governors are not ignorant that he is such a man as I have described him.

But to return again from whence I had digressed, now for Master Winterburn the other subscriber to the Libell, and whom I had examined as a witnesse as I told you, he would not any wayes acknowledge that he had done me any wrong, so that I told him I would sue him, and to that effect, I made the Master and Seniors acquainted in August 48, how that the said Mr Winterburn had many waies wronged me in being an Assistant and Promoter, and a party to all Birds injuries towards me, amongst which the Libell was mentioned, that our Master had a hand in the producing of, as I told you, and other things very materiall much to the dammage of me, therefore I thought good to make them acquainted of my suing of him, not doubting of their approbation, for I conceived them not to be *lites domesticae*, being matters acted before other Authoritie and at London, yet not withstanding I desired to make them acquainted therewith, that what I should doe, I might doe with their just approbation.

The Master and Seniors knew very well how much it concerned our Master not to have the Libell brought in question, therefore they all (saving two) would give me no leave, I perused the Statute being the 25 which is, "That all Domestick contentions shall within the Colledge both bee examined and judged, whosoever shall sue any man abroad without the consent of the Master, or in his absence the President and Major part of the Seniors is to be removed from the Colledge." I conceived that what I should declare against Mr Winterburn would not make me obnoxious to that Statute, For all Suits betwixt Fellow and Fellow were not to be censured Domestick Controversies, for the word Domestick need not to have been added here, if al controversies between fellow and fellow were cognoscible by the Colledge, but it being a contrary distinct term from forraign, it is here inserted to limit the word al in respect of forraign, and of such the Colledge I acknowledge may command the judicature of, for so it was declared in the case when Bird obtained leave to sue me by these men, seeing that I could not have the approbation of these men, for I knewe my businesse to be no Colledge businesse, I went to our Master being Vice Chancellor, and though I might justly suspect his favour to Mr Winterburn (for reasons above alledged) yet notwithstanding I desired him as Vicechancellor, he would heare it in the University Court, which he ought not to have denyd me; he told me without the Colledge would give leave, he would not doe it; I desired that he would doe his part as Vicechancellor, and if I should offend the Colledge Statute, he might as Master with the Seniors proceed against me. Well, he refused it, I desired him then that he would send for Mr Winterburn and talke with him, and try what satisfaction he would give me. About a month after I having no account from the Master either one way or other, I arrested Mr Winterburn with a Kings Bench writ upon a Saturday, after which, the Master told me, that he knew my intent was to shoot at him.

The munday following I was convented before the Master and pretended Seniors, for breaking the Colledge Statutes by arresting of Mr Winterburn, I did desire that what charge they had against me might be put in writing, and that I

might answer, I was bidden to withdraw and before they rose (*f*) the Master pronounc't me no fellow, and sent for the Butterie Tables and cut my name out there, before the Master and his Seniors knew what my cause was, for as yet I had not declared, (if 2 of these Seniors should have outed themselves, or have been outed by the company, for having temporall meanes above the Statute fivefold, their judgement then perhaps might have made me mistrusted the justness of my cause, but they can see a mote in anothers eie, and not the beam in their own) neither dealt they so with Mr Peachie, who was questioned for his Fellowship, but they could allow him discharge in writing, and give him daies to put his answer in writing (though the businesse was never so foul) and then return all to the Parliament, though most of them were cognoscible by the Colledge, knowing that none would prosecute (whom our Master favoured) there, at so great charges, but here ended not their injustice, they caused reports by their Emissaries, That I had deserved expulsion out of the Universitie for wronging the priviledge thereof, and thus with a multitude of voices they clouded my innocencie, but with that of Socrates I comforted myself (*g*), What disgrace is it to me, that others know not right, or if they knew it, would not doe it. Now by this time an Officer of the Universitie told me, that there had been two Masters of Arts with him about drawing up a Grace for my expulsion out of the Universitie, I replied to the Officer, that certainly the University would not do anything as our Colledge had done, untill I should declare my cause; for the Universitie commands but actions within a mile of the Town, and the causes that I would declare against Mr Winterburn would be out of that distance, he replied it was true, they should not doe the one, nor could not the other, but what if a grace were propounded for my expulsion, upon the confused notion (through misreports) of my Arrest, I could not look for so favourable an issue, besides he told me that there was

(*f*) Eccles. 1. 9. Septuagint. μή καταδεσμένους δι' ἁμαρτίαν ἐν γὰρ τῇ μίᾳ οὐκ ἀθῶος ἔσῃ. Offend not twice for in one thou shalt goe free.

(*g*) ἐμοὶ δὲ τί ἀισχρὸν τὸ ἑτέρους μὴ δύνασθαι περὶ ἐμοῦ τὰ δίκαια μητὲ γυνῶναι μητὲ ποιεῖναι. Xen. Mem. lib. 8.

notice taken of my going to some Townsmens Houses (who are reputed Independents) from whom I had received ill counsell, and therefore it were the best for me to withdraw my suit suddenly, and that Mr Winterburn and I might be reconciled, which Mr Winterburn was willing too upon my releasing of him of all the injuries that he had done me, so by this meanes I stopt their present furie of expelling me the Universitie; yet notwithstanding I desired to stop their mouths, and to that end, I petitioned our Master as Vice-chancellor, That he would be pleased to call the Masters of Colledges together, that I might take off this report of my breaking the Universitie priviledges; but hee had no mind to doe anything of that nature, whereby I might vindicate myself of such Aspersions.

But I will take my farewell of this cause, with the opinion of our Professor of Civil Law, Doctor Goad; for our former Master did frequently resort in doubtfull matters of our statutes unto a Doctor of Civill Law, The occasion of my going to him was thus having occasion to move the Master and Seniors, about *5li.* which was by them thought fitting for me to have, but before I should have it, it was propounded by them to me, that I should sign my ejectment to be just, this was April 11, 1649. Before I might give them an Answer, or at least a denial, I desired to see my sentence of my ejectment, but they would not let me see it, I then desired them that some would convince me of it, for I would not be so disingenious, they might beleve, as not to acknowledge the truth, especially when the contrary would be to my losse; something was replied, but I could not be induced by it; so the five pounds was stopt, therefore that I might the better satisfie them upon the 14 of Aprill, I advised with Dr Goad The case being put thus, (The Colledge Statute) *Omnes lites domesticae intra Collegium cognoscantur et dijudicentur. Qui foras aliquem in jus vocaverit. Sine consensu magistri aut eo absente praesidis et majoris partis seniorum Collegio amoveatur.* B Fellow of the Colledge, calls C without leave another fellow thereof, to London by a writ out of the Precincts of the Colledge not specifying any cause or action therein, he prosecutes not the Arrest by any declaration against C. *Quaeritur,* Wether B in this case

hath transgressed the Statute? "I am of opinion that B hath not transgressed the Statute, for as the case is put, it cannot be judged, whether it were *his domestica* or not upon which he arrested C. And if B should have declared other matters than *lites domesticae*, so arresting of C in that manner makes not B a transgressor of the Statute. Thomas Goad."

Well, To sum up all and to shew you in bricfe what this man, or rather Beast, was that I arrested, and what some 4 or five of our Seniors are, and finally what the Reformation is, and how other worthy men, whom, will they, nill they, they must confesse to bee such that are cheated of the Colledge profits unworthily by them, whilst men of my degree and standing, stand bare before young men, one of them sometimes a Batchelor, or an old Harry Sophister, Jack Bird by name, That one would think the Antipodes was acted in our Colledge, and this all under the pretence of the Covenant, which they uniuistly impose upon us contrary to their protestation, and for their own ends, for the Covenant they themselves observe so far as it may advance themselves and not the state. To begin with this Mr Winterburn, he is so notorious and often drunken Bachelour of Divinitie, that he was publickly lashed under the person of Summerburn in a book of Poems, of an ingenious Gent, Mr John Hall, fellow Commoner of our Colledge, Printed at Cambridge, 1645, of this his fault, and of his neglect of going to any Church upon the Lords claies, the Deans of our Colledge had often times friendly told him of it, but never punisht him as they ought to have done, one day amongst the rest, being drunke in the Hall, he belched out many unsavourie words against the Parliament in June 1647, insomuch that Mr Creswick, the Dean and Mr Heron, Parliament Fellows, rebuked him for it, but he making his peace with them, they prosecuted the matter no further. Now for the arresting of this man by a King's Bench writ, for things that much concerned me, when I could not be righted anywhere, I was (h) ejected: that this man is such a one, they must confesse

(h) καλὸν μὲν τοῦ ἀδικέοντα κωλύειν, εἰ δὲ μή, μὴ ξυναδικέειν. Democritus Sen.

it whether they will or no, for the last Michaelmas it was recorded that he was a frequent drunkard, and frequent slanderer of sundry fellows, to which admonition he did subscribe his hand, and some of the Seniors would have put in not going to the Church upon the Lords daie, but the Master replied not, because he had privately admonished him of it not long before. Now suppose I had contrary to our locall Statute arrested such a man, did I deserve for this act to be outed, to have been made the first President before other of my Fellows, who manifestly continue in their Fellowship contrary to Statutes. Many I could name, to begin with Mr Peachie*, who hath been accused at a solemn meeting, by many, seven in number, Parliament Fellowes, of these things to the Master and Seniors, about a yeare and a halfe agoe, "That he was a man not fit to sit any more as a Senior, nor to beare any office in the Colledge, that he was a notorious Drunkard, that he is scandalous about his Bed-maker (being another man's wife) that he is a *Fucus in Alvearibus*, and he did choose one to be a Senior Fellow upon his Oath (after a Petition exhibited against him to the Parliament for an egregious Dunce) and the Parliament had sent for him." The names subscribing, Robert Waideson, William Allot, James Moubray, James Creswick, Robert Plumm, Samuel Heron, John Housman. The Master did so much favour him not withstanding these objections, that he got the Seniors to refer these businesses to the Parliament, it seems these were not *liles domesticae* nor cognoscible within the Colledge, but by this meanes of referring it to the Parliament, he knew none would prosecute him there, the attendance would be so chargeable, and especially since he shewed a mind to reserve him in store, for an old Cock. And afterwards the Master got the Seniors to bestow a living upon him, Northstoke, which he now enjoys: at the bestowing of which living, before the Master and Seniors, I did desire that Mr Peachie would declare his *nolo Episcopare*,

* This Mr Peachie was present with the Seniors, and one of them, when they summoned us all to give in our plate, which was sent unto the King, and never yet sequestred.

and that he might preach a Sermon of approbation: for the Colledge Statute had outed him, if it had been executed against him for not preaching, as well as it was urged by 8 of us under that Article that he was a *Droane in the Hives* (the phrase in the Statute). Besides I told the Master how weighty and serious a businesse for the Colledge that was his Patron, to send an able man that might preach without book, and not such an one that was obnoxious to so many Articles. The master returned me not many words, but by his giving consent for the passing of the Seale, the maior part followed his example: when that was past, I desired Mr Peachie that hee would have a care of his three churches, and some good old wife might have a care of him, and that he would not entertain young women about him.

Secondly, Mr Dand, as I told you before, was inhibited by order from the Committee (upon the procurement of the Parliament Fellowes) upon causes just enough, that he might sit no more as a Senior, notwithstanding the Committees former dispensation for Mr Dand at the Masters request, yet he continues still Senior.

Thirdly, Dr Masterson admitted to be a Senior, after he had been sequestred in Cheshire: And by his temporall meanes is outed by the Statute, and for not keeping of his Exercises in the Colledge before he commence Doctor, and after he was made Senior here, was sequestred by M. Fortune, for what I know not, without it is for giving ten pounds in money unto the King, and the Colledge plate which was none of his own; which truly I think he ought to restore to the Colledge, and doe desire it.

This Doctor Masterson got his sequestration deferred at London, under a pretence that he hath been a madman these many yeares; and that you may see the madnesse of this man, he hath gotten his brother, Sir Masterson, a deboisht fellow, and a prisoner for the Kings service taken in warre, to be made Fellow, whilst Captain Smelt for the Parliament, mist a Fellowship. This Doctor since had the degree of Doctor conferred upon him by the University, and he is one of our Seniors, so that by Statute he is supposed one of the wisest of us, I am sure he is wise enough to save his money: now if he shall be judged to be *non suae*

memoriae compos, saluus, vel idiota, I do humbly desire the Parliament, that I may have the tuition of him, it is *quid pro quo*, for I have been under his tuition ever since he was a Senior. Now if he be wise enough, I shall then humbly desire the composition for his sequestration, as a thing the State had been cheated on, if I had not discovered it. And let Dr Masterson with all the distinctions he hath, take off this Dilemma; if he doe, I will give him leave to pay my *Garragaskins*, as hee uses the phrase.

Fourthly, Mr Allot, of whom as I told you before, who was to act a part in *Corderius his Colloquies*. But it is sufficient, if he be a zealous Presbyterian, and can call Lieutenant Generall Cromwell, and Sir Henry Vaine, Hypocrites, for eating upon a Fast day at Highgate, as will be witnessed upon oath.

Now for a Deputy Senior, there is till within these ten weeks, virtuous Mr John Pawson, our Masters deare Brother, who notwithstanding his ejection out of his Fellowship in Sidney Colledge, by my Lord of Manchester, and imprisoned in our Colledge hath been since Lord Paramount under our Master upon taking the Covenant, notwithstanding his preaching of a malignant Sermon at Oxford, as is reported. Whilst he was Fellow of Sidney Colledge, and since he was made Fellow here, he maintained in our Chappell by way of Sermon in a Common place, that it was his opinion, that none was obliged by the Covenant to destroy Episcopacy. Indeed this mans malignancy was so grosse, that he was protested against at an open meeting by vertue of an order from the Lords in generall to the Kingdome, that none should beare Office, or be in trust, that had been a convicted malignant in the Kingdome, or anything to doe about the government of Colledges, as letting of Leases &c. The Ordinance bears date the 14 of October 1647.

But our Master can dispense with such Orders of Parliament when he pleases, if it destroy one of his vassals. Here you may note that my Lord of Manchester, hath put many a man out for not taking the Covenant; and our Master he puts malignants in for taking of the Covenant, and whom he pleases without the Covenant may beare Offices. Let any man judge if the Lords and House of Commons did not

declare a Truth in March 1647, page 33 if these proceedings be not such, "Whereby Delinquents should be set upon an even skore with those, that have been engaged against them in this cause, Wee may easily forsee to what purpose we have conquered our enemies, That the chiefest of them may be set over us to bee our masters, and to preserve our Religion and Liberties, that have done their utmost to destroy both. Is this the way to fulfil the Covenant? Is this the way to perform what both Kingdomes have declared against Delinquents in their Declaration of the 30 of January 1643. It concernes none more to mend it, then those very men that cite it: and if they will compare it with their own actions and papers, they need ask none but their own consciences, whether the covenant shall already be out of date not onely with these that took it; but also framed and devised it. Page 34. To whom doth the character more fitly and fully agree, then to such as under the name of the covenant indeed oppose the covenant &c. page 61." Now let any man judge if our Master doe not play at Hyde-boy-peep with the Orders of Parliament; sometime they shall come forth in publick, other times hee that produces them shall smart for it, and that one knowes by the losse of his Proctorship, Mr Cawdry, whom for pursuance of the Lords Order against this Pawson, they prosecuted for delinquency, and ejected him, as aforesaid, out of his Proctorship before the Lords. But in truth the Parliament may declare what they will, our Master will doe what he lists. For upon our election of Fellows in 1646 that they might seclude many a good Scholler from having of a Fellowship, who were capable by reason of our Statutes, and make way for their own Friends, our covenanting Master and Seniors make an Order a weeke before, that none should be elected into a Fellowship, but such as took the covenant. So that by this means many good Schollers hopes were frustrated; and they elected 14 Fellowes, who took the Covenant upon our Masters tendring of it to them. I wonder by what authority our Master would presume, being no Magistrate, nor Minister of our Parish, to tender that oath, *Sed stat pro ratione voluntas*: How these Seniors and Master could take the old Oath of Statutes to elect accordingly, and to make an Order that such as took not the Covenant (though

most capable) incapable. Now we have never since had any election, though there should have been two since, by reason our Master conceives, that if he should now tender the Covenant in these times, to tender consciences, it would not be well liked of, so that by this meanes they will enrich their purses: for there is at least twelve Fellowships void this April 1649: the* profits of which they will receive untill Michaelmas come a Twelvemonth. And if they will have no election till the next Lent neither, God knowes how many more will be void, and how long they would keep the profits, but I hope this complaint will prevent them.

To let you know one passage before I come to my conclusion, it was conceived by the old Fellowes, That our Master and his new Seniors, had abused the Parliament, in making these bad uses of the Covenant procured from the Committee onely for our Colledge: for it is imposed in no Colledge in the Town but ours, whereby we are kept back from our Seniority: a clause in which order was (if you remember), That none in our Colledge should beare Office, or be a Senior, but such as should bring a certificate from the Committee of their taking the Covenant. The old fellowes upon this pleaded, that there having been no Committee this long time, where Mr Bacon was Chairman, nor likely to be renewed, from whom they might bring such a Certificate, therefore they concluded, *Lex nulla est, qua obligat impossibilia*. And for a matter of a month or two, the old Fellowes took their places as Seniors, and the new Fellowes they would keep their hold; and so they did piece together old and new to make the rent worse: for my own particular, I medled of no side, Mr Hodges now Senior, and one of the new fellowes, told me, that the old Fellowes should not keep their hold they possessed themselves of by vertue of the Statutes. And if I would not engage with them, hee made no doubt but to see me Senior shortly: I promised him I would not stirre of either side. In this time they made a proffer to the old Fellowes, that if they would let but two new Fellowes be chosen Seniors, contrary

* Eccles. 16. v. 13. The sinner shall not escape with his spoils, and the patience of the godly shall not be frustrate.

to the Statutes; then the new Fellowes would acquiesce therein, and the old should have their Seniority without any more adoe; but the old could not, nor would not, grant it. In this time, which was in August 1647, I was at the head Quarters, at Putney, and during my being there, whom should I meet with in the Generals house there, but this Mr Hodges and Mr Allot, who but a little before was so zealous against the Army, as to question whether they were not all traytors, yet these men could have the face to come to seek the Generall and Lieutenant Generall for assistance to a petition they had to preferre to the Parliament. Mr Hodges, seeing me there, in the presence of Mr Allot, renewed his promise, if I would not meddle he hoped of seeing me Senior and Praesident of St Johns. I told them as the old Fellowes had not made me acquainted with their counsels, so I should not undertake to manage their businesse, but would be a quiet Spectator. Upon what informations I know not, but they procured the Generals and Lieutenant Generals letters to divers Parliament men in their behalfe: but you may guesse what their information was by their Petition to the Lords House, and how they abused the Generall and Lieutenant Generall, to make them instruments of their unjust actions, who would have abhorred it, had they had true informations. The Petition is as followeth.

To the right Honourable the Lords assembled in Parliament. The Humble Petition of some Fellowes of Johns Colledge in Cambridge.

Humbly Sheweth,

That by the Statutes of the Colledge, the government thereof is committed to the Master and eight Seniors. That the present actuall Seniors, and those who by the Statutes are to be Deputies, and so to supply for a time, and in course to be chosen into the place of actuall Seniors have been all of them (except one)* fomenters of the late unnaturall

* Peachie, Dand and Dr Maisterson, doth not the Master keep you in, for these Fellowes say you live unstatutably.

warres, or scandalous in their lives, and have not to this day expressed any forwardnesse to the Reformation of Religion, or any other way demonstrated their good affection to the cause of the Parliament, and that by Ordinance of Parliament for regulating the University, five of the Seniors were ejected, all or most of them for miscarriages of the same nature with those, which we are able to prove, most of those who are now actual Seniors, or contend to succeed them, be guilty of. And further that most of the (i) present actual Seniors, have sundry wayes violated the good and wholesome Statutes of the Colledge, and neglected the most materiall Requisites by our Statutes, for the making and maintaining our Society, eminent in piety and learning; particularly the examination of the Candidates before the election of the Fellows enjoyed by the Statutes, to which the Electors are sworne before every choice; and the supply by election of the Seniors places vacant by ejection, though it was judged the best expedient for the exigency, was not according to expresse rules of Statute, and that the Parliament was pleased to supply the places so voided in Trinity Colledge, by making an Ordinance for putting in of Seniors there, and that there is one Seniors place now actually void, and that three of the now actual Seniors are possessed of livings, at above twenty miles distance from the University, that they cannot so well attend the service of the Colledge; and also your Petitioners, constituted Fellows by the Authority of Parliament, and other well affected Students have been sundry wayes discouraged, affronted, and injured by some malignant Schollers, and Colledge servants encouraged (as we humbly conceive) with hopes of being connived at by the aforesaid disaffected Seniors.

Now to the end that we your Petitioners be not hereafter expelled the Colledge, for not comming in by the Collegiat way, but by Ordinance of Parliament. And that we may be enabled efficaciously to promote Piety and Learning and encourage the

(i) Peachie, Dand and Dr Maisteron, doth not the Master keep you in, for these Fellows say you live unstatutably.

pious and [well] affected young generation of Students amongst us, and leave a prosperous succession after us. We most humbly pray, that this Honourable House (of whose indulgence to, and tender care of the University, and in particular of our Society, we have had such experience, as shall for ever oblige us to all expressions of duty and thankfulness) would be pleased to disable those who shall be found to have been fomenters of the late unnaturall war, or are scandalous in their lives, or are legally possessed of livings for such a time, as to their wisdoms shall seem good from all places of speciall command or trust in our Colledge, and by the establishment of a new Seniority to put in some of the Fellows placed there by Authority of Parliament, that there may be some security, strengthening countenance, and protection to all the well affected amongst us, &c.

Thomas Hodges, James Creswick, George Sikes,
John Pawson, Jer. Collier, Tho. Goodwin.

Ex Jo. Brown,
Cleric. Parliamentorum.

To this most shamelesse, and most lying Petition, the Lords granted this ensuing Order:

Whereas the Lords in Parliament, have received certaine papers from the Vicechancellour, and the heads of Colledges in the University of Cambridge: And also have received a Petition presented by some Fellows of St Johns Colledge in that University, whereby they understand that there are some contentions arising about the validity of some Orders of the Committee heretofore authorised by Ordinance of Parliament for the regulating of the University of Cambridge, touching the government of the said Colledge, whereby Elections and other the most important affaires thereof are wholly obstructed, the great and weighty concernments of the Kingdome, not permitting at present a full examination

of the said papers and petition, and a finall determination of the aforesaid differences. It is therefore ordered by the Lords in Parliament assembled, that the Vicechancellor and the heads of the Colledges placed there by Authority of Parliament, together with one or more of the Justices of the Peace for the University of Cambridge, or any three of them, whereof one to be Justice of the Peace, doe examine the truth of the particulars in the aforesaid papers and petition, and shall have power to administer an oath, if they see cause, to the witnesses, and to certifie to the Parliament the truth of the aforesaid particulars, and their opinions upon the whole businesse. And in the meane time both parties are required quietly to submit themselves to yield obedience to all the Orders of the aforesaid Committee for the University, untill the government of the said Colledge and University can be settled by Authority of Parliament.
John Browne, Cleric. Parliamentorum

Die Mercurij, 18 Augusti, 1647.

This Order the new Fellows brought downe, and here the businesse rested, but the old Fellowes, having got a copy of the Petition from above, knew it so grossly lying, that the old Fellows solicited the prosecution of the Order of Lords, the other had obtained, for in truth they never intended to put it to the prooffe; for they had gotten cunningly the Seniority established by this order, untill things were examined, and reported to the House, so they cared not whether ever it was examined, but the old Fellows urging them to it; instead of these high aspersions, they produced nothing but a paper, whereby it seems some of the old Fellows, and not all, had signed, they would give halfe their Dividends unto the King, which was before any Standard was up, but they protested no monies was sent; so that most of the old Fellows was stopped by the unexpected appearance of that paper against them, which our Master as it seems found in Dr Beales study, our former Master. I would ask our Master this question, if I might, whether he could by virtue of the Covenant, conceale so long, Malignants from condigne punishment, for certainly he produced it then

for a high offence against the State and Parliament? Well, if you would know how much they observed the Lords Order, the truth of it was, when they had terrified most of the old Fellows, they tryed the examination no further: now those old Fellows that were no wayes obnoxious neither to the paper, nor no way else, had no mindes to urge the further proceedings, lest they should have turned out their old acquaintance in prosecution of the Petition of the new, for my own particular, I did aske why it was not reported to the House? The Vicechancellor, D. Hill told me he conceived both parties would acquiesce, when I saw them abusing of the Parliament, and their lying; I asked them why they did petition that all the old Fellows was malignant, and scandalous in their lives and conversations? the Master and all the rest made answer, that I was not meant in that petition, and did so equivocate in their answers, that if I had not had logick, before I had come to them, they would perchance have made me beleieve that I was not contained under the *Regula de omnis*; but they told me that I was included in the reference to the Petition, that is, that the orders of the Committee should stand in force untill the Petition was examined, and to this day they would never examine the Petition; thus they jugged me out, Mr Worrall, Mr Stoite and my selfe, men they have nothing to say against, either for malignancy or scandal of life I am confident on, for Mr Edward Stoite, now Taxer for the University, at the same time they presented this lying Petition, they gave him a testimony that he lived piously, studiously, and civilly, for his place and calling, to the furtherance of Piety and Learning in the foresaid Colledge, and thought him fitting to beare publicke office in the University. But I would faine know how Mr Worrall, a Bachellaur of Divinity, how you being possessed of the company of Seniors, but now they thrust you out; could not the Covenant that you had taken, which like the Pope's indulgence, remits all other former trespasses, Could not this Covenant I say, preserve you in your integrity? no, honest Mr Worrall, no, for you preach against Tithes they say; and I must tell you the Covenant is not so soveraigne a Balsam to Independent, as to malignant humours.

