

# The Eagle

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# THE EAGLE

A MAGAZINE

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Cambridge

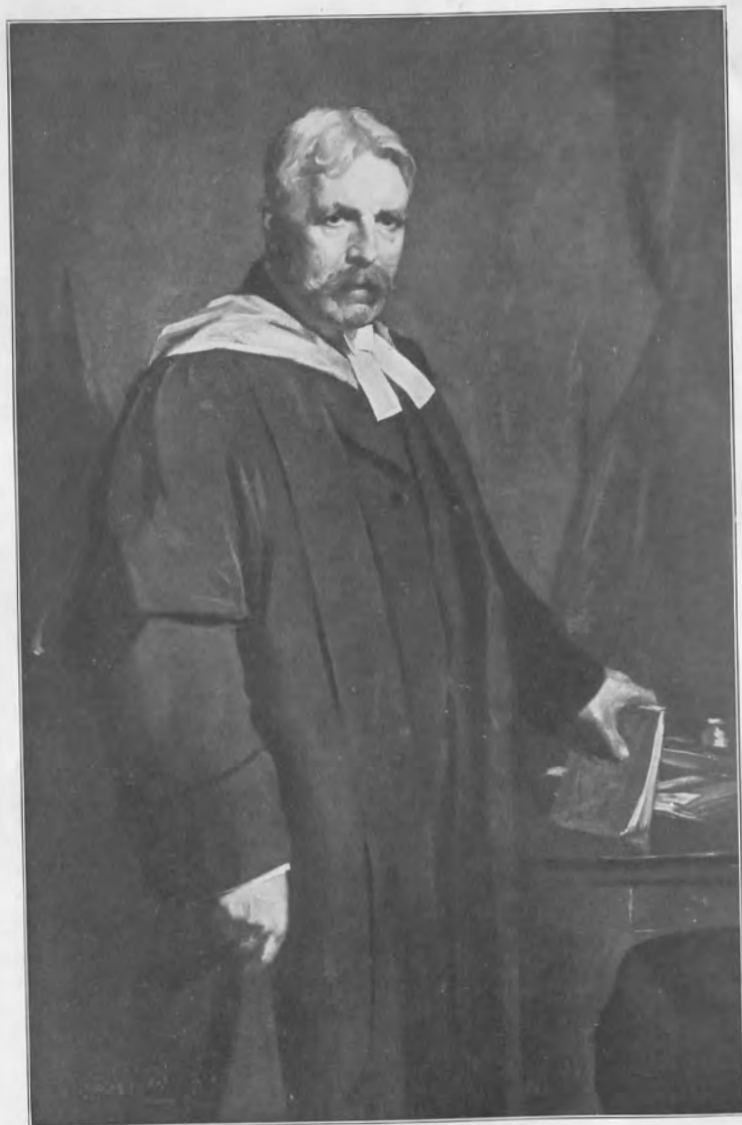
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1914



## THE EAGLE.

*October Term, 1913.*

### THE MASTER'S PORTRAIT.

**B**Y the kindness of the Portrait Committee we are able to give as our frontispiece a small reproduction of the new portrait by Mr G. Fiddes Watt, which was presented to the College on November 22nd. The proceedings at the presentation are described later in this number.

The picture is a fine one, handled with strength and restraint, and more akin to the ideals of the great Dutch painters than to those usually inspiring the portraits of to-day. The figure portrayed is, however, not quite the man who has won the friendship and esteem of so many Johnians in his capacity of Senior Bursar and Master. We think the artist must have felt that the Master of a College was necessarily an awesome figure, and one burdened with a sense of responsibility and coming reforms, so that any gleam of humour that flashed from his subject was to be eliminated as inconsistent with the true spirit of magisterial office which posterity would expect to find expressed in the portrait. While we have the living man we can easily call up for ourselves the well known phases which this picture, fine as it is, does not bring to account.

The response to the letter sent out inviting subscriptions was in itself a rare testimonial to the Master, for the Treasurer soon found himself in possession of several hundred pounds more than were needed and the Committee were able to take the unusual step of returning a third of each subscription.



## NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from Vol. xxxiv., p. 340.)

**I**N this instalment of notes we propose to deal with some matters relating to Bishop Fisher and the early days of College history. Preserved in the College Treasury is a little wooden box marked "Bishop Fisher" which contains some documents he may have handed over himself; one or two relate to his episcopal work and may have been included by accident.

The first of these documents here printed is a contract with Richard Reculver of Greenwich for the making of 800,000 bricks. There is nothing in the contract itself to shew that these were meant for building the College, but as the first entries in the accounts of the executors of the Lady Margaret run as follows:

"First payde by my lord off Rochester commaundement one of the said executours by the handes of M. doctor Metcalff the iiij day of ffebruary the Seconde yere of the reign of Kyng Henry viijth to one Reculver of Greenwich Brickmaker at the begynnyng of his work in Seint Johns college at Cambridge as apperith by a bill . . . £5. Item payde ffor the costes of the seid brikmaker ffrom Grenewich to Camberige at the same tyme . . . 6s. 8d."

there can be no doubt in the matter.

King Henry's licence to found the College is dated 7 August 1509, possession of the Hospital of St John was delivered 20 January 1510-1, the contract is dated 1 February following, work begun three days afterwards. So that clearly no time had been lost.

This endentour made the first daie of ffebruary in the Seconde yere of the Reigne of Kyng Harry the viijth bytwene the reuerent ffather in God John bishope of Rochester on the one partie And Richard Reculver of Est grenewich in the Countie of Kent brekeman on the other partie Witnessith that the foresaid Richard Reculver byndith hym by this present endentour vnto the said reuerent ffather to make or cause to be made for the said reuerent ffather viij<sup>c</sup> thousand of hoole good lawfull and sufficient breke made in stuf and mold in bredth lenght and thikenesse as ffollowith that is to wit the mold within in lenght x ynches large in bredth v ynches in thikenes too ynches and a half The said reuerent ffather to ffynde the grounde yerth or lome wher the foresaid viij<sup>c</sup> thousand breke shalbe made of And also to ffynde sonde woode and straw And the foresaid Richard Reculver to caste the said grounde yerth or lome wher the said viij<sup>c</sup> thousand breke shalbe made of at his coste and charge Also the said Richard byndith hym by this endentour that he shall at all tymes be present with his workemen when he shall mold set or brenne and in no wyse to be absent from them And the said Richard to haue in honde at the begynnyng of the first castyng *vli* And to haue for euery thousand breke sufficient and lawfull made as afore is rehersed *xviijd*. Also the said Richard to haue at euery moldyng *vli*. At euery setting *vli*. And at euery ffyryng *vli*. And the residew of his mony to haue when he hath made and delyuered the foresaid number of viij<sup>c</sup> thousand breke afore named And the said Richard Reculver to delyuer the foresaid breke so sufficiently made at the kille And to delyuer to battes for a hoole breke and no Sammell brekes In witnes where of to thes couenauntes aforesaid well and trewly to be obserued and kept as well the said reuerent ffather as the said Richard Reculver enterchaungable they haue putto their Seales the daie and yere aboue wreten.

[The deed has a small seal attached to it, the device on which seems to be two swords Saltire ways, points upwards, with what may be four bezants or other circular device. There is also on the deed a mark, in the shape of a brick-mould, probably that of Richard Reculver.]



The next document shews that the College nearly lost the guidance and services of Fisher in its early days. He had been nominated by Henry VIII. to repair to a General Council at Rome and arrangements were being made for the performance of his episcopal duties during his absence. This document shews signs of having been sealed, but the seal has been broken away, it is not signed. A letter from the Prior of Ledes will be found printed in *The Eagle*, Vol. xvi., p. 352, shewing that inquiries were being made as to foreign money for the contemplated journey. Fortunately for the College Fisher's services were in the end not required. In the succeeding year his brother executors felt justified in giving him full power to prepare Statutes for the government of the College. This commission follows.