Having now declared unto you Right Honourable, what grosse Seniors we have Mr Peachy, Mr Dand, Mr Allot, Dr Maisteron; and Mr Jeremiah Colliar now constantly supplying the place of a Senior. To expect better things of these, then of our former Seniors, I conceive would be vaine: the discipline is now far short of what it used to be: doe prayers begin now at five in the morning, or rather six or seven, and sometimes none at all? Is no other language but Greek, Latine, or Hebrew, spoken within our Colledge? Doth every Fellow keep his owne Problemes, and not get others to do for them? Is that Order, or Ordinance of Parliament put in force, that all Knights Sonnes, Gentlemen and Noblemen too, should keepe their Acts in turne themselves, or was it ever executed? Every Friday night in Tearme, our Seniors in Dr Beales time, did dispute in Divinity as our Statute required; in this Masters, and these reforming (*k*) Seniors time, they ease themselves, and will neither doe nor be punished according to the Statute, and commonly used, and the businesse is quite left off, for there hath been but one disputation upon a Friday since our new Master came, where there should have been an hundred; judge you whether our Seniors will not prove resty, by sitting in a Chimney corner. Now our Master for the things above alleadged, and his intollerable negligence, he ought to be expelled: It is reported, that he is, or hath been an Userer, and if it be true that he is such an one, he is outed by the Statute; and in truth for taking of his degree of Doctor with a summe of monies, and not by keeping of his Acts before his degree, I conceive that Statute defends not him therein, which they will not deny outs Dr Maisteron when they shall please to urge it. And in truth I thinke he may as well be out of the Colledge, as out of the Hall, for there he never comes: many more unstatutable doings might be reckoned up, but I conceive here is enough to stir you up to an examination of these matters and to a due reforming. And likewise that you

(*k*) πολλάκις καὶ ἀποτεινόμενος Δριστοτίλῃς ἔφασκεν τοὺς δὲ Ἀθηναίους εὐρικήναι ποροὺς καὶ νόμους ἀλλὰ ποροῖς μὲν χρῆσθαι νόμοις δὲ μὴ. Laertius in ejus vita.

would take notice how this Mr Arrowsmith, preserved the Universities priviledge in taking his degree of Doctor, there was a grace procured surreptitiously betwixt thirty and forty yeares ago, that it should be lawfull for any man that was Vicechancellour, to take the degrees of Doctor by caution, or deposing such a summe of money, the very next Congregation, there was a company of the University, men did protest against it, as a thing that tended to the disgrace of the University, and contrary to a Statute in the University in 12 of Elizabeth. And many other weighty reasons alleadged, as appears by the Protestation entered with the University Register, notwithstanding this Protestation, since Mr Arrowsmith came to be head in the University, this corrupt Grace, so long since, so justly protested against was reinforced and he commenced Doctor by it, and never as yet disputed, but onely deposed so much money for his degree. Many other things I could advise for the honour of the University; but this is not my subject, though I apprehend that this complaint will procure me the *odium* of a great many more new Masters of Colledges that have thus commenced; and what a hard task it will be for me to attend a Committee onely with the justnesse of my cause, in respect I shall have all the opposition that Dr Arrowsmith can make, and all his friends: But howsoever the Lords will be done.

That the Fountaine may not be neglected, lest it derive to the publicke detriment, I have not here represented things in a false glasse, to imitate the Rhetorician to make great things small, and small things great; but am ready to prove any Accusation in the whole Booke, with its dimensions, or else let me suffer for it.

For my own particular here I have set up my rest, and will comforte myself with that (*m*) of Agesilaus who bid the Ambassadors tell Teisaphernes (who had broken the truth against oath) "to thanke him for breaking of his oath, for he doubted not now of assistance from above, to fight for him against a perjured man." And with an expectation of a

(*m*) Ἀπαγγεῖλαι τῷ Τισσαφέρνῃ τοὺς πρέσβεις ἐκέλευσε ὡς πόλλην χάριν αὐτῷ ἔχειν ὅτι ἐπιорκίσας αὐτὸς μὲν τοὺς θεοὺς πολεμικοὺς ἐκτίσαστο, τοῖς Ἕλλησι συμμάχους ἐπόησε. Xen. orat. pro Agesilao.

returne of that engagement, the Parliament made in their Remonstrance to the people for the making a defensive war, "To maintain our Laws, and Liberties, to punish vice, without respect to persons." And if this shall be as really performed, as it was intended (I am confident of) though flood rise after flood upon me *ἐπεγείρεται γὰρ αἰεὶ μοι κύμα ἐπὶ κύματι*, yet will I say that of Xeno in Laertius, *Νῦν εὐπλόηκα ὅτι νεναυίγηκα*, I have now sailed well, because I was shipwrackt.

Glory be to God.

Democratis Sent.

χαλεπὸν ἄρχεσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ χείρονος.

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)



DAS BLÜMLEIN WUNDERSCHÖN:

SOVEIGNE VOUS DE MOY*

The Knight

I know a flow'ret wond'rous fair,
And fain my own would make it ;
But that I am a prisoner
I forth would go to seek it.
What sharper makes my discontent
Is that, when I in freedom went,
I had it ever near me.

From this steep castled rock around
I scan the landscape over,
Yet nowhere within eye-sight's bound
Can I that flower discover ;
And he who brought it to my sight,
Were he esquire or were he knight,
Should be my friend for ever.

* The late Professor Skeat in a charming little paper in the December number 1905 argued that his and our Foundress's motto *Souvent me souvient* ('I often remember') was the loyal response of the Beauforts to the (supposed) motto of Henry IV., this being the old French name for the forget-me-not ('remember me'). Mr Prior (*Popular Names of British Plants*, p. 83) believes the flower thus called in the Middle Ages to have been our speedwell, which is also a blue flower.† For a consideration of this mode of explaining the motto, and for the prisoner of the Zurich Wasserthurm whom Goethe had in mind, see the March number 1906 and *Notes and Queries*, May 13, 1911. As an instance of a motto chosen in response to another motto one may refer to the *Reminiscences of Evander MacIver*, p. 271: "The motto of the clan (Iver) is *nunquam obliviscar*, a reply to the motto of the Earls of Argyll, *ne obliviscaris*." To judge from his tomb at Canterbury, however, Henry IV.'s motto would seem to have been *Soveraine*.

† 'The little speedwell's darling blue.' *In Mem.* lxxxiii.

The Rose

In beauty's bloom I hear thy plaint,
 Beneath thy window-lattice.
 'Tis for the rose that thou dost faint,
 Thy lost flower surely that is.
 Thy thoughts hold nothing base or mean,
 The flower that is of flowers the queen
 Is queen too of thy fancy.

The Knight

Thy purple is in high esteem,
 'Neath its green vesture showing ;
 Whence maidens thee as precious deem
 As gold or rich gems glowing.
 Thy crown sets off the fairest brow,
 And yet—the flow'ret art not thou
 That silently I worship.

The Lily

The rose she makes a haughty show,
 To high things still aspiring ;
 And she thou lov'st will not be slow
 The lily's grace admiring.
 Whose heart beats true in loyal breast,
 Of inward purity possest,
 Like mine, will prize me highest.

The Knight

Of manners pure and chaste am I,
 And free from faults disgraceful ;
 Yet here a prisoner I lie,
 In solitude distressful.
 Thou art the image undefiled
 Of many a maiden pure and mild :
 Yet one I know still dearer.

The Pink

'Tis I, the pink, that thou dost mean,
 I' the warder's garden blowing ;
 Or never had the old man been
 Such care on me bestowing :
 The fair leaves that around me throng,
 And sweet perfume my whole life long,
 And all my thousand colours.

The Knight

The pink should be disdain'd by none,
 His joy the gardener makes it :
 And now he sets it in the sun,
 Now from the sun he takes it.
 Yet what my eyes with joy survey,
 It is not pomp nor proud array :
 It is a lowly flow'ret.

The Violet

Half-hidden here I lowly stand,
 And am not fond of speaking,
 Yet, since occasion doth demand,
 My silence deep I'm breaking.
 If it be I, thou hapless man,
 It grieves me sore I no way can
 Waft all my odours to thee.

The Knight

The violet's worth by me's agreed,
 No proud airs she doth borrow,
 And sweet her breath, yet more I need
 In my most bitter sorrow.
 The truth I will to you declare :
 Upon these rocky heights so bare,
 My flow'ret none could find it.
 Yet far below, a streamlet by,
 Earth's truest maid in anguish
 Heaves, as she passes, many a sigh,
 While captive here I languish.
 When, as a flow'ret blue she breaks,
 The word, 'forget me not !' she speaks,
 Then from afar I feel it.
 Yes, from afar is felt the spell,
 When lovers are true-hearted ;
 Else in my gloomy prison-cell
 Dear life and I had parted.
 And is my heart to breaking nigh,
 If but 'forget me not !' I cry,
 Then life revives within me.



THE COLLEGE
OF THE FOURTH GOSPELLER.

WHEN I was thinking over what I had done to record my holiday rambles and what I had left undone (thinking over it all and hoping that others might get from the record some of the pleasure I got and keep from the facts), I met a man who began talking about his own College, as he called it. I asked him to put in writing some of the things he said, because I thought them good things to remember and think over. But he said that he could lecture, if and when put to it, in a kind of way, but did not like the task of writing—had the lecture-habit—took a sheet of paper and wrote a few notes—then talked for a hour on the strength of the notes (he said) as required. He seemed to be very loyal to his College and very proud of its traditions of loyalty: moreover, he said that, the statutes forbidding Fellows to marry being done away, he had got not merely what is called education and a Fellowship out of it, but a wife who belonged to the College in some sort—for all of which he was glad and grateful. It must be a good College.

Seemingly this College was founded four hundred years ago by the Will of the Lady Margaret Beaufort, Mother of Henry the Seventh, and Countess of Richmond and Derby: her Will being executed, in spite of avaricious opposition, by the (now) "Blessed" John Fisher, first Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity in the

University of Cambridge, and Lord Bishop of Rochester, the man who fetched Erasmus over from the Netherlands to teach Cambridge Greek, and was afterwards beheaded, because he could not recognise the temporary king of his time as the supreme head of the Christian Church in England. But before John Fisher finished his testimony by martyrdom, he fulfilled the purpose of his patron, the Lady Margaret, with or without the material means devised by her for its execution, and raised this College out of the dry bones of Saint John's Hospital, breathing somewhat of what Spirit he had for himself into it by Statutes, which have been changed at sundry times and in divers manners, but not in spirit.

The man shewed me volumes, one of which had pictures—*item*, portrait of the Lady Margaret taken from a picture painted from life and, as mere painting, worth notice (the book said); *item*, portrait of John Fisher taken from the drawing of Hans Holbein, the younger, which is preserved in the Royal Library at Windsor; and *item* the letter of one Richard Henrison addressed to *the right Reverent ffather yn gode and my syngler gude lorde my lorde of Rochester is gude lordshipe*, which has in it these:

My lorde, with great difficultye and labour, as your lordshipe wilbe ynformed yn tyme to come, I have accomplisshide my saide lorde's commandment and remouyd the saide feilows—the late feilows of Saynt Johannis house yn Cambridge—to Ely. They departed from Cambrige towarde Ely the xij day of March at iiij of the klokke at afternoons by water. My lorde I receyuyed of them the godes of the saide house . . . and put them yn safe custodye vnto the tyme I haue other wise in commandment. And thus I besech Jesus encrease your honour to his pleasure and shortely brynge your lordshipe ynto our parties.

In the Statutes of the new Foundation—no need to say more of the Hospital—John Fisher expressed his vehement desire that all persons within the College should mind their own allotted business, in which case *viros ex eodem non dubitamus prodituros qui magnae erunt et utilitati et honori universo huic regno*—*Sc. DEI.*

That was the beginning of Saint John Evangelist's College—not, Hospital—four hundred years ago. The brethren went to Ely of an afternoon; and the new Society took their goods, as John Fisher commanded, and has held what he could get for them to keep, these four centuries.

The Statutes—the early Statutes are written in Latin; but John Fisher wrote English as well, and he preached in the vulgar tongue *The Mornynge Remembrance*, when the Lady Margaret was dead. There is a woodcut prefixed to that sermon which shews:

Bishop Fisher preaching.

Before him a table (or coffin) covered with a pall.

At the four corners tapers, guttering.

Nevertheless Wynkyn de Worde who printed it (woodcut and all) spelt Mourning—Mornynge—the time when joy comes and work begins again; and the title of the sermon is Englished in the margin: *a Morning remembrance at the moneth mynde* (whatever that may mean) *of Margaret. Souvent me souvient* was a motto she liked, I was told; and it is good to remember that the sermon was printed *at the sygne of the SONNE.*

I gathered that the spirit of the whole thing amounted to just this, that in the place of Saint John's House or Hospital there should rise, like the next phoenix in far fairyland, a place of education, religion, learning, and research, which should not, in selfishness, ignore external ignorance, but behaved to teach it where it lived how better it might live and behave.

That accounts for the First Court seemingly, but there is another—the Second Court—of which I myself

have heard something out of John Ruskin (see Baedeker's *Great Britain*). He revelled in it as a feat of architecture and brick-making. My man said that he himself had lived in it so long that he missed even the present Chapel, which his wife was in private filial duty bound to despise, and actually regretted the Chapel bell when he went down. Both had been part of his environment for so long, he said (being a scientist), that he had adapted himself to them perforce; and to that he put some queer phrases which I should write out as:

*vivitur hoc pacto
sine quo non.*

and

I think he meant that he lumped it—or lumped them—till he liked what he'd got, and that he caught cold when there came to be gaps in his familiar envelope.

He said more things about pebbles and cobbles, which his feet found uncomfortable lumps, when they went about his business; but that such things are unthinkable as floor of a Court, which is (by definition) one of the smooth things of this world and also level, having polished corners like ancient temples. And I began to wonder what else was lies.

But when he saw that I had written down the piece about lumps and was doubting his truthfulness, he said that I was a fool, and that a Fellow of his College once exclaimed to his fellow-talkers, "Let us be grave, my lads; here comes a fool"; and with that he knelt down and wrote a piece of Latin, which (he said) a fool could copy but not understand or trample underfoot; and he would see that I did not rend or emend it.

I copied it out as best I could, but he would not wait until I was through, because (he said) I was a fumbler with my hands. But here it is; and I wish I could get at the meaning of it because (like Milton's *Paradise Lost* and Heine's lyrics) it sounds good, whatever it may mean.

IN MAGNIS TUIS CIRCA GREGEM TIBI A DEO
 COMMISSAM OCCUPATIONIBUS , IN SUMMIS
 LABORIBUS QUOS PRO TUENDA CHRISTI
 RELIGIONE SUSTINES , IN ASSIDUIS TUIS IN
 LEGE DOMINI MEDITATIONIBUS , IN ORATION-
 IBUS , IN LECTONIBUS , IN SCRIPTONIBUS ,
 POSTREMO IN ACERBIS ET MOLESTIS QUAE
 IAMDUDUM INGRUNT CURIS ET ADVERSITAT-
 IBUS , REVERENDE IN CHRISTO PATER ,
 DIGNERIS FILIORUM TUORUM LEGERE
 EPISTOLAM . . . NOS TIBI FATEMUR TOT NOS
 ESSE BENEFICIIS OBSTRACTOS UT NE
 RECENSERE QUIDEM AUT VERBIS CONSEQUI
 VALEAMUS . TU NOBIS PATER , DOCTOR ,
 PRAECEPTOR , LEGISLATOR , OMNIS DENIQUE
 VIRTUTIS ET SANCITATIS EXEMPLAR , TIBI
 VICTUM , TIBI DOCTRINAM , TIBI QUICQUID
 EST QUOD BONI VEL HABEMUS VEL SCIMUS
 NOS DEBERE FATEMUR . QUO AUTEM TIBI
 POSSIMUS REFERRE GRATIAM AUT BENEFICIUM
 REPENDERE , HABEMUS NIHIL PRAETER
 ORATIONEM QUA CONTINENTER DEUM PRO
 TE INTERPELLAMUS . QUAECUNQUE AUTEM
 NOBIS IN COMMUNI SUNT OPES , QUICQUID
 HABET COLLEGIUM NOSTRUM , ID SI TOTUM
 TUA CAUSA PROFUNDEREMUS , NE ADHUC
 QUIDEM TUAM IN NOS BENEFICENTIAM
 ASSEQUEREMUR . QUARE , REVERENDE
 PATER , QUICQUID NOSTRUM EST , OBSECRE-
 CRAMUS , UTERE UT TUO . TUUM EST
 ERITQUE QUICQUID POSSUMUS , TUI OMNES
 SUMUS ERIMUSQUE TOTI , TU NOSTRUM ES
 DECUS ET PRAESIDIUM , TU NOSTRUM ES
 CAPUT , UT NECESSARIO QUAECUNQUE TE
 MALA ATTINGANT , EA NOBIS VELUTI
 MEMBRIS SUBIECTIS ACERBITATEM INFERANT .

If I have not copied it right, it's not my blame, because he would be talking all the while at me, not to me, give the devil his due, he said, I reckon the poor

beggar will make pence out of this; and I wonder what he will call the piece, and where he will sell it. Then "I'd call it the College of the Virgin and the Fisherman," which puzzled me, because he had been saying that the Lady Margaret was the Mother of Kings; and I had gathered that John Fisher was more of a Master than a Man, and given to wearing rochets in Rochester Cathedral and Towers than to faring after cod and herring, as fishermen do, dressed in jerseys and sea-boots and slops in a smack. But when I looked up bewildered, he said, "Get on"; and he shouted at me:

"Mater regum Margareta . . .
 Beatorum insulis,"

or something of the sort.

And he said that Fisher had it in him and in his name to be Fisher and Man and Fisherman, which he called a *rebus*. But (he said) On the word of Saint Luke, Fishermen like yon fished for men and took them alive and kept them alive instead of gutting them like the Halys, which (he said) was the proper name of a feathered Kingfisher. He swore that John Fisher had neither feathers nor frills.

Then he went out, slamming the door behind him.

* * * *

P.S.—Some days later I prayed a friend to put English to that Latin which tantalized me so. He reckoned it outside his period and province. But his wife, who believes in Votes for Women, and is practising against the day she gets hers, voted that he should try what he could do. What he wrote is printed as under, but only what purports to be the rendering of that piece: the rest of his letter is not very nice for nice people to read, and even the translation is headed:

HINC ILLAE LACRIMAE,

with no visible English to it.

Reverend Father in Christ,

Though you be greatly busied with charge of the flock by God entrusted to you, and do bear the extremity of labours to uphold the religion of Christ, and though you exercise yourself without ceasing in the law of the Lord, in prayings in preachings and in writings; yea, though you be grieved and troubled with the cares and adversities that have long while beset you, we beg you deign to read a letter of your sons.

We confess ourselves bounden unto you by so many benefits that we have not strength even to tell them or speak of them aright. You are to us our father our teacher our guide our lawgiver, yea truly our pattern in all holiness and virtue. We confess that to you we owe sustenance and learning, whatsoever we have or know that is good.

And for means wherewith to repay you in thanks or benefits we have none but our continued praying unto God for you. Nay, whatsoever there be in our common stock, whatsoever our College hath, though for your sake we should spend it all, not even so should we attain the measure of your welldoing unto us.

Therefore we beseech you, reverend father, use as your own whatsoever is ours. Whatsoever is in our power is and shall be yours. We all are wholly yours and so shall abide. You are our glory and our defence, you are our head. Wherefore it is that, whatever evils visit you, we being as your subject members must of necessity be grievously afflicted thereby.

The very day this came I met my man again, and he said, "So you've caught the fish"; and, being pleased, he shewed me what some *Socius Eiectus* of the College

had written about that letter. But what he wrote I forget, because it is all ancient history. But I remember what he called a Modern Instance, because I liked it.

He said (more or less) what shall finish off this essay.

There was a man once who came out of Oxford to be Lord Bishop and King Bishop of the diocese of Lincoln; and he lived there under the shade of Lincoln Minster in a purple cassock with his peacocks looking over the city, till people called him Saint Edward. He blessed people when they wanted it; and once I heard a venerable Archdeacon wish him many happy returns of his birthday yonder in an ancient old long room: the speech (it was after dinner) began—
 + FATHER—and then there was a pause.

The Church of England is not apt to beatify Bishops or make Saints of them, for reasons best known to that impalpable entity—The Church. But local people called that man Saint Edward, for all his cassock or dressing-gown; and he, like John Fisher, was a real FATHER-IN-GOD, which is not the same thing as an ordinary godfather, who grudges his godchild the statutory mug or spoon.

Edward King, of Lincoln, is away. Let us hope that by this time he has met John Fisher in the spirit, since neither (worse luck) is yet in the flesh.

J. H.

*Peterson
Garnier*



PRINCIPLES OF SUCCESS IN THE SERVICE OF INDIA.

An Address delivered, by invitation, at the University of London,
March 12, 1912.

ALTHOUGH my remarks are addressed more particularly to those who are about to enter the service of India, yet you must remember that the Indian Civil Service is not the only body of workers in H.M.'s Indian vineyard. Their Majesties, leading the way to duty and service, have set a great example, and by their royal labours given a fresh inspiration to all public servants, and the so called "Civil Service" is but one single branch of H.M.'s service. Indeed all his subjects in India, merchants or tradesmen as well as those paid by the State, if they serve their King as he has directed are taking an active part in British rule. But the Indian Civil Service has a history and a position which justify large expectations, and I congratulate you on your choice of it as your profession. For you are stepping into a heritage of high traditions with splendid opportunities for doing good, and while it means heavy work it offers recreations suited to every taste. You will use, as Bacon advises you to do, "the memory of thy predecessors fairly and tenderly," if you look back at the legacies left to you by the "factors and writers" before 1806, by the Haileybury men from that year to 1857, and by the competition-wallahs of the next half century. Notwithstanding the traditions and practices of the commercial era of John Company, his servants

had shaken themselves free from corruption and fortune-hunting by the year 1806. You know the steps in their upward progress, the Regulating Act, 1772, the abolition of perquisites by Lord Cornwallis in 1788, and finally the prohibition of private trade. But when the "writers" of the eighteenth century thought of the salary of £26,000 a year (including allowances) paid to Francis Sykes, Resident at Murshidabad in 1765, and with their reduced emoluments sternly resisted constant temptations in India, being restrained by no great force of public opinion at home, we must regard the standard of integrity attained in India as a greater victory than the military distinction which many of them achieved in battle. Between 1806—1857 their successors added culture and stern sense of duty to integrity and courage. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Prinsep, Thomas, and Elliot were some of the pioneers who cut paths which helped the advance afterwards made by Alfred Lyall, Vincent Smith, Herbert Risley, and others of our time.

After the transfer to the Crown in 1857 your predecessors developed a measure of efficiency which has conquered famine, vastly improved the administration of justice, perfected land settlements, and left for their successors a body of principles and rules which must lighten the task before you. Much remains to be done, and there is no intellectual quality, no gift, accomplishment, or virtue with which any one of you may be endowed for which he will not find abundant use. Work in India fills a man's life, and as a field for the exercise of his talents it is incomparable, and therefore I can heartily congratulate you on the careers open to you, and proceed to the next question of what constitutes success?

Success. I have met one eminent civilian who affected to believe that success was unattainable in India. His parable is worth repetition, for I have no doubt that he spoke in parables. I had just visited a gifted Indian,

who was then called Swami Shri Sachchidanand Sarsvati, whom I had known in the service as Minister Gourishankar Udaishankar, C.S.I. I had discussed with him the subject of my address to-night, and he urged me to follow his own example—"Serve the State while you can, and then shut out the world and retire to contemplate God." To my argument that it was better to serve God and in His Spirit serve your fellow man, he replied that each service required whole-hearted and exclusive devotion and there could be no combined or simultaneous service. A short time after this I met Sir Alfred Lyall, then about to retire from India, and I asked him what he considered to be the main principle of success in India. He replied, without hesitation, to the following effect: "When I went to Rajputana in 1875 I was struck with the poverty of the people, and urged one of its leading Princes to carry out a scheme of irrigation. He reluctantly yielded to my repeated exhortations, and allowed me to secure for him the loan of the best engineer whom the Government of India could spare, insisting only that when he opened the completed work I should be his guest. In due course the day of the ceremony arrived, and in the best of spirits the Maharaja rode with me to the reservoir. As we reached the summit of the rising ground and looked down on the broad bed of the tank with its huge masonry dam and embankment H. H. said with pride: 'There, see the splendid work and the fulfilment of my promise.' I inquired when the water would be allowed to enter the lake, and he answered cheerfully, 'Oh, we have filled it twice, but the water leaked out at once.'" "I sought," said Lyall, "an explanation of the misfortune, and His Highness added, 'I knew it would, Sahib, and that is why I hesitated, but you wanted it so much that I gave in. Didn't you know that there was a hole in the bottom of every water tank in Rajputana? It always has been and will be so.'" To this account Lyall added the comment, "You will

find, Lee-Warner, that there is a hole in most of our schemes for the benefit of India."

Another well known member of our service once said to me that the infallible measure of a civilian's success was the amount of his salary. Again, the man in the street accepts Gazette notifications as his standard of success. I agree with neither of these authorities. The most successful men I have known have preferred to remain in inferior appointments so as to acquire some special knowledge that would fit them for higher work at a later date. Then as regards honour, if the Governor of a Province has no previous knowledge of India and goes out for five years he has not time to form a nice judgment; while if he is a Lieut.-Governor who has served all his life in the Province, he must have formed preferences even if he eschews prejudices. The best revenue officer and the best judicial officer in the Bombay service never wrote K after their names. David Scott in Assam and Colonel C. G. Dixon in Ajmer still live in those provinces, although the former laboured in 1827 and the latter died of a broken heart in 1857. The success of which I am speaking to you this afternoon is inscribed on the resting place of Henry Lawrence, who "tried to do his duty." To deserve success by honest and unremitting devotion to public interests is to be successful, and Mulready's advice to Ruskin—"know what you have to do and do it"—is the beginning and the end of duty. Let us therefore consider next what a public servant in India must know and do.

Public opinion at Home. You can begin here at once to lay the foundation stone of success in your future career. Get to know the force of public opinion and to realise the power of Parliament. You will have to reckon with it at a time when you are beset with difficulties and have to act on your own responsibility. You will be sore tempted to treat it as ill-informed and mischievous—which it is very likely to be, and of no

account—which it certainly is not. For the saying “that India will be lost on the floor of the House of Commons” is as discredited to-day as John Stuart Mills’ principles of economy are discredited by Tariff Reformers or Socialists. Your masters sit at Westminster, your critics rule in Printing House Square. Both may be wrong, but they are your masters, and although I trust that, like Nelson or John Lawrence, you will in a crisis act, regardless of your critics, as you think right, you will not be spared to act on that occasion if you systematically ignore public opinion. Wherefore, study the currents and forces of public opinion while you have the opportunity. You must rule it or bow to it. Ignore it you cannot.

In the next place, while you are studying for the I.C.S., do not confine your attention to Parliament and the press. An eminent Judge of Indian experience said to me lately that probationers ought to attend the Law Courts in London with regularity, for, as he remarked, the atmosphere which surrounds a Court in India presses the Judge to convict and to punish, whereas the accused in a London Court has every chance on his side and every one’s desire is that he may establish his innocence. And so, in all other departments, try to realise the spirit of British institutions, and you will have acquired one principle of success, one step towards knowing your duty.

Knowledge of India, her languages and people. Unless you can converse with the people of India, and understand their feelings, you can never do your duty nor win their confidence. In some provinces the Babel of tongues is a difficulty little understood here. But whatever the cost a thorough knowledge of the vernaculars is indispensable. For learning the customs and minds of the Indian people district life is the best preparation. When after the Mutiny land settlements were revised or made, that department of the administration attracted all the best talents of the service. A

thorough grounding in district administration gave John Lawrence his power, enabled Charles Elliott to write his famine report, and qualified Denzil Ibbetson for his successful career. Secretariat experience is good, but both the Secretary himself and Government suffer if the head-quarters staff have passed too quickly from the districts to the Secretariat. Sir Herbert Risley, a most ready writer, saw this danger and tried his best to get back to his district. But the Government having caught him kept him at head-quarters. Knowledge of the people is the only sure road to what is, after all, the leading principle of success, namely, sympathy.

Sympathy. So much nonsense is talked about sympathy that I venture to distinguish between the sham and the real article. Sympathy has always been the goal of Indian civilians. Life in the solitude of the districts would be unendurable without friendly relations with the people. It may be granted that the sympathy between Colonel Mordant and his cock-fighting Zemindars, or the extravagant hospitality shown to Calcutta grandees which ruined the Bengal civilians ninety years ago are not suited to present times. But the need of sympathy is not a new Commandment as some assume. Nor should sympathy be regarded as a substitute for, or opposed to, efficiency. Without efficiency as its object sympathy would be robbed of its chief reward. Still less should it become a mere tinkling cymbal of fine phrases of sentimentalism, or the sounding brass of self-advertisement of certain travelling M.P.’s who being unable to speak two words of the vernacular proclaim themselves the “Friends of India.” By sympathy I mean what our King George V. has described exactly as “the deep affection with which we regard our Indian Empire whose welfare and prosperity will be our constant concern.” No sacrifice of efficiency is to be found there, and this sympathy will not be won without

occasional collision with some of the jarring and conflicting interests that divide the people of India. John Lawrence preferred the peasants, while Henry's feelings were with the landlords. Elphinstone felt strongly about Brahman pretensions, while another could only admire their splendid intellects. Money-lenders find advocates amongst lawyers, whilst others less loyal to the sanctity of contracts sympathise with the impoverished debtors. When Hindus and Muhamadans come to blows in the name of religion the impartial civil servant is abused by both parties. How, then, in the storm and stress of administration, can sympathy be attained by the officer who does his duty? In the first place he can create an atmosphere of sympathy by interesting himself in matters which interest the Indian communities. Thus Charles Elliott, by his study of family histories and folk-lore in Oonao; Herbert Risley, by his researches and inquiry into the tribes of Bengal; Denzil Ibbetson, by his mastery of social conditions in Karnal; and Charles Lyall and others, by their knowledge of oriental languages, religions, or customs, found a passport to the affections of the people. In the next place patience and courtesy are appreciated by races so patient and courteous as Indians. In this country party politics tend to make public men impatient and barely courteous to their political opponents, but in India a public servant must have his four doors open to all visitors. Thirdly, a public servant can treasure up and dwell in his mind on the loveable and admirable qualities of a typical Indian. The Hindu's patient endurance of famine and disaster, the generous forgiveness of the relatives of the people of Malkowal killed by the plague serum, the faith which enabled the keeper of the Lahore gardens to lead the escaped tiger back to its cage are a few illustrations of Indian qualities which draw together the District officer and the inhabitants of his district. In short a charitable spirit can be cultivated,

and it is sure to lay a foundation of sympathy or neighbourly relations. It will not quench the dart of the political assassin who has often chosen for his target the Centurions who have given proof of their love of India. But it will greatly aid a public servant in the discharge of his duty, and so conduce to his success.

Recreations. The choice of recreation is a matter of some importance. In the pursuit of beasts of prey a civilian acquires knowledge of the aboriginal tribes otherwise unattainable. He is sure to witness and admire many instances of courage, and he is brought face to face with the beauties of nature. Cricket draws together classes, and has a great educative value. The absurd idea which suggested the hint given to General Sir Frederick Haines that a game of cricket was derogatory to the position of a member of Council has been dissipated by the vigorous example and propaganda of Lord Harris. The artistic tastes of Richard Temple and John Peile were not merely gratified to their own advantage; they laid the foundations of a school of Indian artists. To some men literature is a recreation, and it can conduce to a successful discharge of duty; but a civilian must be careful to avoid political or other discussions that may lead to disclosures of official information. Contributions to the *Calcutta Review* or the Asiatic Society's Journals on Indian history, folk-lore, archaeology, and so forth are appreciated by Indian society, and so promote good feeling. When the public mind has to be prepared for legislation an article on agrarian discontent, such as that which appeared in the *Quarterly Review*, No. 294, may be profitable. But anonymous articles on contentious matters must be avoided by public servants unless their superiors have been informed and approve. A literary reputation is less valuable in India than in an English career, but with proper safeguards it may help an Indian civilian to do his duty.

Courage. A stout heart is more essential to success in India than at home. A man's worst foes are those of his own household, and I dwelt just now on the need of studying public opinion at home. The arm-chair critic who condemns an official without trial, the partizan who can only see one side of a question, and the aspirant to notice in parliament who proclaims himself the "friend of India" are all ready to empty their quivers into the Indian bureaucracy. Unqualified language is sometimes used even by friends of the Service, as in the late debate reported on page 12 of the *Times* of February 23rd, 1912, such as that "the men of the I.C.S. are without exception the most obstinate of men," which when read by a public servant in the solitude of district life and circulated with comments by the vernacular press may dishearten him, and must impede him in the discharge of his duty. A civil servant should therefore steel his heart against such general and disparaging comments. Some time in your career you will assuredly be assailed by a temptation to resign. In my opinion a threat of resignation can never be defended, and resignation itself I regard as cowardly suicide, unless a man feels that he can no longer do his duty, in which case he will do well to retire without observation. The Indian civilian should know nothing of party politics, and he must expect therefore in his impartial attitude to be abused by all party men. So long as he knows what he has to do as a servant of His Majesty and does it, he achieves success. To do justice and judgment to three hundred million of the King's subjects, to regard the Indian people with deep affection, and make their welfare and prosperity his sole concern is the task to which he has set his hand. If thirty years hence you can truly say that you have tried to do this, you will have deserved and so won success.

WILLIAM LEE-WARNER.



THE NYMPH'S LAMENT.

O SISTERS, with me gather meadow-sweet,
The wild forget-me-not and briony,
To weave a cerecloth's length from chin to feet
Of all the sweetest meadow-flowers that be,
And in the hands enclasped across the breast
A sprig of dolorous, deathly yew let rest.

One noon that balanced on the verge of eve
From out a hiding-place amid the sedge
I saw a youth the bordering pine trees leave
And guide his footsteps to the river's edge,
As though outwearied with the daylong chase
He sought a while some shadowy resting place.

And I—my eyes were captives made, fast bound,
So godlike was that face and so divine :
He laid his raiment careless on the ground
And bared his body's every graceful line,
Poised hesitant a moment on the brink,
Eager to plunge, but seeming yet to shrink.

Like marble struck by moonlight shone his limbs
Or statue carved of pure smooth ivory :
His curling hair like burnished bronze that dims
The eyesight in lit rooms of revelry :
His perfect form fell clear upon my mind,
As though I now first saw, before but blind.

From henceforth each succeeding day I hid
 Close in the water-lilies and the reeds,
 Since of that passion I might not be rid,
 And as the Sirens' song a victim leads,
 Forgetful then of parent, home, and friend,
 So there my every path did have its end.

Our watery gambols did no longer please,
 The gleaming bodies rioting in the wave :
 The river's music held no grateful ease
 Of heart, nor any comfort to me gave :
 The little bubbling treble 'midst the stones
 Or cataract's long-drawn monotonous tones.

His was the power to make my being throb
 In ecstasy as it had throbb'd before
 At water's cool swift touch and gurgling sob :
 Gone now those joys to be regained no more.
 Immortal, I, then burnt with mortal pain,
 Did strive to quench it, yet burnt the more again.

Sometimes he crouched among the anemones
 That shone like myriad stars in the darkling shade,
 And hummed some snatch of song that on the breeze
 Died soft : sometimes, upon the smooth bank laid,
 Within the depths he watched the tracery
 Of swaying weeds with fishes darting by.

Then a day kneeling with hand formed to a cup
 That he might thereby slake his parching heat,
 He saw my face rise like some bubble up,
 And felt my arms on his neck clinging meet—
 Arms that clung closely, gently dragging down,
 While, thus enmeshed, he had no fear to drown.

Down, closer down, I drew his lips to mine
 Nor foolish thought that thus I should end all,
 But my love prove his spirit's anodyne
 That it should lay aside the earthy caul.
 Down, down, no struggle, but he the closer clung,
 His arms encircling round me lithely flung.

O sisters, with ine weave a flowery shroud.
 So still was he that I did grow afraid.
 Sing softly to him, sing not overloud.
 So still, so changed in my embrace he laid :
 Land spirits may not mingle with the stream.
 He struggled not, but passed as in a dream.

Ferry the corpse by winding water-ways,
 Beneath his sides your furthering upraised hands :
 In deep dim pools dwell the water sprites and fays
 And they shall have him to their sunken lands,
 Where I may tell my grief the long day through
 And mourning find that grief yet ever new.

F. D.



A MODERN PROTEUS.

THE train was actually in motion, and I had just decided that I was really going to have the compartment to myself, when the door opened and a flustered and apologetic old gentleman was hurled in by a gigantic porter. I was particularly anxious to be left in peace, as the hero of my latest penny dreadful had contrived to get himself into such an exceedingly tight place that I had so far proved quite unequal to the task of extricating him, and I wanted to think out the situation quietly. I therefore gave my fellow-traveller a ferocious glare and looked as unsociable as possible.

I need not have been afraid, however. He was not of the type that forces itself upon strangers. In fact, he was the most timid and shrinking creature I have ever seen. Without daring to meet my eye he cowered into the remotest corner of the carriage, took a book from his pocket and immediately became immersed in it.

My annoyance abated, for I saw that I should have my quiet time after all. I looked out of the window and became lost in my own thoughts. About twenty minutes later, happening to glance at my companion, I found to my astonishment that he had disappeared, and in his place was seated a remarkably fine lizard, of the iguana species, still diligently reading the old gentleman's volume, but keeping a wary eye on me. As I looked up the reptile, with every sign of confusion,

changed back again into the old gentleman, who continued his studies with a very red face.

I looked out of the window again, and pretended not to have noticed anything. After all, if an elderly gentleman chooses to indulge in an innocent little metamorphosis in a public place, that is nobody's business but his own. But I could not resist glancing out of the corner of my eye to see if he was doing it again, and found that this time he was a large but vacuous-looking pig, holding the book with his fore-paws, and reading away as if for dear life. I had not thought of the possibility of his possessing a varied or extensive repertoire, and I must confess I was a little embarrassed. The situation was novel; supposing he took it into his head to impersonate one of the larger carnivora—a grizzly bear, for instance—I was uncomfortably conscious that I should not in the least know what I ought to do.

At this point a bumping sound from the other end of the carriage made me look apprehensively in the direction of my fellow-passenger. This time he had thoughtlessly turned himself into a giraffe, and, the compartment not being built to accommodate such creatures, he had hit his head an uncommonly nasty blow against the roof. He was engrossed in rubbing his damaged cranium with his paw, or hoof, or whatever you call it, if you're a giraffe, when suddenly noticing that I was looking at him, he gave a kind of nervous choke and resumed his original form.

"Excuse me," I observed politely, "Can I be of any assistance? Aren't you feeling well?"

He gasped in fright once or twice, and answered in a series of shrill jerks:

"So sorry! Must apologise! Unpardonable behaviour! No offence!"

He was so upset that I had to comfort him.

"Please don't stop for me," I begged, "I like it. Are you doing it for amusement or for exercise?"

For answer he handed me the volume he had been studying. It was entitled "Proteanism," and was described on the title-page as being "A complete text-book of this recently rediscovered and little-practised art." The author had remained anonymous, no doubt for excellent reasons of his own.

Much interested, I pressed him for further details, and at last got the whole story. It seemed that he had married a wife who in general appearance and strength of mind was his exact antithesis. This good lady's great and much-advertised sorrow was that my timid little friend could not change his character for something cast in a sterner mould. In a worthy desire to carry out her wishes he had purchased this handbook at the station book-stall.

"I remembered," he piped, "that Proteus was a person who was able to change himself into anything he wanted, and I thought there was just a chance that it might be some use to me, Sir, to teach me to turn myself into a strong-minded man."

"But why the zoological impersonations?" I asked him.

"Well, Sir, I was just practising some of the easier exercises. You see, the lower in intelligence the animal you want to turn into, the easier it is. I'm exceedingly sorry if I've disturbed you, Sir!"

"Not at all," said I; "I'm deeply interested. Then I suppose to turn into another man is the most difficult?"

"Yes, Sir. It's the last chapter."

"Well, now," said I, taking the book, "suppose you go on to something a little more difficult, just to show me how it's done!"

"It's a question of will, Sir, largely. That and a patent spell, Sir, which they give with the book."

"I see," said I. "Well, let's try—shall we say—a cat."

He muttered something unintelligible, puffed out his chest, and swelled till I thought he would burst, without

conspicuous success. Obviously a cat was high enough in the scale of intelligence to be one of the more difficult tests. At length, however, his appearance became faintly feline, and after that the end came quickly; then with even greater difficulty he resumed his own form.

"Can't think how it is, Sir," he remarked, mopping his brow, "but it's always more difficult to get back than it is to get there. The book warns you about it in the preface."

We spent a fascinating hour after that working gradually through the animal kingdom; and he had just succeeded in turning himself into a superb Indian elephant (that being, in the anonymous author's opinion, the animal next below mankind in the scale of intelligence) when the train began to slacken speed, and we found ourselves on the outskirts of the town which was our destination.

"By Jove!" I exclaimed to the elephant, "here we are! Change back, quick. They'll be wanting your ticket. Besides, I've scarcely room to breathe."

The beast, who filled the compartment almost completely, strained and grunted and waved its tail, its trunk, and its ears wildly in its efforts, but all to no purpose. I opened the handbook and began feverishly to read out extracts from the directions for regaining one's original form, but even this was unavailing. In the middle of it, too, the train stopped just outside the station in order to enable ticket-collectors to get on board.

A cheerful whistling just outside my carriage door announced the advent of one of these officials, and my companion, losing his nerve, made a fine, though unavailing, attempt to get under the seat. His ticket had, of course, disappeared with the rest of his clothes.

"Tickets, please!" said the whistler, suddenly appearing at the window. "Lor lumme, wot hever's this?"

I made an attempt to carry off the situation. "This?" said I. "Oh, only an elephant."

The man seemed dissatisfied.

"Ho!" he remarked, "then where's yer dog-ticket?"

"Dog-ticket?"

"Yus. Animals as travels with passengers is dogs."

"But it isn't mine."

"Garn!" he returned scornfully, "globe-trottin' alone for 'is 'ealth, 'e is, I suppose!"

"I tell you I know nothing about it," I repeated with some heat.

"Well," said he, "if yer won't take a dog-ticket for it, it'll be charged a tidy sum for excess luggage!"

All this while the unfortunate animal heaved and strained in an abortive attempt to recover its lost humanity. I found myself dully trying to estimate the probable effect on the collector if it should succeed. Meanwhile a large and speculative crowd assembled, and I found myself haranguing the station staff in general. I was in the end overborne by sheer weight of public opinion, and purchased the dog-ticket lest worse should come upon me.

"'Ere!" suddenly remarked some genius who had been studying the question, "'Ow the blue blazes did yer get 'im inter it, guvnor."

It was useless to reiterate that I hadn't, because it was quite obvious that nobody would believe me. Besides, a much more important question was: how was it to be got out? This problem was eventually solved by the station-master, whose suggestion that the side of the compartment should be destroyed and the bill sent to me was received with acclamation by all but myself, and I was again overborne by superior numbers.

But at last my protégé and myself were face to face on the platform, and the question now arose, where to put him? A despairing attempt to render the railway company answerable for his well-being by paying twopence and leaving him in the cloak-room was

frustrated, and I was unwillingly forced to the determination to take him home and ensconce him in the backyard. In favour of this decision was the fact that supposing he should regain his own form he owed me a considerable sum of money, what with his ticket and the damage to the railway carriage.

Up till that time I had always possessed an irreproachable reputation in my town, in spite of belonging to one of the less-known branches of the literary profession, which is in many quarters regarded as being barely respectable at its best. Since my dramatic appearance in the company of that unspeakable beast, I have been looked upon as a pariah by the upper orders and a sort of unpaid mountebank by the lower. I did make one attempt to shuffle out of it by leaving the brute to be brought home by an outside porter; but that individual refused point-blank to have anything to do with me, and so I borrowed a stout stick and started for home, preceded by the elephant and followed by about three thousand people of every size sex, age, and profession.

The last touch of shame was added to the scene by an utter failure on the part of the elephant to carry the situation off with any *éclat*. Always diffident and shy, in face of a crowd such as this it lost all sense of dignity, and slopped along anyhow, with tears running down its cheeks, trumpeting mournfully from time to time.

But the end of my troubles was not far off now. In the very centre of the town I was accosted by an obese individual who addressed me in a familiar way.

"Hello, old son," said he, "got an elephant, ain't ye? Want to sell it?"

"Excuse me a minute," I returned politely, and taking the elephant on one side I reasoned with it earnestly, while the crowd stood by and watched in silent interest. I urged with anxious eloquence that this was the best way out of the difficulty. "If I sell

you to this man, who is obviously a circus-proprietor," said I, "you'll be able to win undying fame as the World's Most Educated Elephant, while as a man you are, to speak the truth, no great shakes. Besides—think of it—you will escape from your wife. And, in addition, I shall pay the railway company's bill (which is really your debt) with the money I get for you." The creature sat down and thought it over. Then it nodded its acquiescence.

The obese person and I soon agreed on a sum, which, while being about half of the animal's market value, was enough to pay the railway bill and leave something over for me; and I and my quondam fellow-traveller parted—he to a brilliant future on the music-hall stage, I to a nursing-home to repair my shattered nerves.

W. A. C. D.



SONGS OF EXMOOR.

I.

SONG of the moor on a winter's night,
Call of the stag in a losing fight,
Wail of the ling in an autumn blight,
Cry for me,
Sigh for me,
River and tree.

Whine of the hound who has grown too old,
Bleat of the sheep who has lost her fold,
Moan of a child in the lone night cold,
Cry for me,
Sigh for me,
River and tree.

II.

The moor in the summer is soft and kind,
The dancing shadows and laughing wind
Merrily fling
Over the ling,
Cooling the stag and the hind.

The heath and the bracken are cheery and gay,
The woods and the rivers have plenty to say,
Making a jest,
Calling the rest,
Bidding them join in the play.

The call of the peat-streams cool and clear
Summons together the wild red deer;
One and all
Answer the call,
Coming to frolic and cheer.

The soul of the moorland is there in the throng,
 Playing and singing the whole day long,
 Everything right
 Happy and bright,
 Love is her endless song.

III.

Child of the moor,
 Open thy sleep-locked eyes,
 Child of the moor,
 The peat-stream bids thee arise.

Over the sea
 The sun peeps out of his nest,
 Smiling at thee,
 Hurrying on to the West.

Valleys and brakes
 Answer the call of his beams,
 Nature awakes,
 Greeting the child of her dreams.

IV.

Hark! child, the peat-stream sings
 Soft and light.
 Look! child, the sea-wind brings
 Shades of night.
 Hush! child, the owls flit by;
 Did'st thou see?
 Sleep! child, thy moor is nigh
 Watching thee.

L. E. T.



A DREAM OF THE DARDANELLES.



SHOT is scarce fired ere eager spirits seek to forecast the issue of the war. It is a natural current for our thoughts to drift into—so natural that my own have found themselves floating down it. It seemed to me that the work of centuries, of international rivalry, and diplomatic intrigue was about to be undone, and that as a just visitation on the Concert of Europe, the Six Great Powers, who, self-seekers all, have brought matters to the present pass, or *impasse!* Methought Nemesis interposed to guide the Concert in its quandary, and thus to “The Six” she spake:—

“Five hundred years ago the Byzantine Empire still lived. In Europe there was unity neither of Church nor Nation. United Islam rightly triumphed over disunited Christendom. Some four centuries later a flood of sentiment rescued Greece from Turkish misrule, and Europe finally set a Prince of the House of Denmark on the emancipated throne. I adjure you—nay! I enjoin you to recreate the dead Empire of the Middle Ages and to transfer the throne of Greece from Athens to Constantinople. To you, Austria and Germany, this decree should be doubly welcome; for you cannot have forgotten 1864. This is a reparation that you owe to the Royal House of Denmark. *Si Paris, il y a trois cent ans, valait bien une Messe, Schleswig-Holstein, à l'heure qu'il est, vaut bien un quid-pro-quo.* And you, Britain, who sat still while the home of your future King's Consort was being pillaged, you too have a conscience to be quieted,

and the shade of Byron to propitiate. Russia, you will have this comfort that, although your ambition is foiled, and no Slav reigns at the Golden Horn, at least it is not a Teuton who is there. St Sophia will once more greet and fold to her breast the Eastern Church, and a neutralised Bosphorus and Hellespont, neutralised *à la Suez* and not *à la Panama Canal*, will console your Euxine commerce. Still, I do not conceive that your gratitude will inspire you to respect the treaty of Berlin and restore freedom to Batoum. Italy, your great ancestor Rome worshipped for centuries at the shrine of Hellenic culture. You cannot but welcome the restoration to Greece of scenes eternally bound up with the names of Zeus and Europa, Jason and Medea, Hero and Leander. Archaeological science has just shown that, when Greece assailed Troy, it was not—as one Froude cynically remarked—a case of "*Cherchez la femme*," but of the free passage of the Hellespont for Hellenic exports. There Homeric Hellas stopped. Greece of to-day opens the Strait to the whole world. France, one of the earliest champions of the liberation of Greece was your brilliant, if somewhat egoistic, genius Chateaubriand. That nature, nurtured in the school of the most polished Court of Europe and tempered in the furnace of the Reign of Terror, could not brook the bondage of Greek to Turk. The spirit of the author of the "*Itinéraire*" and "*Le Génie du Christianisme*" still lives. It inspired England, France, and Russia at the battle of Navarino. It was then that the "*Triple Entente*" began the work which is now nearing its completion."