Johannes permissione diuina Roffensis Episcopus Dilectis nobis in Christo filliis Domino Willielmo fresell priori ecclesie nostre cathedralis roffensis et Ricardo Chetham priori de Ledes Cantuariensis diocesis Salutem gratiam et benedictionem Quoniam regia maiestas nos misit ad prae-standam obedientiam summo pontifici Leoni decimo atque ad interessendum in concilio generali quod nunc Rome in basilica lateranensi celebratur Idcirco de vestra probitate fide et circumspeccione confisi Vobis coniunctim vices nostras committimus et auctoritatem conferendi omnia et singula beneficia seu officia vacantia seu vacatura ad nostram collationem patronatum seu presentationem quocunque iure spectantia personis tamen per nos assignandis neque aliis ut de vestra in hac parte fidelitate confidimus Presentatos quoque et presentandos ad ecclesiastica beneficia nostrarum Ciuitatis et diocesis predictis quorum admissio institutioque ad nos de consuetudine et de iure poterint pertinere quouis- modo admittendos et canonice in eisdem instituendos Ac in corporalem possessionem eorundem inducendos demandandos et faciendos induci literas etiam dimissoriales clericis ydoneis in diocesi nostra oriundis concedendos Ecclesiasque et cimi-teria nostre diocesis si que per sanguinis effusionem aut aliter pollutas fuerint curandas ut per suffraganeos quoscunque

reconcilientur necnon quoscunque questores cum suis indulgencijs ad diocesem nostram transferendos admittendos et elemosinas a diocesanis nostris eo pretexto petendos et colligendos licenciandos ceteraque faciendum exercendum et expediendumque in premissis necessaria fuerint seu quomodolibet opportuna Hancque vestram auctoritatem tamdiu duraturam esse volumus quod nos duximus eam revocandam In quorum omnium testimonium atque fidem sigillum nostrum presentibus apposuimus Datum in manso nostro juxta Lamethi Mersche decimo die Marcij Anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo quarto decimo et nostre Consecracionis Anno vndecimo.

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Vniuersis Christi fidelibus praesentes litteras inspecturis Ricardus Wintoniensis episcopus Carolus Somersett miles dominus Harbart Thomas Lovell miles Henricus Marney Miles Johannes Saynt John miles Henricus Horneby et Hugo Assheton clerici executores testamenti et ultime uoluntatis nuper excellentissime principisse Margarete Comitisse Richemondie et Derbei matrisque et Auie duorum regum Henrici septimi atque octaui Salutem in Domino et fidem indubiam praesentibus adhibere Quum sit optandum potius ut non erigentur collegia quam ut erecta male gubernarentur Nos executores antedicti qui sumptibus et impensis praefate principisse collegium Sancti Johannis in Cantabrigia extrui curauimus simul et dotari magno affectu cupimus id ipsum iustis legibus sanctisque administrari sanctionibus Verum quoniam omnes nos vna adesse commode non possumus ut vel nouam electionem sociorum in collegio praedicto faciamus vel sociis ita electis leges et sanctiones iustas ac sanctas demus Juramenta que ab eis exigamus pro eisdem legibus inuolabiliter obseruandis Idcirco nostras vices committimus Reuerendo patri Johanni Roffensi episcopo qui et vnus praefate Comitisse executorum fuit si qui tunc ex nobis praesentes fuerint sinuimus ut ille tam nostra quam sua auctoritate posset numerum sociorum ibidem augere Magistroque et sociis omnibus statuta salubria nostro nomine exhibere Atque ab eisdem iuramenta exigere

pro eorundem inuolabili observacione Recusantes vero si qui fuerint ammouere violantes corrigere Ac cetera omnia et singula peragere que pro Salubri gubernacione eiusdem collegii sibi oportuna visa fuerint aequae ac si omnes nos illic pariter adessemus Que omnia et singula vniuersitati vestri significamus per praesentes In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium Sigilla nostra apposuius Datum vicesimo die mensis marcii Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quinto decimo.

Signed and sealed by: Ri. Wynton.; C. Worcester; Thomas Louell; Henry Marney; J. Seynt John; Henricus Hornby; Hugo Assheton.

*Endorsed in a late hand:* Executors Commission to the Bishop of Rochester.