Nemesis ceased. "The Six" bowed their heads and murmured—"In Europe the Near East is no more. *Requiescat in Pace.*"

A. C. YATE.

October 19th, 1912.



WICKEN FEN.

I WOULD introduce Wicken to the reader as a tried friend. There is a charm about it which is not easy to describe; like the sea, it has many moods, an inexhaustible supply of new aspects and impressions, and if the writer fails in his attempt to picture them, it is he alone that is to blame: the sea is not dull because the artist fails to catch its colours.

Wicken fen lies twelve miles from Cambridge: some already know it; while others will know the "Five Miles from Anywhere," with its quaint commentary "No Hurry"—the Inn at Upware, ten miles down the Cam on the way to Ely; though perhaps they have no idea that within a mile of that same inn lie the few acres of fenland that remain uncultivated; drained indeed, it is true, but still a great unprofitable tangle, lonely, uninhabitable, wild.

I have never yet been to Wicken without feeling its mysterious charm. Once in the fen itself, and all around is matted sedge and scrub, cut by long straight dykes, so smooth and still that caught in the sunlight they look like paths of steel, along whose edge the slim reeds sway and sigh. Everywhere is a great wide silence, broken only by the dull monotonous throbbing of the pumping-station two miles away at Upware; yet hardly broken, rather accentuated by that familiar sound, just as the gaunt figure of the station itself, rising above from the wide horizon, but emphasises the solitude of the place. Around, the birds are swinging on the reed-heads, while the sedge-warbler chatters

harshly in the bushes; a pair of cuckoos haunt some ponds in the distance where the little reed-warbler has built her exquisite nest, while the lark is singing in that great stretch of blue whose width of expanse only the flat countries know.

Such is Wicken on a hot June day, when one sinks delightfully exhausted in the yielding sedge, overcome by the efforts of plodding through a breast-high tangle, and drowsy with the strong sweet smell of the rushes.

But perhaps I have never seen Wicken to greater advantage than on an April morning of incessant rain. In Cambridge it was an abominable day: we had started in hopes of the weather clearing, but when we reached Upware it was as bad as ever: so we borrowed some old sacks in lieu of coats, and set off in an old boat, which we rowed along Burwell Lode into the fen.

Before, the rain seemed dull and commonplace: now it was beautiful, falling everywhere with a quiet sh-sh on the sedge, while the earth, gently submissive, enjoyed its soft caress: orchises and marsh-marigolds were blooming; the redshank and the plover were busy nesting; the sedge-warbler went on chattering in the bushes, while the yellow snails crept out in hundreds, crawled up the reed-stalks, and presumably enjoyed themselves too after their kind. And all the while the rain fell with a soft hissing on the reeds, and covered the Lode with the multitudinous splashes of little raindrops.

Many are the moods of Wicken. I have seen it under a great storm, when all the fen took a hue of ghostly whiteness under the black cloud-rack: a storm is a wild thing always, but it seemed grander and wilder then than ever. So wide is the sky-scape, that it is easy to see the whole progress of the coming tempest; standing in the sunshine one can watch its columns wheel or divide as it approaches, till the sun goes out and the big drops begin to patter.

But perhaps it is the night-time that has the most

peculiar charm at Wicken. A grass track runs from the village end into the fen, and on any fine warm summer night there are sure to be several sheets erected along the track, each with its attendant entomologist—for Wicken is peculiar even in its moths. Each sheet has a strong lamp playing on it, and on a warm night attracts a number of moths from across the fen: they fly with a sudden plop on to the sheet, climb fluttering up to the top of it and disappear over the edge; or else take up a contented sitting position; sometimes they wheel spasmodically round the lamp, or bump with a rattle against its glass. The collector is busy boxing specimens at the sheet, or examining the sugared corks, erected on sticks along his beat of some fifty yards. But the entomologist is a weird inexplicable animal: leave him, and go off the track a hundred yards or so.

Across the fen stretches the line of lights, casting a lurid glow upon the sky. Perhaps the earth is steaming, as it so often does after hot sunshine in the day, and there is a sweet vapour stealing out of the reeds; above, the sky is clear, and black, and full of stars: everywhere is the stillest silence, until broken by a startled snipe or owl: and then perhaps the continuous chirruping of the grasshopper-warbler becomes suddenly noticeable, shrill and intense in the darkness: it has been going on all the time, but does not disturb the silence, because it is all in a piece with the whole.

Such is Wicken to-day: a remnant of the old fen, wild in many ways as it was a thousand years ago. (Of course the swamps and the bogs are gone: knee-deep you may go in water sometimes, but the fen is well and thoroughly drained by lode and dyke.) It is a relic of the past, when all around the land was swamp and reeds, and the Isle of Ely stood up alone in a sea of marshes.

The land has been drained, and cornfields now

smile in comfortable plenty where before was only waste. Houses are dry and healthy; the fevers of the fen are gone. It is the work of man, victorious over nature; and it is a wonderful work, for the draining of the fens was only accomplished after many mistakes with the utmost difficulty and highest skill.

But, at the same time, it is natural to feel that something has been lost; something of romantic wildness and riotous power. I suppose it must be supremely selfish to wish that the country should be as it was before, just because it was more beautiful—and yet even that many will deny. The country labourer or farmer would see no beauty in the old fens; he prefers a good crop of barley to the grandest scenery: and after all he is eminently reasonable, and would justly regard me as a thing inhuman if I tried to condemn him to return to the old disorder.

Beauty, I say, has gone; but beauty of another kind remains. Is it only the romance of youth that prefers a wild beauty, uncivilised, undisciplined, to the quiet, sober beauties of a tamed and ordered civilisation? that loves the sunshine and the summer breeze more when they play on the swaying reeds, than among the golden cornfields? Perhaps it is. The great fens are gone; but have I a right to complain, when prosperity has taken their place, and especially as a little corner of the old world still lingers on, and it is only from Wicken that I have learnt to dream at all what the lost beauties of the fenland may have been?

J. B. P. ADAMS.



THE BLACKMAILING BEDDER.

JOHN Arthur Gilpin was a nut,
The darling of his college;
His chest was large and brawny, but
He'd little store of knowledge.
His clothes were of the latest cut—
He owed large sums for suitings,
For noisy ties
Of wondrous size
And "Gent's Superior Bootings."

Adolphus Adnitt was a tout
Who brought a bill to Johnny;
And twenty times he found him out
Or sported; thereupon he
Resolved to wait and hang about,
And, when at last he caught him,
Swore he must pay
That very day
The bill that he had brought him.

Then John began to curse and swear:
The tout, in fact, annoyed him;
And so he took him then and there
And carefully destroyed him.
He knocked him down, and stuck a pair
Of scissors in his liver,
Jumped on his head
Till he was dead
And dropped him in the river.

That very moment, with a start,
 He heard a cough behind him—
 He was distinctly "in the cart"
 If anyone should find him.
 He turned and saw, with sinking heart,
 His bedder, Mrs Corser,
 Who asked with groans
 In frightened tones,
 "What did you do it for, Sir?"

Now Mrs Corser (worthy dame)
 Was old and rather portly;
 Her breath, through chronic asthma, came
 Unnaturally shortly;
 Yet John to his eternal shame
 Cried, "Angel, I adore you!
 Oh don't, I pray,
 Give me away,
 But shield me, I implore you!"

"That tear," said she, "ah! do not shed;
 The dead no tales can carry.
 I'll hold my tongue and shut my head,
 If you with me will marry."
 "Alas," John Arthur Gilpin said,
 "I fear I'll have to wed her;
 But I shall hate
 To have a mate
 An old, though worthy, bedder.

"My sweetheart's soul this news will wring.
 How can I ever tell her?
 This is a most disturbing thing
 To happen to a feller.
 My oath—there lies the bitter sting—
 I fear I'll have to break it,
 The oath I oathed
 To my betrothed,
 Ah me and devil take it!

"Yet happiness away I'll fling,
 I'll jilt my Isabella
 (Which is a *most* disturbing thing
 To happen to a fella!)
 And buy you an engagement ring,
 Accurséd Mrs Corser."
 "Oh dear," said she,
 "Oh, dearie me,
 I do believe you swore, Sir!"

Descriptive English with the scene
 Refuses quite to grapple,
 When they were married by the Dean
 Within the College Chapel.
 The bridegroom, with a face of green
 Blotched here and there with yellow,
 Kept murmuring
 "This is a thing
 To happen to a fellow!"

He failed completely in his Trip.
 Through total lack of knowledge,
 And in the end became a gyp
 And served his former college;
 But very soon he got the pip
 (A malady unpleasant)
 Which laid him low
 In death, and so
 He is a corpse at present.

W. A. C. D.



A SUMMER CAMP.

THE prospect of camping out with hundreds of other strangers never seen before was not altogether encouraging, and we confess, with the timidity natural to advancing years, to undertaking the adventure with some qualms of spirit. The crowded "special" drew up at the station of Butterley, a colliery village in Derbyshire, to be greeted with shouts and cheers from a band of waiting officials and others, clad in garb that would be the envy of Bohemia. One of these (the Guest-Officer) soon seized us kindly, gave us rapid instructions, and sent us forward through the fields to the Camp fifteen minutes' walk away. We had been told to present ourselves at once at the Manager's Tent, and on so doing, in return for "Name and College," were presented with a programme, blanket-ticket, and a small round badge. This last was a potent blow to one's natural feelings of reserve. No one escaped; everyone had ruthlessly to proclaim his name and academy thereon, and pin it prominently on his person. We confidently recommend this expedient to hostesses and other similar persons. It saves those most tiresome things—introductions; it was meant to in this case, and it succeeded admirably. Anyone could come up and talk to you, and, what was more to the point for lesser personages, you could acquaint yourself with whom you would. With that fatal badge the plunge was taken—you began to let yourself go; and from that moment onward a progressive decentralisation went on. We speak

for the men only. The ladies, who were accommodated in the country-house in whose grounds the Camp lay, pursued for the most part their course undisturbed by our attentions. For ourselves, though life was made much easier by a permanent shed for washing (with water laid on), and a professional staff of cooks and washers-up, bell tents and marquees sufficed. The openness of Camp quarters and the publicity of the wash-place carried on the process began by the identification badge: you went, literally, naked and unashamed. It was thoroughly sane, healthy, wholesome—a result achieved by the spirit of the place that carried you on, triumphantly and unforcedly cheerful, though the rain at first was torrential and the state of the ground beyond description.

Universities and Theological Colleges whose numbers were sufficient, had tents or marquees for themselves. Cambridge was separated from Oxford by Manchester; Edinburgh was cheek by jowl with London and the United Hospitals; and behind them the "monks" of Kelham lay not far from the Baptists of Cardiff. The place was alive with contrasts that seldom failed to harmonize. Dons mingled with undergraduates in the completest freedom; missionaries, home from India, China, Africa, talked with the most hardened parochialist; students and visitors from Germany, Hungary, France, Holland, China were no longer foreigners. Interesting personalities abounded. Oxford gave some of the best of her younger generations, and there was that little man from Armenia. He was a middle-aged minister of the Protestant Church of that country, with a profound respect for the Church of England. Short and squat, with frank grey eyes and a round tanned face, he spoke English well, and was ever ready for a joke. But for all that he had suffered imprisonment and torture for his faith.

The day began according to your persuasion. Most met for a devotional exercise before breakfast in the

Camp; but a considerable body of Church people made their way to the Daily Celebration at Swanwick Church, at 7.15. After breakfast came various meetings to suit all tastes, provision being made for those seeking information on the simple elements of the Christian life and for those needing to meet the foremost intellectual movements of the day by an adequate philosophy of religion.

The afternoons were "as you please"—spent in excursions, football (in bare feet), tennis, fives, conversation, etc.; and the evening crowned what the morning began.

The tone of the lighter side of camp life was set at the meals served in a large tent. There was no solemnity about them. Digestion was aided by a trial of wits between the giants of the Camp, and by complaints, imaginary or real, voiced by thunderous choruses in a new and expressive plain-song. These things must not be torn from their context, but they were good witnesses to the truth that only the Christian really knows how to fool. Here are signs of a new "Merrie England"; the bow rebounds the more it is bent.

The denominations met on equal terms and engaged in real conference, and we rejoiced at our agreements and on the whole respected our differences. Thus the individuals of all bodies were the same to each other, while each, for certain purposes, pursued an independent group-life. It was not the ideal, but it was the nearest approach thereto. Sometimes the group-life produced illuminating contrasts. Late one night we made our way from the marquee to the straw tent, whence the palliasses were stuffed. The one candle-lamp cast strange shadow-lights on twenty or more men's faces and varied garments, and the tumbled straw sent one back in thought to a manger-stable long ago; and then the Gregorian strains of the ancient office of compline completed an unforgettable harmony of sight and sound.

Coming out, we heard, not fifty yards away, Welshmen of another communion singing in magnificent chorus their rolling Welsh melodies. This strange antistrophe (if the expression be allowed) pointed to an equally real and true aspect of this complex of meaning, as the intimate communing and intermingling of each and all that marked the obverse. It was this richness of particularity that gave the distinctive flavour and atmosphere to the Camp, that made thoughtful people feel that the issue of the future must be a compacted unity that yet will give the fullest play to every element of legitimate diversity. Verily a task for the giants Intellect and Love.

But we are near to moralizing, and our purpose was to give personal, and therefore one-sided, impressions of an all too brief visit to a Student Movement Conference. Its unconventionality of youth and not of artifice, its deep seriousness and magnificent "ragging" worked towards a new whole of life: it was full of movement on the highest planes of human endeavour and aspiration; and it was great fun.

P. N. F. YOUNG.



HENRY MARTYN CENTENARY.

The following account of Henry Martyn's life is taken from
The Cambridge Weekly News for October 18th:—

WEDNESDAY, October 16th, came home to missionary enthusiasts with an especial force "the inspiring memory of Henry Martyn, scholar, evangelist, confessor, and man of God," who laid down his life on October 16th, 1812, in Persia while preparing a Persian translation of the New Testament. At Cambridge the Henry Martyn Hall, by Trinity Church, at which he was for two years curate, and the frescoed figure of Henry Martyn on the roof of St John's College Chapel, are continual reminders of a life that had borne the promise of long years of honour in England and that was laid down almost before its full maturity was reached in a solitude unshared by countryman or friend.

Born at Truro in 1781, Henry Martyn had a brilliant Cambridge career, and then, in 1805, went to Bengal as an East India Company chaplain. His life was to be dedicated to a threefold task: the translation of the Bible into Hindostanee, Arabic, and Persian. He lived to see his work complete, but fever and ague overtook him at Tokat, and he never returned to England. His life contained many hardships and sacrifices, and in India he was among the handful of men who laid the foundations on which all modern work is based.

MARTYN'S CAMBRIDGE CAREER

At the early age of seven Henry Martyn's natural cleverness was apparent. Mr Cardew describes him as "of a lively, cheerful temper, and, as I have been told

by those who sat near him, appeared to be the idlest among them, being frequently known to go up to his lesson with little or no preparation, as if he had learnt it by intuition." When only 15 he competed for a vacant scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, but was not elected, and writing of this later he said, "The profligate acquaintance I had in Oxford would have introduced me to scenes of debauchery, in which I must, in all probability, from my extreme youth, have sunk for ever."

After two more years at school he began residence in St John's College, Cambridge, in the month of October, 1797, as a pensioner, or unassisted student. He was attracted to Cambridge by Kempthorne, who had been his protector at school and had just distinguished himself at St John's, coming out Senior Wrangler. In Dr G. Smith's "Henry Martyn, Saint and Scholar," we read that while at St John's he indulged in bursts of passion on slight provocation, mainly as the result of an uneasy conscience. On one occasion he hurled a knife at his friend Cotterill, who just escaped, leaving it quivering in the panel of the dining hall. At the close of 1799 Martyn came out first, much to his father's delight. At this time Cambridge had become the centre of the spiritual life of the Church of England, and Charles Simeon, who was to influence Martyn so greatly, was already diffusing a strong missionary spirit and finding East India chaplains. Hardly had Martyn returned to college in January, 1800, when he received the news of the death of his father, whom he had left "in great health and spirits;" this was a great grief to him, and tended towards the serious character of his thoughts. In the preaching and personal friendship of Simeon he found sympathetic guidance, and so "gradually acquired more knowledge in divine things." His first temptation and test of honest fitness for such service was found in the examination for degrees, and especially for the greatest

honour of all, that of Senior Wrangler. His conversion to Christ may be placed at the close of his 19th year, and the whole of his 20th was spent in the necessary preparation for the competition, and the accompanying spiritual struggles.

He was not fully 20 years of age when, in January, 1801, he came out Senior Wrangler and 1st (Smith's) Mathematical Prizeman. His year was one of the most brilliant in the history of the University. Woodall, of Pembroke, was second, and two brothers, Robert and Charles Grant, of Magdalene, were third and fourth. The time had come for the brilliant student to decide on his profession, and the same ambition which had stimulated him to his college successes had led him to resolve on studying the law as the most lucrative. In his own language at a later period, "I could not consent to be poor for Christ's sake." The year 1801 was spent in solitude and meditation, and he learnt to know and to master himself as he came to know more and more intimately and to submit himself to Christ Jesus.

The next year saw Martyn Fellow of his College, and the winner of the first University prize for a Latin essay, and ended in his determination to offer himself to the Church Missionary Society. He began Home Mission Work among his fellow members of the University. After the Long Vacation he returned to Cambridge and its tutorial duties, ready to become Simeon's Curate, and ultimately to go abroad when the definite call should come. His diary, during the following period, shows a great deal of introspection. One entry reads: "The Lectures in Chemistry and Anatomy I was much engaged with without receiving much instruction. A violent cold and cough led me to prepare myself for an inquiry into my views of death." . . .

When a Fellow of St John's College, Martyn occupied the three rooms in the highest story of E

block, entered from the right-hand corner of the Second Court before passing through the gateway into the Third Court.* The court is that pronounced by Ruskin the finest in the University, because of the beautiful plum-red hue of the old brick going back to 1599 and the perfect architecture. The low roof was formed of reed instead of lath and plaster down to a very recent date. On one occasion, while the outer roof was being repaired, the foot of a workman suddenly pushed through the frail inner ceiling above the study table, an incident which enabled the rooms to be identified. Here Martyn studied, taught, and prayed.

On October 22nd, 1803, we find an entry in his diary: "Went in a gig to Ely with B. Having had no time for morning prayer my conversation was poor." Between October 24th and 29th he records: "I read on the Thursday night for the first time in Trinity Church." On December 4th he wrote: "Called at two or three of the parishioners' houses and found them, universally, in the most profound state of ignorance and stupidity." On the 22nd he says: "Married—. How satisfactory is it to administer the ordinance of matrimony where the couple are pious. I felt thankful that I was delivered from all desires of the comforts of the married life. With the most desirable partner, and every prospect of happiness, I would prefer a single life, in which there are so much greater opportunities for heavenly-mindedness."

About this time he was appointed Classical Examiner to his College. He was ordained at Ely in October, 1803, on the title of his Fellowship, although really not then of quite a canonical age. At this time he lost the little he had inherited from his father, and later, when in India, he set apart the proceeds of his Fellowship at St John's for the maintenance of his brother's family, and bequeathed all he had to his children. An incident of the year 1804 foreshadowed the self-denial of his

* Second Court, Library Staircase, E 5 (now occupied by the Dean).

Indian career. By opening the door of his room suddenly he had disfigured the face of his Cambridge landlady, whose husband was a clergyman. He left to her the interest of £1,000 as an amend. She enjoyed this annuity through a very long life.

It is interesting that, during his undergraduate days, owing to the alarm caused by a threatened invasion of the French, a Volunteer Corps was formed in Cambridge. It was joined by Martyn, Lord Palmerston, the father of the present Master of Trinity, and members of such well-known local families as those of Foster, Mott, Townley, Deighton, and so forth.

Seven years after leaving Cambridge we find him noting: "My thoughts frequently recurred with many tender recollections to that beloved seat of my brethren, and again I wandered in spirit amongst the trees on the banks of the Cam."

It may here be added that, writing some sixty years ago, a Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, Sir James Stephen, described Henry Martyn as "the one heroic name which adorns the records of the Church of England from the days of Elizabeth to our own."*

In presenting Bishop Stileman, Missionary Bishop in Persia, for the D.D. degree on All Saints' Day, the Public Orator referred as follows to the recent commemoration of the centenary of the death of Henry Martyn, and to the Bishop's appeal for a Cambridge Mission to Shiraz:—

Abhinc annos centum, Ponti in provincia media, in ipsa regione ubi Sanctus Chrysostomus olim mortem oppetivit, unum tantum et triginta natus annos mortalitatem explevit HENRICUS MARTYN, qui, Collegii Divi Joannis Evangelistae socius olim electus, Persarum evangelista primus exstitit, Persarum in linguam Testamentum Novum primus reddidit . . .

Fortasse episcopi novi sub ductu, sapientiae sedem illam, ubi Persarum poëtae sunt sepulti, ubi HENRICUS MARTYN paulisper vixit, Cantabrigiae juvenus denuo occupabit.

* *Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography*, first edition, 1849.



THE HENRY MARTYN MEMORIAL FUND.

It is felt that the hundredth anniversary of Henry Martyn's death should not be allowed to pass without some effort made to establish, in the spot where his most valuable piece of work was done, a memorial worthy of our Johnian Scholar, Saint, and Martyr.

One of the last two years of Martyn's short life was spent at Shiraz in the task of translating into Persian the whole of the New Testament and the Hebrew Psalms, an achievement which is rightly regarded as his best title to remembrance¹. An obvious way of recognising this presents itself to-day. If the need of Persia is admittedly great—Islám having brought peace neither to the individual nor the nation—the opportunity is correspondingly so. The Bábi or Bahái movement which began in 1844 has created a craving for religious liberty, awakened a spirit of religious enquiry, and formed an atmosphere altogether favourable to the spread of Christianity. There are open doors in all directions; but the place in Persia that has most claim on friends of Henry Martyn is assuredly Shiraz.

Martyn died on 16th October, 1812. To-day, despite the efforts and against the will of the Church Missionary Society faithfully labouring in Persia, Shiraz is again without a Missionary of the Cross of Christ.

For ¹ See George Smith, *Henry Martyn* (1892), p. 417.

At the request of Bishop Stileman, who is on his way back to Persia, I have undertaken to act as treasurer of a fund of which the object is to establish and maintain, by means of Cambridge money, missionary work at Shiraz to the glory of God and in memory of Henry Martyn. And, writing from Henry Martyn's college-rooms, I venture to appeal especially to members of the College, past and present, in the confident hope that they will come forward with offerings which shall help to forge a link between St John's and the far-off place where her noble son laid the foundations of an undying fame.

Contributions may be sent direct to me, or paid to the account of the "Henry Martyn Memorial Fund" at Barclay's Bank.

H. F. STEWART,

12th November, 1912.

Dean.



REVIEWS.

The Wooing of Margaret Trevenna: ROY MELDRUM.

(Melrose, 6/-.)

MR MELDRUM has written a charming story. The hero, a highwayman, has the authentic air of his profession, and gallops magnificently along the Great North Road; and the heroine, beautiful and unfortunate, exerts upon the reader an unflinching charm. But the book is a good deal more than a meritorious exercise in romantic fiction. The style has distinction, and some of the descriptive passages strike the true poetic note.

The long flight of Richard Broughton and Margaret Trevenna before relentless enemies in hot pursuit is full of life and movement, and, although the theme is hackneyed, Mr Meldrum's treatment of it is anything but commonplace. It is inspired so completely by love of the open road and a good horse upon it, that it is difficult to recognise in the author a member of a profession accounted sedentary. Dick Broughton is to fight Lord Ember at dawn, and he goes out with his two friends to intercept him; but "he had his superstitions" and must first consult his horse.

"Well, my man," Dick leaned over him and patted his supple neck, "what think you of the night?"

Job seemed to think very well of it, for he snorted contentedly, and showed no sign of solicitude.

"Very good," Dick said conclusively, and, giving him an affectionate kick, he rejoined the others, and they walked leisurely down to Dale Wood, in whose trees there was a stillness of sleep as deep as the blue trellis of night above.

The hero wraps himself in his cloak and lies down to sleep, leaving his friend to watch.

Time dragged itself with leaden steps towards dawn, as Charles sat by the open door, his ears confused with the strain of waiting for a sound through the wood. A star sank slothfully over the tree tops, and he began to wonder whether he was being gripped by the dizziness of sleep: that he should see the trees rising up the sky before him. There was a faint rustle in the leaves, and this herald of the dawn wafted through the door the cold fragrance of the earth moist with heavy dews; and then minute by minute a dim light spread across the dark skies, and the trees seemed to stretch their sleepy boughs into the twilight, and the world seemed to have opened its eyes, but yet to be loth to leave its couch. A bird ventured a few notes, and was silent again, as though its song was premature. Then the light came apace, and the birds broke into their noisy matins, like the voices of a victorious host putting their dark enemy to flight.

The duel ended satisfactorily and the dark villain of the piece left the stage, but his curse remained behind him. "Death has no head upon his shoulders," said Charles, "or he would have chosen Ember when he was born, and been satisfied with that."

This brings us to the really serious blemish on Mr Meldrum's work—he plays havoc too ruthlessly with our cherished moralities. The motive which starts the machinery of the story and sets the heroine in flight is her attempt to poison Lord Ember because he has directed a few vague threats against her. While her supposed father is lying dead in his own house, the mourners partake of "a lavish supper," with a peacock in the menu, and they enter the banqueting-hall to the sound of a pretty minuet played by musicians in the gallery. The callous brutality of the conversation is all in keeping with the surroundings, and in the course

of the evening Courtenay Hollis expires suddenly, having drunk the glass of poisoned wine intended by the heroine for Lord Ember.

Later on in the story the honest, open-handed, attractive hero knowingly contracts a bigamous marriage with the murderess-heroine, and such is the magic of Mr Meldrum's creations that the most conventional of his readers swallows it all without blushing, like Henry Ridding, the elegant and saintly Rector of Eym, who accepts these episodes as part of the ordinary experience of the country clergy of the time. It is true that the time is that of Charles II, but even the seventeenth century was less easy-going than Mr Meldrum.

Yet, after all, the charm of it is too strong for us, and the author easily re-asserts his empire over his readers. The difficult love-story is touched at all points with unfailing delicacy, and in the account of the way they fought the Great Plague at Eym we recover our sense of proportion and realise that after all virtue and vice are not different names for the same thing, and that love and sacrifice can give new spiritual values to life.

Those among Mr Meldrum's readers who are historians will be specially grateful to him for having spared them archaic expressions. He makes no attempt to write in the style of Pepys's Diary, but creates his atmosphere by more legitimate means.

The Editors have received from Mr R. K. Haslam *A Selected List of Books of English Prose and Poetry* suitable for boys and girls of the age of fourteen. The books are arranged, as far as possible, in order of difficulty, and the list is designed to cover a period of ten years. A short introductory list is placed at the beginning, consisting of books which should be read before the age of fourteen, and at the end there is a selection of longer works for special study.

Assuming that the new generation is to be thus carefully shepherded through the best literature, Mr Haslam's list seems well chosen, although it is not at first sight easy to understand why *Diana of the Crossways* should be put down for the sixth year, and *Travels with a Donkey* relegated to the more difficult studies of the eighth. The occurrence of *The Book of Psalms* along with Gibbon among "longer works for special study" later than the tenth year, also seems a curious inversion of the traditional order.

But speaking for ourselves, we have grave doubts whether all this guidance from older persons is either necessary or desirable for children. If an average boy is turned loose in a library from which only the obviously pernicious has been excluded, he exhibits, as a rule, an extraordinary capacity for extracting nutriment from the most unlikely sources; and the exercise of his instinct for selection itself has an educational value which a virtuous perusal of all the best books in the orderly sequence prescribed by Mr Haslam must entirely miss.

Herbert Kynaston, A Memoir: The Rev. E. D. STONE.

(Macmillan and Co., 1912.)

This brief account shows a welcome reaction from the two-volume biography so much in vogue. Mr Stone restricts himself to the simple outline of Canon Kynaston's life and eschews private letters and the details of daily existence. Yet, by an apt comment and illustration here and there and by means of character-sketches contributed by the Canon's intimate friends, Mr Stone succeeds in placing before us an attractive and transparently upright personality. It is rather like the little handed down to us of older scholars, before the modern fashion was set by Boswell. The greater part of the thin volume, however, is occupied

by Canon Kynaston's own compositions, partly translations, partly original, including a few *jeux d'esprit*. In them, too, something of the man transpires, his witty gaiety, his scholar's melancholy, and his deep religious feeling. Among the more attractive, so far apart in formal tenet, so near akin in their temperamental standpoint, we may cite the translations into Latin from Oliver Wendell Holmes and of "Abide with me."

The conclusion of the former runs:

"Sed velut in gremium Neptuni traditus infans,
nitimur adverso corripimurque salo,
longius a noto sublatis litore in horas,
qua vitreo nascens fonte iuventa salit.
vanescunt sensim Zephyris undantia prata,
et spatium immensi panditur usque maris;
umbra ruit pelago—pronam Sol lampada mersit:
quis scit an et nobis luceat orta dies?"

The hymn rather adds to and completes this mood than contradicts it:

"Brevis ad occasum lucis
cito gaudiis caducis
transit vitæ gloria:
pereunt, marcent terrena—
in dies mutatur scena—
hospitem te posco, plena
quem non mutant saecula."

Religious and Political Liberty under Charles II and James II, Cambridge Historical Essays, No. xxi:
H. F. RUSSELL SMITH.

(Cambridge University Press, 1911.)

The establishment of toleration in religion and thought may be ranked as one of the greatest achievements of the modern world; as it was one of the most difficult problems which the modern world, as it grew

from the Middle Ages, had to solve. Western antiquity, indeed, may have sometimes assumed the appearance of toleration. But there was no real coincidence of ideas; a circle may easily cover much the same ground as a square, in spite of the fundamental difference of the figures. Once it was realized that Christianity was inconsistent with loyalty to the state-gods, and therefore in the conceptions of antiquity to the State, Christianity was persecuted. The Jews were only tolerated like an unextracted bullet, guaranteed not to grow or to affect the organism in which it is lodged. The Middle Ages, although allowing considerable latitude to opinion, gave none to speak of in the every-day practices of religion and with regard to the main body of tradition. They believed in one Christian body, and did not admit in theory the simultaneous existence of separate Christian communions, if, in practice, in special cases exceptions were bound to be permitted.

In England at the Restoration the older ideas still predominated and were expressed in the laws. Church and State were the same body, exercising different functions which were both essential to its existence. But the facts of life were destroying the time-honoured theory. The agreement as to the essentials of the State was almost universal; but a large minority desired other forms for the Church, and there were certain sections who desiderated the emancipation of men's religious opinions and practices from national control, *i.e.*, they were for toleration. It is the coalescence of the different groups of malcontents, the development of their opinions and their victory in the Toleration Act of 1689, that Mr Russell Smith describes in his Thirlwall Prize Dissertation. The book possesses that lucidity of treatment and comprehensive grasp which come from a wide knowledge of the original sources and the mastery of the ideas expressed in them, and of the conditions under which those ideas were formulated. Naturally, the positive side of the tolera-

tionists' arguments attracts the reader most; we are less interested in their disproof of the ancient system. We see Dissenters expressing the conviction that religion is a matter for the individual conscience, that the power of the State is a secular power for the purposes of civil government. Other controversialists, more political in tendency, point out the greater national happiness and prosperity shewn to proceed from religious toleration, or, with legal acumen, that religious freedom is a species of personal property and deducible from Magna Carta. Then there were the Latitudinarian churchmen with their plea for comprehension, the *opinionum varietas et opinantium unitas*. It was not necessary for members of the Church to agree on all dogmatic points. And this position, as Mr Russell Smith shows, meant the toleration of diverse opinions, if not of diverse practices. Finally came Locke to set up his complete theory of toleration, which in essentials holds the field to-day. Religion is concerned with a different object than that of civil society, and, being inward, cannot be enforced by the State, which is constructed purely for civil order and security.

Mr Russell Smith treats his theme in the spirit of sympathy and tolerance which befits it. He brings out not only the main groups of opinion, but the separate, if related, atoms which made up those groups, and makes them clearer to us by quotations characteristic of the writers. While, however, he was doubtless right in publishing the dissertation in the exact form in which it was submitted to the adjudicators, we hope that he will at some time enlarge it, treating some of the arguments in more detail, and thus enabling us to realize more easily the atmosphere of a time which is steadily growing more remote from our hastening century.

First Poems: A. R. TREMEARNE.

(Willing & Co., 1912.)

The devout and ardent spirit of these poems tends to disarm criticism, and, indeed, Mr Tremearne shows a great wealth of words and images. That they manifest genuine feeling most readers would admit; that they are in any way perfect poems Mr Tremearne would not claim. We must own that in the matter of rhythm and form they seem to us often somewhat deficient, and the diction too frequently slips into the commonplace. To say the truth, in the vagueness of their presentation they appear to be rather a musician's poems than a poet's poems, and in accordance with this feeling we are most impressed with the lines *To my Violin*, where we have a pretty verse like—

“Sweet dulcet tones of joyous mirth,
Tripping like fairies o'er the earth,
Ere mortals see, while only flowers
Look at your dainty, stolen hours.”

But perhaps an *Eagle* review should give the preference to *Memories*—

“Sunset and golden hue,
The close of day,
Swiftly my thoughts slip back,
Far, far away,
Back to the old red court,
Purple and grey.”

Obituary.

THE REVEREND FRANCIS BASHFORTH, B.D.

It is a matter of surprise to all interested in Ballistic Science, here and abroad, to learn that Bashforth, a name familiar to Artillerists all over the world, should have been a parish priest, dug out of a College living at the age of 42, to take up the first appointment to the newly-created post of Professor of Mathematics to the Advanced Class of Artillery Officers, in 1864, and to act as Scientific Adviser in the ballistics of the rifled gun, then in course of introduction into our service.

The Government of the day was fortunate in securing in its initial choice an occupant qualified so well to fill the new chair ; and we must trace their selection to the influence of Professor J. C. Adams, Bashforth's life-long friend, and contemporary in the Mathematical Tripos of 1843.

Bashforth's previous life history was of the usual routine ; coming up to the University from a country Grammar School, Doncaster, he graduated as Second Wrangler, and was elected a Fellow of the College in due course.

During his residence as a B.A. Fellow, the railway mania of 1845 broke out, and Bashforth was engaged on the survey of projected lines ; and it is here he must have gained the practical experience in careful measurement he was to make useful afterwards in gunnery.

Herbert Spencer's *Autobiography* gives interesting collateral evidence of these days. Spencer was practically of the same age as Bashforth, and engaged in the same railway work at the same time ; although Spencer went straight into it as a young man in 1838, instead of proceeding like Bashforth to the University ; and it is interesting to trace the value of the influence on Spencer's philosophy of the physical impressions of his outdoor life ; as well, too, as on Bashforth.

After the collapse of the railway mania, Bashforth must have returned to residence in College ; and there is evidence he was anxious to obtain a mathematical post elsewhere, but such appointments were scarce in those days.

As time was running on, he followed the normal procedure of a College Fellow, became ordained, proceeded to B.D. in the usual seven years' course ; and when the College living came round, he argued that it was his vocation to accept it ; and so, in 1857, he is inducted as Rector of the College living of Minting.

Here he started at once on the restoration of his church, considered at that time the most meritorious action.

We do not know if he was engaged for the next seven years on any other ideas of a scientific nature outside his parochial duties, except perhaps his collaboration with Professor Adams on the theory of Capillary Attraction.

But when the Government decided to create the Advanced Class of Artillery Officers, no candidate could be found more suitable than Bashforth ; and so pressure was brought to bear on the Archbishop for leave to appoint a *locum tenens* of the living, while Bashforth was engaged on his official work at Woolwich, on which he entered in February, 1864.

He set to work at once on the experimental side of his appointment, and was ready with an electro-ballistic chronograph in April, 1864 ; the first trial was successful and encouraging, and the sequel is well-known history, described at length in his own writings and books.

His duty was the determination of the resistance of the air, on which to base the calculation of his Ballistic Tables, to be used with the rifled gun of every calibre, then being introduced into military use. These Tables have been adopted everywhere for the purpose, abroad as well as in our own Army and Navy.

The Naval Gunner was most enthusiastic on the value of Bashforth's work, and at his instigation Bashforth was requested to undertake some further experiments, principally to determine the air resistance at a velocity going as low as possible.

This was about 1879 ; and Bashforth was not very anxious to undertake the work, knowing the increase in the

experimental difficulty, which diminishes as the velocity is raised.

More than 20 years later the same difficulty was found, notwithstanding the advantage of the development of electrical science ; and no material advance could be recorded over the results obtained by the simple appliances Bashforth had employed, constructed mostly with his own hand.

After ten years useful work in his appointment, Bashforth found that, under a new Scheme of Army Reorganisation, the scope and importance of his post were to be reduced, and so he asked to be allowed to retire.

He saw no prospect of any development, to any such extent as has since been imitated in the Berlin Militärtechnische Akademie, the ideal he would have hoped to see.

Reduction all round was the order of the day, and the standard of his work was to be crippled and mutilated, and so he was not sorry to resign and resume the duties of his College living, as no further glory or interest was to be anticipated.

This Scheme of Army Reorganisation was the celebrated Cardwell Scheme, which had thirty years to ripen, and then the fruit of it was seen in South Africa, with a result so familiar to us all.

(See also *The Eagle*, vol. xxxiii, pp. 215-6.)

G. GREENHILL.

REV. PETER HAMNETT MASON.

As we go to press, we have just heard with great regret of the sudden death of the late President of the College, the Reverend Peter Hamnett Mason, which took place early on the morning of Friday, December 6th. We hope to give a full obituary notice in our next number.



THE JOHNIAN DINNER, 1912.



HE following is a list of those who accepted invitations to the dinner, with the dates of their first degrees. Those resident in the University have an asterisk affixed to their names :

- *THE MASTER, 1875
- *THE PRESIDENT, 1850
- Mr F. Ayers, 1891
- Mr H. C. M. Barton, 1874
- Mr F. C. Bayard, 1874
- *Mr E. A. Benians, 1902
- Mr J. H. Bentley, 1906
- *Mr F. F. Blackman, 1891
- *Dr T. G. Bonney, 1856
- Mr J. Briggs, 1891
- Mr P. H. Brown, 1889
- Dr W. L. Brown, 1892
- Mr R. D. D. D. Brownson, 1905
- Mr H. J. Bumsted, 1890
- *Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, 1885
- Mr W. J. Caldwell, 1891
- *Mr H. D. Calling, 1892
- Mr E. A. Chichester, 1873
- Mr H. F. J. Coape-Arnold, 1872
- Mr H. E. H. Coombes, 1889
- Mr H. Cowie, 1872
- *Mr W. A. Cox, 1867
- *Mr J. A. Crowther, 1905
- Mr F. R. J. Easton, 1905
- Mr H. Edmonds, 1905
- Mr H. K. Finch, 1905
- Mr W. W. S. Fleet, 1906
- Mr J. Fraser, 1906
- Mr H. L. Garrett, 1902
- Mr C. Gathorne, 1905
- Mr F. B. Glover, 1890
- Dr L. G. Glover, 1889
- *Mr C. E. Graves, 1862
- *Mr R. P. Gregory, 1901
- Mr S. H. Hall, 1873
- Mr H. W. Harris, 1905
- Mr A. B. Haslam, 1873
- Mr H. R. Hassé, 1906
- *Mr W. E. Heitland, 1871
- Mr J. T. Hewitt, 1890
- Dr W. M. Hicks, 1873
- Mr A. Hoare, 1873
- Mr H. Holcroft, 1874
- *Mr F. Horton, 1903
- Mr T. W. Hutchinson, 1823
- Mr P. C. V. Jones, 1905
- Mr H. A. King, 1892
- Prof. S. A. Lafone Quevedo, 1858
- *Mr J. G. Leatham, 1894
- Mr P. J. Lewis, 1906
- *Mr J. J. Lister, 1880
- *Mr H. M. Lloyd
- Mr G. H. Long, 1905
- Prof. E. W. MacBride, 1891
- *Dr J. E. Marr, 1879
- Mr T. K. B. Nevinson, 1874
- Mr F. C. Newbery, 1892
- Mr W. Nutley, 1892
- Mr J. Oliver, 1872
- Mr T. E. Page, 1873
- *Prof. E. J. Rapson, 1884
- *Mr C. M. Rice, 1892
- Mr P. J. Richards, 1889
- *Mr W. H. R. Rivers, 1898
- Mr J. B. Ronaldson, 1906
- *Dr C. B. Rootham, 1897
- Mr H. C. Rose, 1905
- Mr W. G. Rushbrooke, 1872
- *Sir John Sandys, 1867
- Mr J. Sanger, 1891
- *Mr C. E. Sayle, 1891
- Mr J. E. Sears, 1905
- *Prof. A. C. Seward, 1886
- *Dr L. E. Shore, 1885
- *Mr E. E. Sikes, 1889
- Mr A. E. Stansfield, 1905
- *Mr A. J. Stevens, 1867
- *Dr C. M. Stevenson, 1905
- *Mr H. F. Stewart, 1886
- Mr T. G. Strain, 1905
- *Dr J. R. Tanner, 1883
- Dr J. J. H. Teall, 1873
- Mr W. W. C. Topley, 1907
- Mr B. West, 1874
- Mr H. G. Willacy, 1873
- *Mr P. N. F. Young, 1906



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term, 1912.

The Right Honourable Sir John Fletcher Moulton (B.A. 1868), Honorary Fellow of the College and a Lord Justice of Appeal, has been appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary. The Letters Patent under the Great Seal are dated October 1st, and grant to him the dignity of a Baron for life by the style and title of Lord Moulton of Bank, in the County of Southampton.

The President and Council of the Royal Society, with the approval of His Majesty the King, have awarded the two Royal Medals to members of the College.

To Professor W. M. Hicks (B.A. 1873), F.R.S., for his researches in mathematical physics and investigations on the theory of Spectroscopy.

To Professor Grafton Elliot Smith (B.A. 1898), F.R.S., for his researches on the comparative anatomy of the brain.

The Emperor of Japan has promoted Baron Kikuchi (B.A. 1877) to be a member of the Privy Council. In consequence of this Baron Kikuchi has been relieved of the Presidency of the Imperial University of Kyoto, and has resigned his membership of the House of Peers.

The following appeared in the *Times* newspaper :

"Sir William Lee-Warner, who was appointed to the Council of India by Lord George Hamilton on November 12, 1902, has retired at the end of his statutory term of ten years, and so brings to a close an official career in the service of the Indian Government and people extending over forty-three years.

"Sir William entered the Bombay Civil Service in 1869. His capacities brought him quickly to the front, and within four years he was private secretary to the Governor, Sir Philip Wodehouse. Thereafter he rose, by a combination of district, secretariat, and political experience, to various important posts, such as Political Agent in Kolhapur, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, and Resident in

Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg. In 1895 he came home at the request of the Secretary of State to be Secretary of the Political and Secret Department at the India Office, and seven years later he was appointed to the Council. Sir William throughout has devoted his great gifts and wide range of political knowledge unsparingly to the welfare of India, and his independent and fully-informed judgment has been greatly valued by successive chiefs. In India he served on several commissions—educational, financial, and political—and here he was chairman of the committee which in 1907 reported on the position of Indian students. His main work, however, in the last seventeen years has been in connexion with foreign and political affairs. In January, 1911, he was promoted to the G.C.S.I., the European membership of which has mostly been reserved for Viceroy, Governors, and Secretaries of State.

"Apart from official work, Sir William Lee-Warner when in India found time to organize and administer the first Imperial Nursing Association, to institute the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society in Bombay and Sind, and to give lectures at the several Colleges in the Presidency. At home he has worked for the Eurasian Fund, the Indian Church Aid and Indian National Associations, and given lectures at the Universities and elsewhere on Imperial problems. His biographies of Lord Dalhousie and Field-Marshal Sir Henry Norman, and his standard work on 'The Native States of India' are the principal, but by no means the only, contributions he has made to the literature of modern India. There is reason to hope that Sir William will continue both his literary activities and his work on unofficial bodies for the advancement and welfare of the country he has so long and honourably served."

At the Annual Fellowship Election, held on Monday, November 4th, the following were elected Fellows of the College:

Dr Samuel Lees. Mr Lees, a former Whitworth Scholar, was bracketed 24th Wrangler in 1908, at the end of his second year of residence; was placed in the 2nd Division of the First Class in Part II. of the Mathematical Tripos in 1909; in 1911 he was awarded a Rayleigh Prize for Mathematics and a John Winbolt Prize for research in Mechanical Sciences. He has also held the Hutchinson Studentship at the College. He is at the present time a Lecturer at King's College, London.

Dr Hugh Francis Russell-Smith. Mr Russell-Smith was placed in the 1st Division of the 2nd Class of Part I. of the Classical Tripos in 1909 and in the 1st Class of Part II.

of the Historical Tripos in 1910. In 1911 he was awarded a Thirlwall Prize for a dissertation, since published, on "The Theory of Religious Liberty in the Reigns of Charles II. and James II.," and in the same year he was elected an Allen Scholar. He is at the present time Lecturer on Political Science at the College.

The King has been graciously pleased to promote Dr P. Horton-Smith Hartley (B.A. 1889) to be a Companion of the Royal Victorian Order (C.V.O.).

Mr L. Graham H. Horton-Smith (B.A. 1893) has been elected Chief of the Scottish Clans Association; he presided at the Annual Banquet of the Association held on the 9th November last.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society held on November 30, the following members of the College were elected Officers of the Society for the ensuing year:—As one of the Secretaries, Professor A. Schuster, Hon. Sc.D.; as member of the Council: Professor Sir J. Larmor (B.A. 1880); Professor E. W. MacBride (B.A. 1891); Professor G. Elliot Smith (B.A. 1898); Dr J. J. Harris Teall (B.A. 1873).

The Rev. Dr A. Caldecott (B.A. 1880) has been elected to the office of Dean of King's College, London. The office has hitherto been held by the Principal of the College. Dr Caldecott is Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy in King's College, and will continue to hold that chair.

Mr F. J. Adkins (B.A. 1896) has recently written a play which was produced by the Sheffield Playgoers' Society at the Temperance Hall, Sheffield, on October 7th, 10th, and 12th. The piece, which received appreciative notices in the press, is entitled *The Heritage*, and consists of three scenes, the central character in the two first being the great Napoleon at St Helena, and in the third the Duke of Reichstadt.

Mr Donald Kingdon (B.A. 1905), barrister-at-law, has been appointed Attorney-General of Uganda.

The Reverend A. R. Ingram (B.A. 1899), the College Missioner at the Mission in Walworth, has been presented by the College to the Vicarage of Sunninghill, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. James Snowdon.

The Reverend H. F. Francis (B.A. 1884), Rector of Great with Little Hornead, and formerly Assistant Missioner at the College Mission in Walworth, has been presented by the College to the Rectory of Rampishawr with Wraxall, in the County of Dorset, vacant by the death of the Rev. Prebendary Pulliblack.

Mr R. F. Scott, Master of the College, has been appointed, by the Council of the Senate of the University, a Governor of Rugby School in succession to the Rev. J. B. Mayor, who has been a Governor since 1881. Mr Scott has also been appointed by the Council of the Senate to be the Cambridge Representative on the Organizing Committee formed in connexion with the recent Congress of Universities of the Empire.

Mr N. Worrall (B.A. 1906), late Scholar of the College, has been appointed Vice-Consul at Diarbekir. Mr Worrall was appointed a Student Interpreter in the Levant in 1909, and in 1910 obtained the post of Acting Vice-Consul at Bushire, from which he moves to his new post. When Bulgaria made her declaration of independence, Mr Worrall was in the centre of things, being sent to Adrianople. Leaving there he went to Teheran, just about the time when the revolution there broke out.

Dr F. X. de Souza (B.A. 1893), I.C.S., has been appointed Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholapur.

Mr Balak Ram (B.A. 1900), I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Judge and additional Sessions Judge at Poona.

Mr L. G. Corney (B.A. 1908) has been appointed Assistant Auditor in the Colonial Audit Department, Accra, Gold Coast.

The following members of the College have been called to the Bar at the Inner Temple :—M. B. Checkland (B.A. 1907); F. D. Morton (B.A. 1909); H. A. Rose (B.A. 1908).

Mr H. L. Garrett (B.A. 1902), late a Master at Queen's College, Hong Kong, has been appointed Professor of History at Lahore College, in the University of the Punjab.

Mr J. W. Dyson (B.A. 1897) has been appointed Headmaster of Boston Grammar School.

Mr H. D. Jackson (B.A. 1910) has been appointed Classical Master at the Diocesan College, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.

Mr W. P. Dodd (B.A. 1911) has been appointed to a Mastership at Woodhouse Grove School.

Mr J. L. Fryers (B.A. 1911) has been appointed to a Mastership at Queen's College, Taunton.

Mr J. Hanson (B.A. 1912) has been appointed to a Mastership at Merchant Taylors' School, Crosby.