*Note:* Charles Somerset, Baron Herbert of Gower, was nominated by the Lady Margaret as one of her executors; he was created Earl of Worcester 1 February 1514, hence the signature "C. Worcester."

Being thus empowered by his fellow executors, Bishop Fisher prepared a code of Statutes which were handed over to Dr Alan Percy, the Master, in December 1516. A second revised and enlarged code was given by him to the College in 1524; and lastly what was probably intended to be the final code was read over and approved by Bishop Fisher at Woldeham Rectory 11 July 1530, in the presence of Richard Sharpe the President of the College and others. These three sets of Statutes with the subsequent Statutes of King Henry VIII., dated 1545, were printed by the late Professor Mayor in 1859. Fisher himself founded four Fellowships and two Scholarships in the College. The trust deeds for this foundation are here printed for the first time; it will be observed that, like the Statutes, they passed through several editions. The first and second deeds are transcribed from the originals preserved in the College. The third it will be observed is of the same date as the second, though the parties vary. This has been copied from an early Register

of the College known as "The Thin Red Book." If this deed was ever executed, which seems doubtful, it was not preserved in the College, perhaps what is here called the second deed was considered sufficient.

Robert Fisher, who appears as one of the parties in the first deed, was the Bishop's brother. He died very shortly before the Bishop's execution. It is worth noting that a Robert Fisher was admitted to Lincoln's Inn 26 October 1493, this may be the same man, but as no parentage or other details are given there is no certainty in the matter.

The provision in the Bishop's Statutes for his Fellows and Scholars follow the deeds very closely, with perhaps a little amplification. There is a preamble in the Statutes to the effect that the Lady Margaret being unable to obtain for him a wealthier see had presented him with a large sum of money before her death. This sum together with a good portion of his episcopal income he had devoted to the services of the impoverished College, for the salvation of his soul and as an example to the charitable.

*First Foundation Deed, 6 March 1520-1.*

This Indenture tripertite indented Made the vijth day of Marche in the xijth yere of the Reigne of Kyng Henry theyght Betweene Nicholas Metcalfe clerke Maister of the College of Seynt Johannis theuangeliste in the vniuersitie of Cambrige and the felowes and scolars of the same onn thatoonn partie and Thomas Stackhouse Clerke Maister or keper of the College or of the House of seynte Michell tharchaungell in the vniuersitie of Cambrige and the felowes of the same on the seconde partie And the reuerend father in God John ffisher Bisshop of Rochester and Robert ffisher of Rochester in the Countie of Kent gentleman of the third partie Wittenesith that it is couenaunted condesendet and agreed betweene the said parties and the said Maister ffelowes and scolars of the said College of seynt Johns have graunted to the said Reuerende ffather in God John ffisher Bishop that he for hym shall haue fowre ffelowes

and too scolers in the said College of seynt Johannis ther to contynue for euer of his foundacion over and aboue other felowes and scolers founded or hereafter to be foundet in the said College by the ffoundres of the said College or any other person and the said fower felowes and too scolers of the foundacion of the said Reuerend ffather in God to have and enjoye all manner of profectis commodities easements and liberties like as other felowes and scolers of the said College nowe have or in tyme commyng shall have in any manner of wise at the propre costes and chargis of the said College fforthermore the said Maister ffelowes and scolers grautenn to the said Reuerende ffather in God that he frome hens forward shall have the nominacion of the said fower felowes and too scolers duryng his lief naturall And after his decease the said fowre felowes and too scolers to be at the ellection of the said Maister and ffelowes and their successours fforeuer Providet alway that the said fowre felowes and too scolers be naturally borne in the counties of Yorke and Richemonde or elles of any other countie or counties as it shall please the said Reuerende ffather in God to limytte and assigne in his last will and testament Providet allway be the vertue of these presens that the said Counties of Yorke and Richemonde shall euery yere at the tyme of Elleccions have and enjoye their full nowmber of the ffellowes and discipulles as the Statutes of the said foundres of the said College in any wise giffeth libertie Notwithstanding the Ordinaunces and Statutes to be ordeyned by the said Reuerende ffather in God for the foundacion of the said fower felowes and too disciples [scolers was originally written, then erased and disciples written over it] euer to stande in his full strength and vertue Furthermore the said Master ffelowes and scolers graunten by these presens that when eny of the said fower ffelowes and too disciples [scolers written first] dies or otherwise departes frome the said College and leueth or loseth their title or profeite of the same that then ymmedialy after their avoydaunce at the next tyme or tymes of eleccion lymytted by the said statutes of the said College another felowe or felowes or scoler or scolers to be elected and chosen by the said Maister and felowes at the tyme or tymes of eleccion

as is aforesaid Also it is covenanted and graunted that the said Maister and ffelowes at the tyme of their admission shalbe sworne to observe and kepe the said ordinaunces and statutes to be ordeyned and made by the said Reuerende ffather or his executoures for the foundacion of the said fowre felowes and scolers Providet allway that the said ordinaunces and statutes be not contrarie to the Statutes of the said College nor in derogacion of the same fforthermore it is covenanted and agreed betwene the said parties that after the decease of the said Reuerende father in God the said Maister or his deputie for tyme being shall paye or cause to be paied yerely for euer to the said fowre felowes of the foundacion of the said Reuerende father in God Tenne pownde xiiij shillinges and fower pence in manner and forme folowing that is to saye to euery on of theyme thre and fiftie shillinges and fower pence sterling at fower termes of the yere by equall porcions at the feste of the Annunciacion of our lady the feste of the natyvitie of Seynt John the Baptiste the fest of saynt Michell tharchaungell and at the feste of the Nativitie of our Lord Also it is covenanted and agreed betwene the said parties that the said Maister or his deputie for the tyme being shall paie or cause to be paied to the felowes or discipulles of the foundres foundacion Eight powndes sterling yerely for euer for trentalles to be done in the said College as the last Will and Testament of the said Reuerende father more playnely shall specife Moreouer it is couenanted that the said Master or his depute for tyme being shall paye or cause to be paied to the bretheren and seruantes of the Reuerende ffather in God twenty pownde sterling yerely during the space and tyme lymitted in the said Testament Providet alway that after the space and tyme in the said Testamente lymytted be expired and paste the said Maister or his depute shall paye or cause to be paied to Eyght felowes of the foundres foundacion yf there be so many vnprovydyd of seruices or elles to other in the said College the foresaid Twenty pownde in fourme and manner folowing That is to say to euery of theym fyfthe shylynges yerely that ys to saie xij shillinges vjd at fowr termes of the yere as is ther expressed after the tenour and forme lymytted by the said

Testamente Providet alway that after all and singular necessarye Reparacions and charges of the said landis be deducte the Residue of the issues and profitees of the said landes to be distributed emongis the said felowes and scolers yerely for a perpetuall derige and anniuersarye solely to be kepte within the said College after the minde and fourme of the said Reuerende father or his executours ffor the which premisses well and truly to be obserued and keped by the said Maister and ffelowes in manner and fourme as is aforesaid the said Reuerend ffather hath contented and paied to the said Maister and felowes five hundreth powndes of lawful money of Englonde and Jewelles and anowrnamentes to the value of onn hundreth powndes and aboute And also the said Reuerende father hath giffen to the said Maister and felowes in landes and tenementes of his owen purchase to the yerely value of Thre score powndes lyinge in the counties of Herteford, Bedforde, Lyncolnn Cambrige Essex and Kente fforthermore it is covenanted and graunted betwene the said parties that if the said Maister and ffelowes faile in any of the foresaid paymentes or in takinge admitting and Receyveng any of the said fower felowes and to scolers at any tyme or tymes of elleccions next after their avoidaunce and not chosen nor admitted in the said College accordinge to the ordinaunces aforesaid nor have not nor enyoie not all other commodities and profitees as is aforesaid that thenn the foresaid Maister felowes and scolers to forefeite as well to the said Reuerend father and Robert and to their heires and euery of them As to the said Maister and felowes of Michell house and their successours in the name of a payne for euery onn of them twenty shillinges for euery moneth that it shall happen any of them the said fower felowes and too scolers not to be chosen nor admitted in the said College as is aforesaide and Restreyned of any commodities or easementis assigned to them as is aforesaid And that it shalbe lawfull aswell to the said Reuerend father and Robert and the heyres of them for their partie and the said Maister and felowes of Michell house and their successours for their partie to entre into all the landes and tenementes of the said Maister ffelowes and scolers and to distrayne for the said xx shillinges