Mr E. H. Robinson (B.A. 1912) has been appointed to a Mastership at Newark School.

The Rev. G. A. R. Thursfield (B.A. 1908) has been appointed to a Chaplaincy at Bassein, in the Diocese of Rangoon, Burma.

E. C. Powell has been elected to a James William Squire (University) Scholarship in Law.

The following nominations of members of the College to University appointments have been made since the publication of our last number :—Mr W. H. R. Rivers, re-appointed Lecturer in Physiology of the Senses till 1917; Mr R. P. Gregory, re-appointed Lecturer in Botany till 1917; The Master, member of a Syndicate for the erection of the Solar Physics Observatory; The Master, an assessor of the Visitor of Clare College till 1917; Mr T. R. Glover, a member of the Special Board for Classics till 1914; Prof. Sir J. Larmor, an elector to the Isaac Newton Studentships till 1916; Mr W. H. R. Rivers, a Member of the Managing Committee for the Examination in Psychological Medicine till 1914; Mr T. S. P. Strangeways, an additional Examiner for Part II. of the Second M.B. Examination, Michaelmas Term, 1912; Mr T. S. P. Strangeways, an Examiner in General Pathology for the First Part of the Third M.B. Examination (Old Regulations) for 1912-13; Dr H. H. Tooth, C.M.G., an Examiner in Medicine for 1912-13; Dr H. D. Rolleston, an Examiner in Medicine for 1912-13; The Master, Member of the Physiological Laboratory Syndicate; Dr T. J. I'a. Bromwich, Examiner for Part I. of the Mathematical Tripos in 1913; Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, Examiner for the Law Tripos in 1913; Mr J. W. Dyson, member of the Education Committee for the Administrative County of the Parts of Holland, Lincolnshire; Mr F. H. Colson, a governor of the Perse Schools, Cambridge, till 1915; The Master, Prof. A. C. Seward, and Dr J. R. Tanner, Members of the Council of the Senate till 1916; Prof. E. J. Rapson, Examiner in Sanskrit and Pali for the Previous Examination, Michaelmas Term, 1912; Mr F. F. Blackman, Examiner in Elementary Biology 1912-13; Dr J. E. Marr, Examiner in Geology 1912-13; Dr L. E. Shore, Examiner in Physiology for the Natural Sciences Tripos 1913; Prof. A. Macalister and Mr G. Elliot Smith, Examiners in Human Anatomy for the Natural Sciences Tripos 1913; Sir John Sandys, Member of the Managing Committee of the British School at Athens for 1913; The Master, Member of the University Buildings Syndicate 1913-16; Prof. A. C. Seward, Examiner in Botany 1913; Mr F. F. Blackman and Dr J. R. Tanner, Members of

the Board of Electors to the Allen Scholarship 1913-16; Dr A. Strahan and Prof. A. Harker, Adjudicators of the Sedgwick Prize in 1915; Mr J. H. B. Masterman, Lecturer at affiliated Local Lectures Centres till 1917; Mr F. H. Colson, Examiner in Latin Unprepared Translation, in Plato, and in Wordsworth, for the Previous Examinations 1913; Mr W. H. Gunston, Examiner in the Mathematical Subjects of Part II. of the Previous Examinations 1913; Mr A. E. H. Love, Moderator for Part II. of the Mathematical Tripos 1913; Mr J. G. Leathem, Examiner for Part II. of the Mathematical Tripos 1913; Mr C. A. A. Scott, Examiner for Section 2 of Part II. of the Theological Tripos 1913; Mr E. Cunningham, Examiner for the Bell and Abbott Scholarships in 1913, in place of the Vice-Chancellor; Mr F. F. Blackman, Manager of the Frederick James Quick Fund 1913-18.

Mr G. E. Lister has retired from the Mastership of the College Choir School, which he has held for forty-two years. On his retirement a presentation was made to him in the C.E.Y.M.S. rooms by past and present choir-boys, consisting of a cheque and an address with the signatures of the fifty-two subscribers, "As a token of our appreciation." In replying to a speech by the Chairman (Mr S. Rampling), Mr Lister said that wherever St John's choir boys went they won good opinions, were trusted by those whose service they entered, and were successful in after life. He thought he might honestly say, without boasting, that St John's Choir School had a good record, that the boys had honoured the Choir and their School, and had done honour to themselves.

Ds F. Kidd (B.A. 1912) has been awarded a Frank Smart Prize for Botany.

Ds J. M. Conder (B.A. 1911) has been placed sixth in order of merit in the Open Competitive Civil Service Examination of 1912. Mr Conder is placed first on the general list in Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Botany, and English Law.

In the same Examination Ds W. H. Carter (B.A. 1911) was placed 74th, Ds W. J. L. Rogerson (B.A. 1911) 86th, and Ds L. A. Allen (B.A. 1910) 106th.

In the final list for the Indian Civil Service on the combined result of the Open Competition for 1911 and the Final Examination for 1912, the members of St John's have been placed as follows: 35th Ds C. G. Freke (B.A. 1909) (Bombay), 42nd Ds F. W. Spargo (B.A. 1910) (Burma), 52nd Ds H. Parker (B.A. 1910) (Burma).

Mr H. F. Russell-Smith, Fellow of the College, has been appointed a College Lecturer in History.

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

PRIESTS.			
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	
C. H. Ritchie	(1910)	London	
R. P. Dodd	(1908)	Manchester	
H. Whewell	(1909)	Manchester	
R. A. Bentley	(1911)	York	
F. Northorp	(1909)	York	
E. F. Tozer	(1908)	Exeter	
DEACONS.			
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
W. D. Sykes	(1911)	London	Resident Tutor, St John's Hall, Highbury
G. B. Redman	(1908)	London	For the Colonies (India)
B. R. Streeten	(1911)	Southwell	Gedling, Notts.
R. J. Hutton	(19)	Manchester	Christ Church, Ashton-under-Lyne
E. B. Adamson	(1911)	Durham	Ryhope, Sunderland
H. P. W. Burton	(1910)	Chester	St Mary's, Stockport

JOHNIANA.

JAMES JOSEPH SYLVESTER.

Those who are interested in the mathematician Sylvester, whose portrait hangs in the College Hall, may be glad to have references to the recently published *Letters of George Meredith*, vol. i, where on page 264 is a letter from George Meredith to Mrs Brandreth referring to Sylvester's then imminent departure for Baltimore, of date 13 April, 1876, from which it appears, by the footnote, that Sylvester took part in many Shakespeare readings at Mrs Brandreth's; to page 260, where is a poem of 28 lines, all rhyming with Rosalind, written by George Meredith [Sylvester wrote a poem of several hundreds of lines with the same rhyme]; and to page 270 where there is another reference, also apparently to Sylvester.

Extracted from the *Letters of George Meredith*, vol. i, p. 84:—

TO WILLIAM HARDMAN.

Oct 4 1862

Tuck, Sweet Charmer, tell me why
I'm at ease when you are by?
Have you had 'a round' with Care
Left him smoshen, stript him bare,
That he never more can try
Falls with me when you are by?

Ah, but when from me you're screened,
Atrobiliad glows the fiend:
Fire is wet and water dry:
Candles burn cocked hats away:
Hope her diamond portal shuts,
Grim dyspepsia haunts my—Ahem!

(Madrigal written in St John's College Cambridge
Saturday October 4 1862.)

COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, JUNE 1912.

COLLEGE PRIZES.

MATHEMATICS.

Third Year.
Tripes, Part II.
Clow
Cole

Second Year.
Tripes, Part II.
Morris

First Year.
Tripes, Part I.
Brock
Care
Garner
Odgers
Saddler
Shivdasani
Wagstaff
Weston

First Class (College).
Gilbert
Whitfield
Maccoby }
Sharp }
Jeffreys }

First Class (College)
Hook
Parry
Thomas
Foden

CLASSICS.

Third Year.
Tripes, Part I.
Adams
Raven

Second Year.
First Class.
Hall }
Scott }
Whitehouse
Stephens
Browne, B.

First Year.
First Class.
Carter, H. R.
McCulloch
Taylor, H. C. N.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Tripes, Part II.
Ds Pittom

Second Year.
Tripes, Part I.
Engleclow
Quass
Roberts, C. E.
Trought

First Year.
First Class.
Appleton
Atkinson
Binns
Miller, E.
Palmer

Third Year.
Levy

Tripes, Part I.
Hedgecock
Hunter
Kidd

First Class (College)
Smith, H.

THEOLOGY.

Third Year.
Tripes, Part I.
Gleave

Second Year.
First Class.
Coleman

MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

Tripes.
Ds Brauholtz
Ds Garabedian

First Year.
First Class.
Hardisty

LAW.

Fourth Year.
Tripes, Part II.
Alexander

Second Year.
Tripes, Part I.
Dunlop

HISTORY.

First Year.
First Class.
Gwynne

SPECIAL PRIZES.

MASON PRIZES.
Griffiths
Coleman

HEBREW PRIZES.
Griffiths
Coleman

GREEK TESTAMENT
PRIZE.
Coleman

HOCKIN PRIZE.
(for Physics)
James

HUGHES PRIZES.
Grigg }
James } aeq.
Jopson }

READING PRIZES.
1 Blumhardt
2 Tanner

ADVANCED STUDENT
PRIZE.
(College Prize)
Wordie

ADAMS MEMORIAL
PRIZE.
Whitfield

ESSAY PRIZES.
Third Year.
Not awarded.
Second Year.
Not awarded.
First Year.
Hall } aeq.
Harris }

NEWCOMER PRIZE.
(for Moral Philosophy)
Not awarded.

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

Mathematics.
Gilbert
Garner

Classics.
Hall }
Scott }
Carter, H. R.

Natural Sciences.
Roberts, C. E.
Palmer

History.
Dunlop
Gwynne

Theology.
Coleman

Modern Languages.
Hardisty

ELECTED TO FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

Mathematics.
Jeffreys
Maccoby
Morris, F. M.
Sharp

Classics.
Hall

Natural Sciences.
Engleclow
Hedgecock
Palmer

Theology.
Coleman

Mediæval and
Modern Languages.
Ds Garabedian

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS (Continued).

Mathematics.
Gilbert
Whitfield
History.
Dunlop

Classics.
Scott
Whitehouse

Natural Sciences.
Quass
Roberts, C. E.

The Emoluments of Clow, Dunlop, Gilbert, James, Jopson, Levy, and Weston have been increased.

ELECTED TO EXHIBITIONS.

Mathematics.
Hook
Saddler
Shivdasani
Wagstaff

Natural Sciences.
Appleton
Hunter, J. B.
Trought

History.
Gwynne

EXHIBITIONS (Continued).

Classics.
Browne, B.
Stephens

Natural Sciences.
Belgrave
Smith, A.

The Exhibitions of Binns and H. Smith have been increased.

MACMAHON LAW STUDENTSHIPS.

Ds Tillard
Ds Jackson, G. E.

NADEN DIVINITY STUDENTSHIPS.

Gleave
Cheetham
Raven

HUTCHINSON RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP.

Ds Pittom

SLATER STUDENTSHIP.

Kidd

HUGHES EXHIBITION.

(for Ecclesiastical History)

Coleman

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES (Michaelmas, 1912).

Third Year.

Second Year.

First Year.

None sent in.

Hall, G. N. L.
Harris, J. F. } aeq.

Taylor, F. L.

MATHEMATICS—ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE Michaelmas, 1912.

Awarded to H. Jeffreys

The Essays of F. M. Morris and B. W. Gilbert are highly commended.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, DECEMBER 1911.

Scholarships of £80 :

(for Mathematics and

Natural Science)

(for Mathematics)

White, F. P. (Owen's School, Islington)

Geary, A. (Market Bosworth Grammar School)

(for Classics)

Jacob, A. R. (Dulwich College)

" "

Hilary, R. J. (Tonbridge School)

Scholarships of £60 :

(for Mathematics)

" " (for Classics)

(for Natural Science)

(for History)

(for Modern Languages)

Montagnon, A. (City of London School)

Higson, L. A. (Christ's Hospital)

Patton, A. G. (City of London School)

Stanier, H. (Longton High School)

Goodrich, H. S. (Sheffield Central School)

Bruford, W. H. (Manchester Grammar School)

Scholarships of £40 :

(for Classics)

(for Natural Science)

" " (for Classics)

Frederick, T. (Aldenhams School)

Briggs, G. E. (Grimsby Municipal College)

Stoneley, R. (City of London School)

Cobbold, R. H. W. (Marlborough College)

Exhibitions of £30 :

(for Mathematics)

(for Classics)

(for Natural Science)

" "

Budlen, R. F. (Bournemouth School)

Beard, A. J. (Felsted School)

Marshall, W. (Nottingham High School)

Earp, F. O. M. (Bridlington Grammar School)

" " (for History)

Hibberd, A. S. (Weymouth College)

(for Hebrew)

Bushell, H. D. (Holloway County School)

Polack, E. E. (Clifton College)

CLOSE AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS, JUNE 1912.

Open Exhibition of £75 :

(for Natural Science)

W. E. Palmer (Bishops Stortford)

Open Exhibition of £50 :

(for Natural Science)

N. Grice (Bradford Grammar School)

Open Exhibition of £30 :

(for Classics)

D. A. G. B. Ryley (St Olave's)

To Dowman Sizarships :

(for Classics)

E. Ll. Lloyd (Aldenhams)

J. H. Pullin (Bedford Grammar School)

(for Natural Science)

G. E. Smith (Wilson's Grammar School, Camberwell)

To Close Exhibitions :

J. H. Burrell (Durham)

W. J. Chambers (Sutton Valence)

H. J. Goolden (Shrewsbury)

T. Millyard (Hereford)

W. T. Williams (Bury)

The following is a list of works written or edited by members of the College which have been published in 1911-12 :—

Rev. Dr Abbott, (1) *The Son of Man, or Contributions to the Study of the Thoughts of Jesus* (1911); (2) *Light for the Gospel from an Ancient Poet* (the unknown author of the recently discovered 'Odes of Solomon'). Rev. Dr Caldecott, *London Theological Studies* (1911). Rev. E. C. Dewick, *Primitive Christian Eschatology* (Hulsean Prize Essay for 1908). Rev. R. B. Heathcote, *Collected Sermons*. Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, (1) *Twelve Cambridge Sermons*, edited with a Memoir by Rev. H. F. Stewart (1911); (2) *Cambridge under Queen Anne*, including Memoir of Ambrose Bonwick and Diaries of F. Burman and Uffenbach (1911). Rev. Harold Smith, *The Creeds, their History, Nature and Use*. Rev. J. T. Evans, *The Church Plate of Breconshire*.

Sir Joseph Larmor, (1) *Collected Mathematical and Physical Papers of Sir William Thomson (Lord Kelvin)*, Fifth and Sixth volumes, 1911; (2) *Collected Papers in Physics and Engineering by Prof. James Thomson*. Dr H. F. Baker, *The Collected Works of J. J. Sylvester*, vol. iv. Sir George Greenhill, *The Dynamics of Mechanical Flight*. Prof. Arthur Schuster, *The Progress of Physics*, 1911.

Rev. Dr Bonney, (1) *The Building of the Alps* (Fisher Unwin); (2) in the 'Cambridge Manuals,' *The Work of Rain and Rivers*; (3) in 'The People's Books,' *The Structure of the Earth*. Dr Marr, (1) *North Lancashire*, in the 'Cambridge County Geographies'; (2) *The Scientific Study of Scenery* (4th ed., revised). Prof. Seward, in 'Cambridge Manuals,' *Links with the Past in the Plant-World*. Dr Sollas, (1) *Ancient Hunters* (1911); (2) *The Age of the Earth and other Geological Studies*. W. Bateson, *Biological Fact and the Structure of Society* (Herbert Spencer Lecture). W. McDougall, (1) *Body and Mind, a History and Defence of Animism* (1911); (2) *Physiological Psychology*, in the 'Temple Primers,' 3rd ed., 1911; (3) *Psychology, the Study of Behaviour*, in the 'Home University Library'; (4) *Introduction to Social Psychology*, 5th ed. G. F. Stout, *Manual of Psychology*, new edition printed in Braille type for the use of the Blind. Dr H. D. Rolleston, *Diseases of the Liver*, 2nd and revised ed.

Sir John Sandys, *Aristotle's Constitution of Athens*, with Introduction, Critical and Explanatory Notes, Testimonia, and Indices, 2nd ed., revised and enlarged. H. B. Cotterill, *Homer's Odyssey in English Hexameters*. T. R. Glover, (1) *Studies in Virgil*, new and enlarged edition; (2) *The Nature and Purpose of a Christian Society*. W. E. Heitland, *Short History of the Roman Republic*. R. A. S. Macalister, (1) *The excavation of Gezer, 1902-1909*, two vols. letterpress, and one vol. illustrations; (2) in 'Cambridge Manuals,' *A History of Civilisation in Palestine*.

Rev. Dr Bonney and others, *Collegium Divi Johannis Evangelistae* (1511-1911), 1911 ('The Memorial Volume,' reviewed in *The Eagle*, vol. xxxiii, 21-24).

Dr Mullinger, *The University of Cambridge* (vol. iii), from 1626 to the Decline of the Platonist Movement. H. F. Russell Smith, *The Theory of Religious Liberty in the Reigns of Charles II and James II* (Cambridge Historical Essays, xxi), 1911. Dr Geo. Parker, *Medical Organisation in the 17th Century*, 1911. Dr G. Elliot-Smith, *The Ancient Egyptians and their Influence upon the Civilisation of Europe*, 1911. Dr W. Jethro Brown, *The Underlying Principles of Modern Legislation*, 1911. A. Latifi, *Industrial Punjab*. E. A. Bennians (assisted by H. F. Russell Smith), *Cambridge Atlas of Modern History*. A. Hamilton Thompson, *Military Architecture in England during the Middle Ages* (with 200 illustrations). H. H. Brindley, *Medieval Ships in Painted Glass and on Seals*, from 'The Mariners' Mirror,' 1911. J. C. Squire, *William the Silent*. Lionel Horton-Smith (and H. F. Wyatt) *Britain's Imminent Danger*, published by 'Imperial Maritime League.' Dr G. C. Moore Smith, *The Story of the People's Library, Sheffield*.

R. Meldrum, *The Wooing of Margaret Trevenna*. R. K. Haslam, *A Selected List of Books of English Prose and Poetry*. A. R. Tremearne, *First Poems*. A. Y. Campbell, *Poems*. E. Vale, *Pixie Pool, a Mirage of Deeps and Shadows*, 1911. Samuel Butler's *Note-books*, edited by H. Festing Jones.

The above list, which does not pretend to be exhaustive, and can readily be supplemented in our next number, is partly founded on the lists of books recently presented to the College Library. It is very desirable that the Library should include all works written or edited by, or relating to, members of the College. Presentation copies sent by authors, editors, or publishers will be gratefully acknowledged by the Librarian.

Among the contributors to the three new volumes of the *Dictionary of National Biography* are the Rev. Dr Bonney, Sir Joseph Larmor, Sir William Lee-Warner, and Sir John Sandys (Lives of J. E. B. Mayor, Charles Taylor, and A. S. Wilkins).

Mr. T. E. Page, late Fellow, is associated with Dr Rouse, as one of the two general Editors of 'a new series of Greek and Latin texts with English translations on the opposite page and brief biographical and bibliographical prefaces,' published by W. Heinemann under the title of the *Loeb Classical Library*, founded by Mr James Loeb, the munificent donor of the 'Loeb Collection of Bronzes' in the University of Harvard. Fifteen volumes have been published since September.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—J. K. Dunlop. *Vice-President*—J. B. P. Adams. *Secretary*—L. N. B. Odgers. *Committee*—R. S. Clarke, C. L. Dunkerley, A. Russell-Smith, and (*ex-officio*) Dr Tanner, Mr Pass, Mr Hart, Mr Young, T. R. Banister, and B. F. Armitage. *Hon. Auditor*—F. Kidd.

The Debating Society may congratulate itself upon a very successful Term. The attendance, averaging 45, has been excellent; no lack of speakers has been felt at any debate; and the quality of the speeches has deserved, if anything, a

larger audience. Thanks chiefly to the enthusiasm of the First Year, the first debate produced twenty speakers and an attendance of close on 60. Plenty of talent was thus revealed to enable the Vice-President to organise a most successful Freshman's Debate for the following week; and the Society never looked back. Perhaps the chief feature of the Term was the Inter-Collegiate debate with Pembroke. With such giants in our midst as A. L. Attwater and H. Grose-Hodge, it was most gratifying to find that we were by no means out-classed. B. F. Armitage, in particular, more than maintained our reputation.

The following debates were held:—

First Debate. "That this House would welcome the extension of the Franchise to women on the same terms as to men." Ayes: E. H. F. Blumhardt, F. Kidd, Mr. Young, H. S. Goodrich, P. Corder, R. S. Phillips, H. R. Carter, R. Stoneley, D. A. G. B. Ryley, G. B. Barbour, L. G. M. Crick. Noes: L. N. B. Odgers, C. L. Dunkerley, W. G. Constable, S. Nissim, W. E. Palmer, R. H. W. Cobbold, E. E. Polack, H. C. N. Taylor, H. D. Bushell. Voting—for, 24; against, 21. The motion was thus carried by 3 votes.

Second (Freshmen's) Debate. "That this House desires to express its entire lack of confidence in His Majesty's Government." Ayes: H. S. Goodrich, R. H. W. Cobbold, T. Frederick, P. Highfield-Jones, H. C. N. Taylor, A. E. Schroeder, C. W. Smee, D. A. G. B. Ryley. Neutral: H. D. Bushell. Noes: W. E. Palmer, P. Corder, S. Nissim, E. E. Polack, H. Shanly, F. O. M. Earp, J. B. P. Adams, T. C. Fletcher. Voting—for, 16; against, 16. The motion was lost by the casting vote of the chair.

Third Debate. "That this House condemns the modern music-hall and cinema as signs of a decadent age." Ayes: H. C. N. Taylor, T. C. Fletcher, F. O. M. Earp, J. A. Hunter. Noes: A. E. Schroeder, A. Russell-Smith, T. R. Banister, E. E. Polack, L. N. B. Odgers, D. M. Mackinley, J. K. Dunlop, S. Nissim, J. M. Gaussen. Voting—for, 18; against, 8. The motion was thus lost by 10 votes.

Fourth Debate. "That automobiles are, on the whole, damnable." Ayes: Mr. Young, E. E. Polack, M. J. Antia, L. N. B. Odgers, T. R. Banister, J. H. Yeo, D. A. G. B. Ryley, E. H. F. Blumhardt. Neutral: H. C. Evans. Noes: Mr Russell-Smith, P. Highfield-Jones, J. V. Jacklin, R. S. Clarke, H. C. N. Taylor, B. L. Watson. Voting—for, 12; against, 13. The motion was thus lost by 1 vote.

Inter-Collegiate Debate with Pembroke. "That this House considers the Feeble-Minded Bill a direct menace to this

University." Ayes: A. L. Attwater (Pembroke), B. F. Armitage, A. G. Clow, A. Russell-Smith, A. E. Schroeder, C. L. Dunkerley. Noes: H. H. M. Smith (Pembroke), H. Grose-Hodge (Pembroke), C. McG. Ure (Pembroke), J. K. Dunlop, T. C. Fletcher. Voting—for, 10; against, 25. The motion was thus lost by 15 votes.

Sixth Debate. "That patriotism, as witnessed in European nations to-day, is opposed to the welfare of the human race." Ayes: G. Hoyland, F. O. M. Earp, W. E. Palmer. Neutral: A. G. Clow. Noes: J. B. P. Adams, H. R. Carter, J. A. Hunter, E. E. Polack, J. K. Dunlop. Voting—for, 7; against, 9. The motion was thus lost by 2 votes.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Capt.—H. R. E. Clark. *Hon. Sec.*—T. T. Scott.

We have had a highly successful Term. Of our League Matches we have won four, drawn three, and lost two, and hold a position about third in the League; while in friendly matches we have not been defeated. The team has come to feel confidence in itself, and looks forward to greater success next Term.

The loss of Dunkerley to the team, through a "heart," has been felt in the defence; but we hope he will be able to play again soon. The vacant places in the team have been ably filled by Freshmen: Callender, who we hope will get his Blue, has made a great improvement to our forward line on those occasions when he has been free to play. Yet it is the forward line which is weakest: our forwards must learn to shoot quickly and sharply in front of goal and not play among themselves.

There follows a list of results up to date:—

Date.	Opponents.	Ground.	Result.	
			For.	Agst.
Oct. 17...	Caius	Away	1	0
" 22...	King's	"	1	1
" 24...*	King's	"	1	1
" 25...	Emmanuel	"	Scratched	
" 28...*	Queens'	"	3	0
" 30...*	Pembroke	Home	3	6
Nov. 1...	Sidney	Away	3	1
" 4...	Queens'	Home	8	1
" 6...*	Trinity	Away	0	2
" 8...	Caius	Home	Scratched	
" 13...*	Emmanuel	"	3	0
" 15...*	Caius	"	4	2
" 18...*	Clare	"	2	2
" 20...	Magdalene	"	3	0
" 21...*	Queens'	"	3	0
" 25...*	Emmanuel	Away	2	2

* Denotes a League match.