and the arreragis of the same for euery tyme and tymes of forfaiture therof till they and euery of theyme be truly contented according to the true meaning of these indentures In Wittenes wherof to the onn parte of these Indentures Remaynyng with the said Reuerende father and Robert the said Maister and felowes of Seynte Johannis haue put their Commen Seale And the other partie remaynyng with the said Maister and felowes of Michell house the said Maister and felowes hathe putto their Commen Seale And the third partie Remaynyng with the said Maister and felowes aswell the said Maister and felowes of Michell house their comen Seale and the said Reuerend father and Robert their Sealles haue putto Yeven the day and year above written.

In the copy preserved in St John's the episcopal seal of Bishop Fisher and the Seal of Michaelhouse are chipped but in fair condition; the seal of Robert Fisher has a scroll-work pattern, not armorial bearings. The document is also signed:

JOH. ROFFS.      ROBT FYSSHER.

*Second Foundation Deed, 18 April 1525.*

This Indenture tripartite indented made the xvijth day of Aprill in the xvjth yere of the Reigne of King Henry the eighth Betwene Nicholas Metcalf clerke maister of the College of Saynte John the Euangeliste in the vniuersitie of Cambrige the felowes and scolers of the same place apon thon partie And the Reuerende fader in God John ffisher Busshop of Rochester William ffrisell priour of the Monasterie or Abbaye of Rochester with the couent of the same place and their Successours on the seconde partie And Thomas Stakehowse clerke and Master or keper of the College or house of Saynte Michell tharchanngell in the vniuersitie of Cambrige aforesaide and the felowes of the same place and their successours on the thridde partie Wittnesith that it is couenanted condescendet and agrede betwene the said parties and the said Maister ffelowes and

Scolars of the said College of saynt John have graunted to the saide Reuerende ffader in God John ffissher the busshop of Rochester that he for hym shall haue ffowre felowes and toowe Scolers or disciples within the said College of Saynte John ther to contynue for euer of his foundacion Over and aboue other ffelowes and scolers thear foundet or hereafter to be founded by the foundres of the said College or any other person And the saide fower felowes and toowe scolers of the foundacion of the saide Reuerende ffader in God to haue and enyoie all maner of profectes comodities Easementes and liberties like as other ffelowes and scolers of the said College nowe haue or in tyme commyng shall haue in any maner of wise at the propre costes and charges of the saide College ffurthermore the saide Maister ffelowes and scolers haue graunted to the saide Reuerende ffader in God that he from thensforward shall haue the nominacion and elleccion of the said ffower felowes and towe scolers during his lief naturall and after his deceste then the saide fower felowes and towe scolers to be atte nominacion and elleccion of the saide Maister and felowes of the saide College of saynte John and their successours ffor euer Providet alway that the said ffowre ffelowes and towe Scolers be naturally borne within the counties of Yorke and Richemonde or ellis of any other countie or counties as it shall please the saide Reuerende fader in God to lymet and assigne in his last will and testament Providet always by the vertue of these presens that the said towe counties of Yorke aud Richmonde shall euery yere at the tyme of thellecions haue and enyoie their full nowmber of the fellowes and disciples as the statute of the foundres of the said College in any wise giffeth libertie Notwithstanding the Ordinances and statutes to be ordeyned by the said Reuerende ffader in God for the ffoundacion of the said fower ffelowes and towe disciples euer to stand in his full strenght and vertue ffurthermore the said Maister ffelowes and scolers couenauntith and grauntith by these presens that when any of the saide foure felowes and *ij* disciples dieth or otherwise departith from the saide College and leaveth or lesith their title or profecte of the same that them ymmediatly after their avoydaunce At the next tyme or tymes of elleccion lymetted by the Statutes of the said College Ane