The rest of the fixtures for the Term were cancelled.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

President—G. N. L. Hall. *Hon. Sec.*—H. R. Carter.

Committee—Mr Sikes, J. B. P. Adams, F. P. Cheetham.

Seven new members have been elected this Term. Two excellent papers have been read before the Society: one on Friday, November 15th, by H. C. N. Taylor, on "The position of Women in Rome"; the other on Friday, November 29th, by C. W. Smee, on "Roman Satire." Both papers were followed by an interesting and extensive discussion.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Prof. H. S. Foxwell. *Treasurer*—Prof. Rapson. *Musical Director*—Dr Rootham. *Hon. Sec.*—R. C. Hearn. *Committee*—Mr Stewart, Mr Campbell, A. P. Long, B.A., B. F. Armitage, G. R. Edwards, R. D. Foster, C. W. Smee.

The Freshmen's Concert was held on Tuesday, October 22nd, when the following was the programme:—

PART I.	
PIANOFORTE SOLO.....	"Prelude" .....Grieg A. J. BEARD.
SONG.....	"River of Dart" .....Edith Cooke A. S. HIBBERD.
VIOLIN SOLO.....	"Tempo di Minuetto" .....Pugnani-Kreisler H. GARDNER (King's).
SONG.....	"Blow, blow, thou winter wind" .....J. Sargeant H. S. HAND.
PIANOFORTE SOLO.....	"Frühlingsrauschen" .....Sinding R. STONELEY.
PART II.	
PIANOFORTE SOLO.....	"Si oiseau j' étais" .....Henselt A. J. BEARD.
SONGS.....	{ (i) "Fair Hebe" .....Welsh Melody (ii) "Requiem" .....Sidney Homer E. LL. LLOYD.
SONG.....	"Time was I roved the mountains" .....Hermann Löhr A. S. HIBBERD.
VIOLIN SOLO.....	"Sarabande et Gigue" .....J. B. Senaillé H. GARDNER (King's).
SONG.....	"The Laughing Cavalier" .....J. A. Tunbridge H. S. HAND.

Chairman Dr ROOTHAM.

Two other Smoking Concerts have been held. The programmes were as follows:—

Wednesday, November 6th.

PART I.

- SONATA IN F..... For two Violins and Pianoforte*Purcell*
R. C. HEARN, C. W. SMEE, A. J. BEARD.
- SONG....."The Curfew"*Mark Gould*
A. G. PATTON.
- SONG....."Helen of Kirkconnell"*C. B. Rootham*
P. V. KEMP.
- VIOLIN SOLO....."Bolero".....*Ed. German*
C. W. SMEE.
- SONG....."Whither shall I wander".....*Vaughan-Williams*
Dr Rootham.

PART II.

- PIANOFORTE SOLO..... Impromptu in A Flat*Schubert*
B. W. GILBERT.
- SONG....."The Self-Banished"*Dr John Blow*
Dr Rootham.
- VIOLIN SOLO....."Romance"*Svendesen*
C. W. SMEE.
- SONG....."Litanei"*Schubert*
J. R. EARP.

Chairman Rev. H. F. STEWART.

Thursday, November 28th.

PART I.

- PIANOFORTE SOLO.....Valse in G Flat.....*Chopin*
A. J. BEARD.
- SONG....."A Song of Autumn"*Elgar*
R. D. FOSTER.
- SONATA IN E FLAT..... For Violin and Piano*Beethoven*
R. C. HEARN, A. J. BEARD.
- SONG....."My Queen"*J. Blumenthal*
W. R. GOSLING (Selwyn).
- SONG....."The Border Ballad"*F. H. Cowen*
A. S. HIBBERD.

PART II.

- PIANOFORTE SOLO..... "Golliwog's Cake-Walk"*Debussy*
A. J. BEARD.
- SONG..... "My Lady"*Ed. German*
A. E. SCHROEDER.
- SONG..... "An Evening Song"*J. Blumenthal*
W. R. GOSLING (Selwyn).
- VIOLIN SOLO..... { (i) "Indian Canzonetta"*Dvorak*
(ii) "Barcarolle"*Coleridge Taylor*
R. C. HEARN.
- SONG..... "My Love's an Arbutus".....*Stanford*
R. D. FOSTER.

Chairman Rev. P. N. F. YOUNG.

The Freshmen this year have been productive of a considerable amount of talent, though, in contrast to last year, there were no instrumentalists among them.

Our thanks are due to our visitors, H. Gardner of King's and W. R. Gosling of Selwyn, both of whom won well-deserved encores, and also to our Chairmen Dr Rootham, Rev. H. F. Stewart, and Rev. P. N. F. Young.

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

The Long Vacation Cricket Club had a pleasant, though strenuous, season. In spite of a dearth of bowling, which made it difficult for us to bring games to a definite result, we had several exceedingly close finishes. Against Christ's and Sidney we won a glorious victory by two wickets, chiefly owing to a great all-round performance by L. J. M. Peiris. Against Clare our last man, P. V. Kemp, went in with 8 runs to get. He hit his first ball for 4, and was then stumped in a noble effort to repeat the stroke. Caius made 197 against us; we made 127 for one wicket, but then collapsed, and only just succeeded in saving the game.

We defeated the College Servants, but lost to the Mission. The College Dons were unfortunately unable to find a team.

The batting was very uneven. G. D. Read only played on Saturdays, but invariably came off when he did play. W. A. Darlington and L. J. M. Peiris were very consistent, and A. P. Cliff made several big scores. W. F. Eberli was unlucky, but generally made a score when it was badly needed. As a wicket-keeper he was invaluable. The rest were rather disappointing.

We suffered from a lack of bowlers. E. E. Raven only came up in time to play in the last two matches, and we had

no material except half-a-dozen or so slow to medium right-hand bowlers, who went on one after another with praiseworthy perseverance. The steadiest of these were L. J. M. Peiris and W. G. Edwards, both of whom bowled very well. A. R. Gregory proved exceedingly deadly with slow head-balls; while W. A. Darlington, by persuading five batsmen in succession to play on, managed to obtain a lower average than his bowling justified.

The fielding was, on the whole, keen and much above the average for a Long Vacation side.

We received occasional assistance from Mr Gregory and Mr Young, which was very valuable. We were only sorry they were unable to get away oftener.

Two centuries were made for us. G. D. Read made 135 against King's in very quick time, scoring 100 out of the first 128; and A. P. Cliff made an excellent and invaluable 107 (not out) against St Giles's.

Results—Played 14. Won 3. Lost 4. Drawn 7.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Times not out.	Highest score.	Total.	Aver.
G. D. Read	3	0	135	241	80.33
W. A. Darlington.....	12	2	63	449	44.90
L. J. M. Peiris	9	2	54*	261	37.14
A. P. Cliff	10	1	107*	284	31.55
W. F. Eberli.....	12	0	31	153	12.75
C. H. Vernon	9	1	35	85	10.62
L. H. Shelton	6	1	14	41	8.20
A. P. L. Blaxter	8	0	21	52	6.50
R. J. Sanceau	4	1	10	17	5.66
P. V. Kemp	8	2	8	31	5.16
W. G. Edwards	5	3	3*	7	3.50
R. D. Scholfield	8	2	5	17	2.83
A. R. Gregory	6	1	3*	7	1.40

The following also batted:—F. G. Burr, 0; A. Chapple, 1, 10; W. H. Carter, 4, 0; F. L. Engledow, 0; S. E. Sears, 2; P. W. Felton, 2, 22*; E. E. Raven, 51*; Mr Gregory, 3; and Mr Young, 17.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
A. R. Gregory	34.3	2	175	15	11.66
W. G. Edwards	51.5	6	191	14	13.64
W. A. Darlington	55	4	251	13	19.30
L. J. M. Peiris	97.4	8	378	17	22.23
E. E. Raven.....	43	5	167	7	23.71
A. P. Cliff	30	1	142	4	35.50
R. J. Sanceau	40	1	185	4	46.25

The following also bowled:—Mr Young, 20—94—5; G. D. Read, 18—74—2; Mr Gregory, 25—119—3; P. V. Kemp, 13—50—0; F. L. Engledow, 3—24—1; A. Chapple, 7—39—2; J. Lindsell, 11—51—1; W. H. Carter, 2—7—1; A. P. L. Blaxter, 3—16—0; and F. G. Burr, 2—21—0.

LONG VACATION LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The Long Vacation Lawn Tennis Club had as successful a season as could have been expected in the July we had. Though only one fixture had to be scratched on account of the weather, several were rather spoilt by showers, and cold winds and wet grounds often combined to make the conditions most unpleasant. The first three matches we played were lost; the remaining seven were won. Five matches had to be scratched for various reasons. A. Chapple and P. H. Winfield, when they were both available, formed a combination that was quite too strong for all comers. Besides them, a host of others appeared at various times for the VI. Perhaps the most regular were Dr Rootham, Mr Benians, Mr Russell-Smith, Mr Lees, G. L. Chaudhry, J. Lindsell, and L. N. B. Odgers. The two last-named acted as joint secretaries. When they had gone down, Mr Lees undertook their duties.

The usual tournaments were played. The handicap singles were won by W. G. Edwards (+ $\frac{1}{2}$ 15), who was probably over-leniently handicapped. He defeated L. J. M. Peiris (- $\frac{1}{2}$ 30) in the final. The scratch doubles—in which the survivors of every round drew again for partners—ended in the victory of Mr Russell-Smith and G. L. Chaudhry over A. Chapple and G. M. Kendall. The two latter were actually drawn together in the last three rounds.

The following were the matches arranged:—

Date.	Opponents	Ground.	For.	Agst.	Result.
July 16...	Caius	St John's.....	3	6	
" 18...	Corpus	"	0	4	
" 19...	Jesus	St John's.....			Scratched
" 22...	Queens'	"			Scratched
" 23...	Pembroke	"	3	6	
" 24...	King's.....	King's.....	5	4	
" 26...	Jesus	Jesus	5	4	
" 27...	Corpus	St John's.....			Scratched
Aug. 2...	Christ's	"	8	1	
" 5...	King's.....	"	5	4	
" 6...	Caius	Caius	6	3	
" 7...	Queens'	Queens'			Scratched
" 8...	Dons of St John's.....	St John's.....	6	1	
" 8...	Christ's	Christ's	6	3	
" 9...	Pembroke	Pembroke			Scratched

THE HOCKEY CLUB.

Captain—G. W. Bain. Hon. Sec.—H. M. Spackman.

The Club has played one match this Term, our opponents being the Trinity Hornets. Although neither side was at full strength, the game was a good one. Our team won by three goals to two.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr Cunningham. *First Boat Captain*—G. L. Day. *Second Boat Captain*—J. K. Dunlop. *Hon. Sec.*—D. I. Day. *Junior Treasurer*—A. T. Hedgecock. *First Lent Captain*—G. R. Edwards. *Second Lent Captain*—H. T. Mogridge. *Third Lent Captain*—A. F. Bellman. *Additional Captain*—J. A. H. Scutt.

The Bateman Pairs.

The Bateman Pairs were rowed on June 13th. R. S. Clarke was, unfortunately, ill at the time, which prevented him from rowing with H. C. Evans. As a result of this only two pairs entered. The draw was as follows:

First Station	{ G. L. Day (<i>bow</i>), 10 st. D. I. Day* (<i>stroke</i>), 10 st. 6 lbs.
Second Station	{ K. S. Waters (<i>bow</i>), 11 st. 2 lbs. J. K. Dunlop* (<i>stroke</i>), 11 st. 5 lbs.
	* Steerers.

It was a good race from the start to the ditch, but here the Days began to gain. Round Post Corner and along the Gut they steadily went up, being about 30 yards up at Grassy. Here the Second Station went round the outside of the corner. Up the Long Reach the Days continued to gain, and eventually won by 100 yards.

L. E. Tanner officiated as judge. The winners were steered by H. Parker, the losers by H. L. Rees.

The Freshmen's Sculls.

As no other freshman practised at all for this race, D. I. Day rowed over after the race for the Bateman Pairs.

Henley.

Until three or four days after the May Races it was quite an open question whether the boat would go to Henley or not. It was then decided it should go, provided the necessary funds could be raised. H. C. Evans, K. S. Waters, and Mr Russell-Smith showed admirable energy in making the preliminary arrangements and hiring the house. Everley House was eventually secured, situated in a very handy position, near the Bridge. We were very unfortunate in not being able to have Mr Bushe-Fox to coach us. But he was able to come and cheer us up during Henley week. D. C. Collins, First Trinity, however, very kindly consented to look after us at extremely short notice. He coached the Eight admirably, always taking a vast amount of trouble with us. He was very good in getting other crews to pace us during practice. It was very much regretted by everyone that H. L. Rees, who coxed us so extremely well in the Mays, found it impossible to go to Henley.

The Eight was at first manned in the following order: *bow* G. L. Day, 2 G. R. Edwards, 3 K. S. Waters, 4 J. K. Dunlop, 5 R. S. Clarke, 6 A. T. Hedgecock, 7 H. C. Evans, *stroke* D. I. Day, *cox* B. K. Parry. After it had settled down, the boat seemed to be going very satisfactorily and to have improved since the Mays. In a short time we were considered to be quite one of the best crews in for the Thames. But on June 28th, less than a week from the races, Hedgecock, who had been rowing very well at 6, developed a bad chill and was prevented from taking part in the races. This was extremely unfortunate, especially as it necessitated very important changes in the crew. R. S. Clarke, who had been rowing on the bow side since April had suddenly to change over and row 6. K. S. Waters went from 3 to 5 and H. Parker (spare man) came in at 3. The alterations made the bow side much lighter than the stroke side, averaging only 10st. 31lbs. But, in spite of this, the bow side always kept the boat running straight. The final order of the crew, therefore, was as follows:

		st. lbs.
	G. L. Day (<i>bow</i>)	9 13
2	G. R. Edwards	10 8
3	H. Parker	9 8
4	J. K. Dunlop.....	11 3
5	K. S. Waters	11 1
6	R. S. Clarke	12 13
7	H. C. Evans.....	10 5
	D. I. Day (<i>stroke</i>).....	10 5
	B. K. Parry (<i>cox</i>).....	8 13

We were drawn against St John's, Oxford. The critics predicted that the winner of this race would reach the final. This proved to be the case. Our opponents were a powerful, though rather ugly crew, who raced well. On the whole the Lady Margaret boat showed disappointing form in the race. Evidently the recent changes had been too much for them. The start was good, and until well after the Temple Island had been cleared it was quite a level race. But afterwards St John's, Oxford, gained steadily and were one and a quarter lengths ahead at Fawley. After this Lady Margaret became ragged and allowed their opponents to win by nearly four lengths. It is some consolation, however, to remember that the time was considerably faster than any other during the whole of the day.

The Light Four was got out as soon as we came to Henley. H. C. Evans took over the duties of coach, which he fulfilled excellently. Originally it was stroked on the bow side by R. S. Clarke, but several changes were made until the crew seemed to be finally settled in the following order: *bow* H. Parker, 2 A. T. Hedgecock, 3 R. S. Clarke, *stroke* D. I.

Day. This crew had been rowing for about a week, were improving rapidly, and showed considerable promise, when Hedgecock's unfortunate illness again necessitated radical changes. H. C. Evans now came into the boat at 3 only two days before the races, the crew finally been seated as follows :

	st. lbs.
H. Parker (<i>bow</i>)	9 8
2 D. I. Day	10 5
3 H. C. Evans	10 5
R. S. Clarke* (<i>stroke</i>)	12 13

* Steerer.

In the first round of the Wyfolds we drew Christ Church II., who afterwards beat Trinity Hall and reached the final of the Visitors. This was our second race in one day. The crews were level for some time. Then both began to steer badly, first one gaining and then the other. This continued until the half-mile post was reached, when our opponents touched the booms with their oars and fell behind. Lady Margaret now had the race well in hand. When nearing Fowley, Christ Church II. went right into the piles and, breaking an oar, had to stop. Lady Margaret then paddled in winners.

In the second round we were drawn against Pembroke, Oxford. We again got off to a very level start, and there was nothing at all between the crews until the three-quarter mile post, when Pembroke, by a good spurt, got about half-a-length ahead. Lady Margaret went for them at the crews' enclosure, Clarke putting in an excellent spurt, which took us nearly level ; but the others, drawing away again at the very end, won by a bare length. It was an excellent race, both crews steering well. This ended our racing.

We were very pleased to welcome the following at Everley House :—P. J. Lewis, Rev. H. E. Coombes, C. G. Carpenter, Rev. C. L. Holthouse, H. Chell, E. E. Raven, B. L. Watson.

We hope the experience gained at Henley will make itself felt throughout the Club during the coming year, as seven of the men who raced at Henley are still up.

LONG VACATION ROWING.

Comparatively few rowing men were up for the Long, but, nevertheless, it was hoped that a four might be entered for either the Bedford or Cambridge Amateur Regatta. This was found impossible, however, as there was no one in residence who could possibly cox.

At Bedford Regatta, which was held on Thursday, July 25th, the L.M.B.C. was represented by D. I. Day, who

entered for both the Senior and Junior Sculls. In the first round of the latter, he met and easily defeated Kennett, of Queens' College, at a paddle. In the semi-final, however, he had a much harder race with Clarke, of Pembroke. Clarke had the better station, and, sculling at a faster stroke, led by over a length at the Bridge ; Day, who had hitherto been able to make no impression on his opponent, now began to go up gradually ; at the crews' enclosure he "cracked" his opponent, and, finishing strongly, won a good race by several lengths. In the final Day had no difficulty in defeating Boyton, of Jesus.

In the first round of the Senior Sculls Day drew Wells, of the Bedford Rowing Club, a sculler of some repute, who has competed in the Diamonds, at Henley. Wells went off at a terrific pace, hoping to leave Day at the start ; the latter, however, refusing to be "bustled," gradually wore his opponent down, and, passing him about 200 yards from the finish, won by four lengths.

In the final heat Day, who had already had four races, met Williams, of Bedford, who had had only one. Williams was a 13st. man, who lacked the staying power of his opponent. Day beat him easily by six lengths. Day thoroughly deserved his success in his five races ; he had the worse station on no less than four occasions, and this is said to make a difference of fully two lengths over the course.

In the Cambridge Town Regatta, which was held a week later, Day won the Senior Sculls, beating Hales, of Pembroke, and Grantham-Hill, of Caius, without difficulty. He also won the light pairs with Casey, of First Trinity. They had a very short time to practice, but they rowed well together, and their success was largely due to their excellent steering. In the races they defeated pairs sent by the Corpus, Christ's, and Trinity Hall Boat Clubs.

October Term.

As six May Colours were in residence it was hoped that a Light Four could be got out. But as D. I. Day was practising for the Colquhouns and R. S. Clarke found it impossible to row owing to his duties at Fenner's, this left only one bow-side man, so the idea of entering was abandoned. However, Dunlop was tubbed on the bow side, and Mr Russell-Smith took out the following crew several times at the beginning of Term : G. L. Day (bow and steerer), A. T. Hedgecock (2), J. K. Dunlop (3), G. R. Edwards (stroke). He afterwards coached the Queens' Four, who were unfortunate in being beaten by Trinity Hall in the first round, but only after a good race. We should like here to take the opportunity of congratulating him on his Fellowship. He

will be a great asset to the Boat Club, and has already coached the winning Senior Trial Eight this Term.

The Colquhoun Sculls.

In the Colquhoun Sculls, held on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, November 9th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, L.M.B.C. were represented by D. I. Day. After his splendid performance in the races last autumn, D. I. Day was naturally a hearty favourite, and had taken the race very seriously, devoting almost the whole of the Term to practice. He was coached throughout by Frank Foister.

A new boat from Putney, and an improved use of his legs, made his performances even better than last year.

In the first two days' racing, Day had somewhat easy tasks. On Saturday he met Boyton of Jesus. At Ditton Day dropped to a paddle, and came in as he pleased.

On Monday he met Holmes of Jesus, and though the race lasted a little longer than on Saturday the result was the same. In the Semi-Final Day met A. Swann, who, by his defeat of Baillieu of Jesus, had gained some reputation. In the strong head wind it was feared that the Trinity Hall man's weight would tell. The race was a hard one till Ditton. Once in the Long, however, Day commenced to go up, and when nearly on the railings commenced a marvellous spurt. Thus pushed, Swann began to get short, and Day, sculling very powerfully, won by three lengths.

The three races had showed that bad conditions were, in spite of his light weight, an advantage to Day, as his splendid watermanship and, by the way, his excellent steering carried him through conditions which upset other contestants. That being so, we saw with regret a perfect calm air and a smooth surface for Wednesday's race. In the Final, Day, weighing at 10·8, met Le Blanc Smith, the C.U.B.C. President, who then weighed 13·8, and who had never before been pressed. It was known that the President's arms were apt to tire, and public opinion generally, delighted with Day's splendid racing, hoped to see the L.M.B.C. candidate win.

The race was one of the best finals ever seen. It was ding dong all the way. As the men came into the Long, Day was a length up, which lead he held till the railings. The calm water, however, did not allow him to match his skill against the President's strength. Le Blanc Smith made a splendid spurt to which Day could not reply. He was too "done" to get the stroke up, and Le Blanc Smith, coming in at something over 25, won by half a length a splendid race in the fast time of 8 min. 3 secs.

Without detracting the least from the President's well-earned and popular victory, we may at least point out that

Day was undoubtedly feeling the effects of his race with Swann and that the conditions exactly suited his rival's sculling.

The College Trial Eights.

Although not quite so many Freshmen started to row this Term as usual, yet the prospects were quite good, as there was considerably more weight than last year. We were unfortunate in losing the services of three or four men though before the races. The crews were made up as soon as possible, and the races took place on November 29th.

The two Seniors were coached by Mr Russell-Smith and G. L. Day. A good race was anticipated, as both crews had done the course in the same time in practice. On the day of the race there was hardly any wind. Day's boat had the second station, and, rowing the faster stroke, gained steadily all up Post Reach, being then about one length up. This they held till entering Plongh Reach, when the first station began to gain, getting level at Ditton Corner. It was an excellent race up the Long Reach, the first station winning by half a length. Smee stroked his crew well, especially as he had no straps over the last half of the course.

The three Junior Eights were coached by G. R. Edwards, A. T. Hedgecock, J. K. Dunlop, and the "Rugger" boat by W. A. C. Darlington. In the heats Hedgecock's boat easily beat Edwards', and Dunlop's beat the "Rugger" boat by two lengths after a good race. We were very glad to see the "Rugger" boat in these races again. They had bad luck in losing I. H. Stockwood just before the race. The final, between Dunlop's and Hedgecock's boats, was rowed on Monday, December 2nd, when Hedgecock's boat won by three lengths. The winning crew were exceedingly good for a Junior Eight, and were longer in the water than the losers, who rowed very well to give them a good race. The following were the winning crews:

Senior Crew.		Junior Crew.	
	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
G. E. Woodmansey (<i>bow</i>).....	9 12	H. C. Bernard (<i>bow</i>).....	11 3
2 D. M. Mackinlay.....	9 9½	2 H. D. Bushell	9 2
3 E. M. Cheetham.....	12 5	3 W. A. Macfadyen.....	10 4
4 S. L. Higgs	11 2	4 B. W. Gilbert	10 6
5 A. K. Fison	10 13	5 A. D. Bethall.....	11 10
6 A. Russell-Smith.....	10 13	6 G. A. Sutherland	10 6
7 A. F. Bellman.....	10 7	7 J. M. Higginton	9 4
C. W. Smee (<i>stroke</i>)	11 3½	W. A. Kingdom (<i>stroke</i>)..	10 10
D. H. Owen (<i>cox</i>)	9 1	C. W. Hardisty (<i>cox</i>).....	9 0

The 'Varsity Trial Eights.

We were very pleased to see D. I. Day row in this race. He rowed bow in the boat which won by two feet, after the best race since 1890.

SCULLING HANDICAP.

On Wednesday, December 4th, a most successful Sculling Handicap was held, the Course being from Ditton Corner to the corner above Morley's Holt, about half a mile. The heats were rowed alternately up and down stream. There were 24 entries, and 21 started. The heats were as follows :—

HEAT A.

Finished.	Name.	Boat.	Handicap.
1.....	J. H. Pullin	Fixed whiff	100 secs.
	W. A. C. Darlington	Sliding whiff	90 secs.
3.....	H. J. Goolden	"	85 secs.
	G. Hoyland	Fixed whiff	75 secs.
	D. M. Mackinlay	"	65 secs.
	A. F. Bellman	Sliding whiff	50 secs.
2.....	D. I. Day	Funny	pen. 15 secs.

Pullin won Heat A by one length, half a length between second and third. Day retired, allowing Goolden to row in the final.

HEAT B.