other ffelowe or ffelowes and Scoler or Scolers to be elected and chosen by the said Maister and ffelowes at the tyme or tymes of elleccion as is aforesaide And also it is couenaunted and agreed that the said Maister and felowes atte tyme of their admission shalbe sworne to obserue and kepe the saide Ordinances and Statutes to be ordyned and made by the saide Reuerende ffader in God or his executours ffor the foundacion of the said fower felowes and towe disciples Provided always that the said Ordinances and Statutes be not contrarie to the statutes of the said College nor in derogacion of the same fforthermore it is couenaunted and agreed betwene the said parties that after the deceste of the saide Reuerende ffader in God the said Maister or his depute for the tyme being shall paie or cause to be paid yerely for ever to the said fower felowes off the foundacion of the said Reuerende fader in Godd Tenne powndes Thrittene Shillinges and fowre pennys in maner and forme following That is to saie to euery on of theyme three and fifty shillinges and fowre pence sterling at ffoure termes of the yere by egall porcions At the fest of thannunciacion of our lady the feste of the Natyuete of saynte John the baptiste the feste of saynte Michell tharchaungell and the feste of the Natyuete of our lorde And also it is couenaunted and agreed betwene the said parties that the said maister or his depute for the tyme being shall paye or cause to be paid to fower Examinatours of foure lectours in the saide College Eight poundes yerely for euer as the last will and testamente of the said reuerende fader in God more playnly shall specifie Moreover it is couenaunted that the said maister or his depute for the tyme being shall pay or cause to be paid to the Bretheren or seruantes of the said reuerende ffader in God twenty poundes sterling during the space and tyme lymytte in the said testamente Providet always that after the space and tyme in the said Testament lymytte be expired and past the said maister or his depute shall paye or cause to be payed to on Reder of on lectour in greke to be redde within the said College Thre powndes sterling yerly for euer And to on other reder of on other lectour in Ebrue to be redde within the saide College five poundes sterling yerely for euer And other twelue poundes to be paid for Trentalles to be done



within the saide College yerely for euer after the tenour and fourme lymytted and expressed in the said Testament Providet alway that after all and singler necessary reparacions and charges of the landes vnderwritten be deducted the residue of thysues and profectes of the said landes to be distributed emongst the felowes and scolers of the said College yerely for a perpetuall derige and anniuersarie Solempnely to be kepped within the said College after the mynde and fourme of the said reuerende fader in God or his executours ffor the whiche premisses well and truly to be obserued and kepped by the said maister and ffelowes in maner and fourme as is aforesaid The said reuerende fader in God hathe contented and payed to the said Maister and fellowes five hundreth poundes of lawfull money of Englande and Juwellis and Annournamentes to the value of An hundreth ponde or aboue And also the said Reuerende fader in God hath given to the said Maister ffelowes and Scolers in landes and tenementes of his owen purchase to the yerely value of threscore poundes lying in the Counties of Herteforde Bedforde lyncolnn Cambrige Essex and Kente And fforthermore it is couenaunted and graunted betwene the said parties that if the said Maister and fellowes faile in any of the foresaide paymentes or in taking admytting or receyving any of the said foure felowes and towe Scolers at any tyme or tymes of Elleccions next after their Avoidaunces and not chosen nor admitted in the said College according to thordinaunces aforesaide nor have not nor enyoie not their full commodities and profectes as is aforesaide That than the foresaid Maister ffelowes and scolers and their Successours to forfaite aswell to the said Reuerende fader in God and William ffrissell prior of the Monastery or Abbay of Rochester the couente of the same place and their Successours as to the said Maister and ffelowes of Michell House and their Successours in the name of a payne ffor euery on of theyme twenty shilliges for euery moneth that it shall happen any of them the said foure ffellows and two Scolers not to be chosen nor admitted in the said College as is aforesaide and and restrayned of any commodities or Easementes as is aforesaid And that it shall be lefull asswell to the said Reuerende fader in God and his