Finished.	Name.	Boat.	Handicap.
1.....	Y. S. Wan	Sliding whiff	105 secs.
2.....	W. Marshall	Fixed whiff	100 secs.
	L. G. M. Crick	Sliding whiff	85 secs.
	H. L. Harris	Fixed whiff	65 secs.
	E. H. F. Blumhardt.....	Funny	60 secs.
	G. A. Sutherland	"	55 secs.
	C. W. Smee	Sliding whiff	35 secs.
3.....	J. K. Dunlop	Funny	scratch

Wan won Heat B by quarter a length, half a length between second and third.

HEAT C.

Finished.	Name.	Boat.	Handicap.
	J. Lindsell	Fixed whiff	115 secs.
	A. Russell-Smith	Funny	110 secs.
1.....	N. Grice.....	Fixed whiff	100 secs.
3.....	J. M. Higginson	"	85 secs.
	H. T. Mogridge	Sliding whiff	65 secs.
2.....	A. K. Fison	Funny	35 secs.

Grice won a good race by three feet. There was three lengths between second and third.

FINAL HEAT.

Finished.	Name.	Boat.	Handicap.
	Y. S. Wan	Sliding whiff	105 secs.
	W. Marshall	Fixed whiff	100 secs.
*1.....	J. H. Pullin	"	95 secs.
	N. Grice.....	"	90 secs.
2.....	H. J. Goolden	Sliding whiff	90 secs.
*1.....	A. K. Fison	Funny	35 secs.

* Dead heat.

Slight alterations were made in this handicap and a most interesting race ensued, ending in a dead heat between Fison and Pullin. Goolden was second, being three lengths behind. Fison, Pullin, and Goolden received prizes.

G. L. Day officiated as handicapper and starter.

BALANCE SHEET L.M.B.C.—1911-12.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
General Athletic Club ...	420 0 0	Balance due to Bank,	
From Junior Treas.....	10 0 0	1910-11.....	5 13 7
Rent from Chesterton		Entrance Ee	
District Council...	2 0	(Getting-on Boat)...	5 5 0
		C.U.B.C. Assessment ..	87 14 6
		Rates and Taxes	20 9 2
		Water	19 4
		Gas	8 8 6
		Coal	2 18 11
		Fire Insurance	1 10 0
		Servants' Insurance....	1 1 10
		Repairs & Maintenance..	64 6 10
		Washing	14 2 0
		Oars	42 6 10
		Wages (less Insurance)...	68 9 0
		Horses	32 5 0
		Bicycles	1 8 3
		Help in Races	8 4 0
		Locks and Ferries	3 3 6
		Hire of Boats	4 2 4
		Help from Pocock	3 7 3
		Prizes	38 15 6
		Clothes for Boatman ..	3 18 0
		Emblazoning (Stearn) ...	1 3 0
		New Flag	1 1 0
		Printing and Postage ...	1 3 5
		Papers	1 7 10
		Cheque Book.....	10 0
		Balance at Bank	6 7 5
<hr/>		<hr/>	
	£430 2 0		£430 2 0

Audited and found correct } R. F. SCOTT.
October 29th, 1912.

C.U.O.T.C.—"G" COMPANY.

Second Lieutenant—H. R. E. Clark. Second Lieutenant—R. H. W. Cobbold. Colour-Sergeant—G. L. Ritchie. Sergeants—A. F. Bellman, T. Trought, J. K. Dunlop, F. R. H. Englefield.

This year the numbers of the Company have been maintained, and though they are still some way from full strength there is a promising sign of future efficiency in the fact that a majority of the recruits have obtained "A" certificate.

In Camp all ranks showed great keenness in the various capacities in which they were called upon to act—on parade, in the field, on bivouac, and, more than anywhere, in digging trenches.

The work for this Term, consisting chiefly of two field days and one night attack, though not very arduous, has been interesting and varied. The first field day at Amphill Park culminated in a successful attack on Katherine's Cross, the chief criticism of the Umpire being directed against the crowded condition of the firing line.

The night attack took place on November 16th, and consisted of an attack on Grantchester by a flanking Battalion. The Cam had to be crossed by means of a bridge constructed of spars, punts, etc., and the attack made from the North.

In his general remarks the Chief Umpire said that the operations as a whole were very interesting, that the turning of the attack was excellent. He emphasised the necessity of reserving fire at night until the enemy is so close that every shot will take effect, since haphazard firing merely gives away the strength of the outposts. The absolute silence in which a night attack should be made was also mentioned.

The turn-out for these parades has not been all that could be desired, and it is hoped that the attendance will be larger next Term, when more time is available in many cases.

The Shooting Four, G. L. Ritchie, R. D. Scholfield, C. W. Smee, I. H. Stockwood, are to be congratulated in winning the Wale Cup.

ORGAN RECITAL.

Dr Rootham gave an Organ Recital in the Chapel on Sunday, December 1st, 1912, at 8.45 p.m. The programme was as follows :—

1. PRELUDE and FUGUE in C minor J. S. Bach
2. CHORAL PRELUDES—

(a) Nun komm' der Heiden Heiland	} ...	J. S. Bach
(b) O Mensch, bewein' dein' Sünde gross		
(c) Wachet auf, ruft uns die Stimme		
3. PASSACAGLIA in C minor J. S. Bach
4. CHORAL PRELUDES—

(a) Wir glauben all' an einen Gott, Vater	} ...	J. S. Bach
(b) Valet will ich dir geben		
(c) Pastoral Symphony from the Christmas Oratorio		
5. TOCCATA and FUGUE in F major J. S. Bach

In Nos. 2 and 4 the tune, on which each Choral Prelude is founded, was played over first

NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

President—G. R. Edwards. *Treasurer*—Dr Marr. *Hon. Sec.*—Trevor Trought.

Three successful meetings have been held this Term. The third one was, unfortunately, obliged to be postponed from an earlier date owing to Mr Crick's regrettable illness.

The first meeting was held in A. P. L. Blaxter's rooms on October 22nd, when Mr Blaxter read an interesting and illuminating paper on "Brewing." The meeting was well attended.

For the second meeting, on Nov. 20th, Mr Whiddington kindly lent his rooms, and Mr Crowther addressed the Club on "Positive Rays." Mr Crowther gave a brief *resumé* of Prof. J. J. Thomson's recent researches, with their extraordinary results, and suggested several ways by which they could be utilised.

The third meeting was held on Monday, December 2nd, when L. G. M. Crick read a paper on "The History of the Aeroplane." Mr Crick gave an able exposition of the development of aeronautics, which was thoroughly appreciated by the Club.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Tanner. *Hon. Sec.*—J. K. Dunlop.

Three papers were arranged for this Term, and so far two have been read. In both cases the attendance at the meetings has been good, and the discussion has always been well maintained.

On Wednesday, November 6th, the Rev. F. W. Head, of Emmanuel College, read to the Society a most interesting paper on "William Ewart Gladstone." The paper was an eminently impartial appreciation of the Statesman's qualities and politics. The discussion which followed revealed, among other things, the flight of time since the days of the Grand Old Man, and also the pitiable ignorance of some of the modern generation where the days of their own fathers are in question.

On Wednesday, November 20th, Mr Gwynne read a paper on "Milton's England." While never plunging into abstractions the reader succeeded in conveying a distinctly clear impression of Puritanism, and, though challenged in the subsequent discussion, was able to make a good stand. That discussion was rendered the more interesting and instructive in that we have among our senior members those to whom this period is an open book.

On December 4th Mr Howe is to read a paper on "Dante." From the names of writer and subject one is led to expect much.

THE CHESS CLUB.

President—Mr Gunston. *Vice-President*—P. Quass. *Hon. Sec.*—H. C. Care.

This Term our prospects for a successful season are extremely promising. The majority of last year's team is still available and, in addition, we have a considerable amount of new talent. The attendance at the weekly meetings, however, has not been so good as last year, and we should like to see several members practising more regularly.

We have had three matches this Term. On October 29th we had an innovation in the shape of a match against the Cambridge Town Chess Club, and we gained a very creditable victory by $5\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$.

On November 18th we played Trinity, at Trinity, and although minus the services of our Vice-President we effected a draw, 3—3, against a very strong opposition. On this form we should retrieve our position in the Inter-Collegiate Board Competition next Term.

Finally, on November 25th, our President played seven of us simultaneously. He won five games, drew one, and lost one, and our thanks are due to him for another enjoyable evening.

THE RIFLE CLUB.

President—The Master. *Vice-President*—F. G. Burr.
Captain—C. H. Vernon. *Hon. Sec.*—I. H. Stockwood.

The doings of the Club during the Term have been few. This fact is due chiefly to the reluctance of such Freshmen as can shoot to join the corps. In consequence it is hard to make up a full team from dwindling seniors only.

At Bisley, however, members of the Club had great success. The following were present:—*Vice-President*, F. G. Burr, the *Captain*, G. L. Ritchie, with members, R. D. Scholfield, C. H. Vernon, and I. H. Stockwood. The aggregate winnings of the above amounted to nearly £50, and G. L. Ritchie obtained a double International.

Our share in the series of matches of Cambridge *v.* Oxford is also a matter for legitimate pride. G. L. Ritchie made one of the winning team in the Long Range Match for the Humphrey Cup, scoring 201 out of a possible 225, the highest score in the match. F. G. Burr shot in the likewise victorious team for the Chancellor's Plate, making 94 out of a possible 105. And both were members of the winning IV. in the Revolver Match, when G. L. Ritchie made 123 points. G. L. Ritchie also helped to win the Bargrave Deane Challenge Cup (the Territorial Revolver Championship) for the 'Varsity.

R. D. Scholfield is to be congratulated on shooting for the 'Varsity Snap-Shooting team, and G. L. Ritchie on shooting for Scotland in the Mackinnon.

THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—C. G. T. Colson. *Secretary*—G. R. Edwards.
Treasurer—C. L. Dunkerley. *Committee*—C. E. Stuart, A. E. Schroeder.

The papers read this Term were as follows:—

November 1st—"The work of the U.M.C.A.," The Rev. C. Andrews.

November 8th—"The Holy Eucharist and Sacrifice,"

The Rev. Fr. Waggett, S.S.J.E.

November 20th—"Miracles," The Rev. E. Gordon Selwyn.

December 2nd—"The Experience of the Early Church," Mr Glover.

The papers this Term were all of them extremely interesting, and the discussions following them were almost equally so. The attendance at the meetings has throughout been good; we hope to be able to give equally satisfactory reports in ensuing Terms.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—Mr Mason, Mr Graves, Sir John Sandys, Mr Cox. *Committee*—Mr Bushe-Fox, The Dean, Mr Hart (*Senior Secretary*), Mr Previté-Orton, Dr Tanner, Mr Young (*Senior Treasurer*), J. B. P. Adam, F. D. Adamson, B. F. Armitage, A. F. Bellman, E. H. F. Blumhardt, R. S. Clarke, H. R. E. Clark, C. L. Dunkerley, W. F. Eberli, G. R. Edwards, R. D. Foster, F. Kidd, J. Lindsell, H. T. Mogrige, A. Russell-Smith, A. E. Schroeder, C. E. Stuart, H. C. N. Taylor (*Junior Secretary*), B. W. Townsend (*Junior Treasurer*), G. E. Woodmansey.

On August Bank Holiday the College entertained about 80 parishioners from Walworth, and, fortunately, we had fine weather for the occasion. Boating, the first part of a cricket match, and other milder activities occupied the morning before lunch, which was partaken of in the Hall. At this function we were very glad to see a handful of senior members of the College as well as those ladies who usually assist our hospitality. We should like still more. After lunch the Mission handsomely defeated the L.V.C.C., and all returned for the tea kindly provided by Mrs. Cobb. The Committee desire to thank all who gave their assistance.

The Annual Harvest Thanksgiving was held on Monday, October 14th. There was a good attendance of enthusiastic Old Johnians, but the time was highly inconvenient for resident members of the College—especially the junior—as the Term had already begun. The Master, however, the Dean, and the Chaplain managed to be present, and conveyed the regrets of those who were prevented from coming. A stirring sermon was preached by Mr J. G. McCormick, vicar of S. Michael's, Chester Square, and the church was full.

The Master presided at the supper, and spoke a few words of sympathy and encouragement. He was followed

by the Missioners and the Headmaster of Cranleigh. It is sad that the exigencies of full Term did not allow them to have a larger audience.

On Sunday, November 24th, Mr Ingram preached in the College Chapel for the last time in his capacity as Senior Missioner, an office which he has held for over seven years. He leaves us in order to take up the College living at Sunninghill, where we wish him all prosperity in the future.

On the same evening the Freshmen were invited to meet him in Mr Benians' rooms. We were glad to welcome such a large gathering, and we feel sure that none who were there regretted it. Mr Ingram gave us a brief history of the Mission, and then described the work it was doing in Walworth. At the conclusion he asked for volunteers to go down and help them, and offered to all an open welcome at any time to the Hostel. During the same week we were glad to see the Junior Missioner, Mr C. L. Holthouse, up here for two days.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—R. D. Foster. *Hon. Sec.*—A. E. Schroeder.

The Rigger team has not met with great success this season. The promise which the results of the first two matches gave was not maintained during the Term. This was, no doubt, due to the fact that many of the team, principally the backs, were prevented from making a regular appearance. Some useful material was found amongst the Freshmen. The College was represented by two men in the Freshmen's Match, and by four in a Trial Game.

The following have been awarded their Colours:—G. A. Howe, E. F. S. Gordon, W. G. Salmond, F. J. Pascoe, and F. W. Trott.

The results of the matches are 4 wins and 7 losses; drawn 1.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Opponents.</i>	<i>Ground.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Points.</i>
Oct. 18...	Sidney.....	Sidney.....	Won...	22 — 0
" 22...	Trinity Hall ...	Trinity Hall ...	Won...	42 — 0
" 29...	King's.....	St John's.....	Lost ...	0 — 31
Nov. 2...	Emmanuel	"	Lost ..	0 — 12
" 5...	Queens'	Queens'	Drawn	5 — 5
" 7...	Caius	St John's.....	Lost ...	10 — 15
" 11...	Queens'	"	Won...	24 — 3
" 15...	Clare	"	Lost ...	3 — 13
" 19...	Sidney.....	"	Lost ...	3 — 13
" 26...	Clare	Clare	Lost ..	0 — 14
" 28...	Emmanuel	Emmanuel.....	Lost ...	3 — 5
Dec. 2...	Downing	Downing	Won...	12 — 0

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter
ending Midsummer, 1912.

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

Donations.

DONORS.

Hime (H. W. L.). Anharmonic Coordinates. 8vo. Lond. 1910. 3.49.63.....		
Chambers (R. W.). Widsith : a study of Old English Heroic Legend. 8vo. Camb. 1912. 4.9.39..	}	
Whitehead (A. N.) and Russell (B.). Principia Mathematica. Vol. II. roy. 8vo. Camb. 1912. 3.42.20.....	}	The Master.
Forsyth (A. R.). Lectures on the Differential Geometry of Curves and Surfaces. roy. 8vo. Camb. 1912. 3.42.....	}	
Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and the Arts. Edited by Wm. Nicholson. Vols. I.-XXII. 8vo. Lond. 1802-9. 6.21.15-36.....	}	Sir Joseph Larmor.
*Taylor (Rev. R. O. P.). The Athanasian Creed in the 20th Century. 8vo. Edin. 1911. 11.8.46.....	}	The Author.
Aristotle. Constitution of Athens. A revised Text with an Introduction, Notes, &c., by Sir John E. Sandys*. 2nd Edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 7.16.56*.....	}	The Editor.
*Sollas (W. J.). The Age of the Earth and other geological Studies. 3rd Impression. 8vo. Lond. [1912]. 3.47.38.....	}	The Author.
— Ancient Hunters and their modern Representatives. 8vo. Lond. 1911. 3.44.53.....	}	
Dowden (John) D.D., <i>late Bp. of Edinburgh</i> . The Bishops of Scotland : being Notes on the Lives of all the Bishops . . . prior to the Reformation. Edited by J. Maitland Thomson. 8vo. Glasgow, 1912. 11.43.6.....	}	The Editor.
Walpole (Horace). Historic doubts on the Life and Reign of King Richard the Third. 4to. Lond. 1768. C.9.59.....	}	The late Rev. Wm. Previt�-Orton.
*Lafone Quevedo (S. A.). Pronominal Classification of certain South American Indian Stocks. 8vo. Buenos Aires, 1912.....	}	The Author.
— The great Chanca Confederacy. 8vo. Buenos Aires, 1912.....	}	

- Answer of the Archbishops of England to the Apostolic Letter of Pope Leo XIII. on English Ordinations. Addressed to the whole Body of Bishops of the Catholic Church in 1896. A translation into English, reprinted with prefatory Note and an historical Introduction by John Wordsworth, D.D., *late Bp. of Salisbury*. 8vo. Lond. 1912.....
- Schott (G. A.). Electromagnetic Radiation and the Mechanical Reactions arising from it. (Adams Prize Essay). 8vo. Camb. 1912. 3.48.37.....
- *Moore-Smith (G. C.). The Story of the People's College, Sheffield, 1842-1878. 8vo. Sheffield, 1912. 5.42.47.....
- Ecclesiasticus. Der jüngst wiederaufgefundene hebräische Text des Buches Ecclesiasticus untersucht und herausgegeben von N. Peters. 8vo. Freiburg im Breisgau, 1902. 9.9.39.....
- L'Ecclesiastique . . . Texte original hébreu édité, traduit et commenté par I. Lévi. 8vo. Paris, 1898-1901. 9.9.38.....

Rev. H. F. Stewart

The Author.

The Author.

Mr. Hart.

Additions.

- Acts. The Public General Acts passed in the 1st and 2nd years of King George V. 8vo. Lond. 1912. SL.13.
- Annual Register for the year 1911. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 5.18.
- British School at Athens. Index to Nos. I.-XVI of the Annual. 4to. Lond. [1912]. 11.50.71.
- Bury (J. B.). History of the Eastern Roman Empire. A.D. 802-867. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 1.4.57.
- Canterbury and York Society. Hereford Diocese. Registrum Johannis de Trillek. Pars 2^a. 8vo. Lond. 1912.
- Dictionary (New English). Th-Thyzle. By Sir James Murray. 4to. Oxford, 1912. 12.2.
- Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sir Sidney Lee. Second Supplement. Vol. I. Abbey-Eyre. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 12.8.
- Halsbury (Earl of). The Laws of England. Vol. XXI. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 14.3.
- Henry Bradshaw Society. Vol. XLII. The second Recension of the Quignon Breviary. Edited by J. Wickham Legge. Vol. II. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 11.16.79.
- Hermite (Chas.). Oeuvres. Publiées par E. Picard. Tome III. 8vo. Paris, 1912. 3.52.5.
- Herodotus. Commentary, with Introduction and Appendixes by W. W. How and J. Wells. 2 vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1912. 7.19.13,14.
- Historical MSS. Commission. Report on the MSS. of J. B. Fortescue, preserved at Dropmore. Vol. VIII. 8vo. Hereford, 1912. 6.8.
- International Catalogue of Scientific Literature. 10th Annual Issue. A. Mathematics. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 3.42.
- Madan (F.). Oxford Books. A Bibliography of printed works relating to the University and City of Oxford, or printed or published there. Vol. II. Oxford Literature, 1450-1650. [Issued as Vol. II. of *The Early Oxford Press*]. 8vo. Oxford, 1912. 5.26.79*.
- Oxford Historical Society. Vol. LVII. Catalogue of Portraits in the possession of the University, Colleges, City and County of Oxford. Compiled by Mrs. R. Lane Poole. Vol. I. 8vo. Oxford, 1912. 5.26.105.
- Vols. LVIII.-LXI. Enactments in Parliament specially concerning the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Edited by L. L. Shadwell. 4 Vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1912. 5.26.106-109.

- Pfeiderer (Otto). Primitive Christianity. Translated by W. Montgomery*, B.D. Vol. IV. (Theol. Trans. Library). 8vo. Lond. 1911. 15.15.40*.
- Rolls Series. Calendar of the Fine Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Vol. II. Edward II. A.D. 1307-1319. roy. 8vo. Hereford, 1912. 15.3.
- Strutt (John Wm.). *Baron Rayleigh*. Scientific Papers. Vol. V. 1902-1910. roy. 8vo. Camb. 1912. 3.41.
- Thesaurus Linguae Latinae. Vol. V. Fasc. IV. design—dicio. fol. Lipsiae, 1912. 12.2.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Michaelmas, 1912.

Donations.

DONORS.

- Homer. The Iliad. Rendered into English Prose by Samuel Butler*. [original MS.].....
- Durning-Lawrence (Sir Edwin). The Shakespeare Myth. 8vo. Lond. 1912.....
- Mühleisen (F. W.). Untersuchungen über die Verwandtschaft der Überlieferungen von Bar-bours Bruce. 8vo. Bonn, 1912.....
- Census of India, 1911. Vol. IX. Burma. Parts i.-iii. By C. Morgan Webb*. 3 vols. fol. Rangoon, 1912. 1.39.35-37.....
- Thompson (Silvanus P.). Lord Kelvin. (*International Electrotechnical Commission*, Publication 13.) 4to. London, 1912.....
- Cape of Good Hope Observatory. Report of H.M.'s Astronomer to the Secretary of the Admiralty for 1911. fol. Lond. 1912.....
- Annals of the Cape Observatory. Vol. X. Part I. Determination of Radial Velocities and Wave Lengths. 4to. Lond. 1912. 4.12.....
- Vol. X. Part II. Appendix 1. On the Spectrum and Radial Velocity of ϵ Canis Majoris. By J. Lunt. 4to. Lond. 1912. 4.12.....
- Greenwich Observatory. Astronomical and Mag-netical and Meteorological Observations made at Greenwich in 1910. 4to. Edin. 1912. 4.13.....
- Results of Measures of Photographs of the Sun taken at Greenwich, at the Cape and in India in 1910. 4to. Edin. 1911. 4.12.....

R. A. Streatfeild,
Esq.

The Author.

The Author.

The Compiler.

The Commission.

The Astronomer
Royal.

Additions.

- Apolinarius. Metaphrasis Psalorum. Recens. A. Ludwich. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1912. 17.
- Beaumont (F.) and Fletcher (J.). Works. Vol. X. (Camb. English Classics). 8vo. Camb. 1912. 4.31.27.
- Camden Society. John of Gaunt's Register. Edited from the original MS. by S. Armitage-Smith. Vols. I. and II. 4to. Lond. 1911. 5.17.184,185.
- Dictionary (New English). Sleep—Sniggle. By W. A. Craigie. 12.2.
- Egypt Exploration Fund. The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Part IX. Edited by A. S. Hunt. 4to. Lond. 1911. 15.11.
- Frazer (J. G.). The Golden Bough. 3rd Edition. Part V. The Spirits of the Corn and of the Wilds. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 9.19.67,68.

- Inscriptiones Graecae. Vol. XI. Fasc. ii. Inscriptiones Deli. Edidit F. Durrbach. fol. Berolini, 1912. SL.1.
- Lavissee. Histoire de France. Tome IX. i. Le règne de Louis XVI. (1774-1789). 4to. Paris, 1910. 1.8.75.
- IX. ii. Tables alphabétiques. 4to. Paris [1911]. 1.8.76.
- Paulys Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft. VII. 2. Glykyrrhiza bis Helikeia. roy. 8vo. Stuttgart, 1912. 7.4.
- Rolls Series. Calendar of the Charter Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Vol. IV. 1-14. Edward III. 1327-1341. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 15.3.
- Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland, 1601-1603, (with Addenda 1564-1654) and of the Hanmer Papers. Edited by R. P. Mahaffy. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 15.4.
- Calendar of State Papers. Colonial Series. America and West Indies, 1702. Edited by C. Headlam. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 15.3.
- Scottish Record Publications. The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, A.D. 1306-1424. New Edition, to which are added Indexes and Remains of the lost Charter Rolls. Edited by J. M. Thomson. roy. 8vo. Edin. 1912. 5.3.
- Scriptorium Solesmense. II. 2. L'Eucharistia. roy. 8vo. Paris, 1912.

CALENDAR, 1912-13.

MICHAELMAS TERM (80 days, 60 to keep).

First year come up.....	Monday	.....	October 7
Other years come up.....	Thursday	.....	October 10
Lectures begin	.....	Saturday	.....
			October 12
[Term kept	{	First year..	Thursday.....
		other years.	Monday
		
			December 9]

LENT TERM (72 days, 54 to keep).

All years come up	.....	Monday	.....	January 13
Lectures begin	.....	Wednesday	.....	January 15
College Examinations	...about	.....	.....	March 3—6
[Term kept	.....	Thursday	.....	March 7]

EASTER TERM (75 days, 57 to keep).

All years come up	.....	Thursday	.....	April 17
Lectures begin	.....	Saturday	.....	April 19
College Examinations	...about	.....	.....	June 2—10
[Term kept	.....	Thursday	.....	June 12]

Entrance Examinations will be held on October 7th, January 13th, April 17th, and August 1st.

Residence for the Michaelmas Term 1913 will begin on Thursday, October 9th.