assignes and the said priour and and Couente and their successours for the said twenty shilliges and tharrerages of the same for euery tyme and tymes of fforfaiture thereof till they and euery of theym be therof truly contented and paied according to the true meaning of these Indenturs In Wittenes whereof too those partie of these Indenturs remayning with the said Reuerende ffader in God and the priour and Couente of the said Abbay The said maister and felowes of the College of Saynte John haue putto their commen seale And to thother partie Remaynyng with the said Maister and felowes of Mighelhouse the said Maister and felowes of Saynt Johns haue putto their Commen Seale And to the thride partie Remaynyng with the said Maister and fellowes of Saynt Johns Aswell the said reuerende ffader in God his seale as the said prior and Covent their comen seale As the said Maister and felowes of Mighelhouse their comen seale haue putto yeven the day and year aboue written.

The seal of the Monastery of Rochester is practically perfect, that of Bishop Fisher in fair condition, that of Michaelhouse much broken.

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*Third Foundation Decd, 18 April 1525.*

This Indenture tripartite indented made the xvij<sup>th</sup> day of Aprill in the xvj<sup>th</sup> yere of the Regne of our souerane lord kyng Henry the viij<sup>th</sup> Betwene Nicholas Metcalfe Clarke maister of the College of Saynte John the euaungeliste in the vniuersitie of Cambrige the felowes and scolers of the sayme place vppon the onepartie And the Reuerendfather in God John ffyssher busshope of Rochester Henry Erle of Northumberlande one the secunde partie And Thomas Stakhowse Clerke and maister or keper of the college or howse of Saynte Mighell tharchaungell in the vniuersite of Cambrige aforesaide and the ffelowes of the sayme place onn the thyrde partie Wittenesith that it is couenaunted condescended and agreyd betwene the said parties for them and ther successors for evermore And ffirst the said maister felowes and scolers of the saide college of saynte John aforesaide have graunted



for them and ther Successors for euer vnto the saide Reuerend father in God John busshope of Rochester aforesaide that he for hym selfe shall have foure felowes and two scolars or disciples within the saide College of Saynte John ther to continew for ever of his foundation over and above other felowes and scolars or disciples founded or here after to be foundet by the foundres of the sayd College or any other parsones or parsones that hathe gyffen or hereafter shall gyffe landes or gooddes to suche purpose or Intent And the said iiij felowes and ij Scolers or disciples of the foundacyon of the said Reuerende ffather in God to haue and Inioie all manner of profittes aswell waiges as other Commodities easementes and liberties like as other felowes and scolars of the said college now have or in tyme cumminge shall have in euery manner of wise at the proper costes and charges of the said maister felowes and scolars of the said college of Saynte John the euangeliste and ther Successors for ever fforthermore the saide maister felowes and scolars of Saynte Johns haue graunted for them and ther successors vnto the said Reuerende father in God that he frome henceforth shall have the Nominacion and Election of the said iiij felowes and two Scolars or disciples duryng his liffe naturall and after his deceasse then the said iiij felowes and ij scolars or disciples to be at the nominacion and election of the said maister and felowes of the saide college of saynte John and ther successors for ever Providid alway that the saide iiij felowes and ij scolars or disciples be naturally borne within the countie of Yorke or elles of any other countie or counties as it shall please the saide Reuerende ffather in God to lymyt or assigne in the statutes and ordinaunces made for the same iiij felowes and ij disciples Prouidid also by the vertue of theis presentes that the saide countie of Yorke shall euery yere at the tyme of the Elections have and inyoe within the saide college the full nombre of the felowes and disciples as the statutes of the foundres in eny wyse gyveyth libertie notwithstanding this number of iiij felowes and ij disciples above rehersed and also the ordinaunces and statutes devysed or hereafter to be devysed by the saide Reuerende ffather in God for the foundacion of the sayme iiij felowes and ij disciples fforther-

more the sayd maister felowes and scolars couenaunted and grauntid by these presentes that whan eny of the saide iiij felowes and ij scolars or disciples diethe or other wise departithe from the sayd college and leauythe or lesithe ther title or profit of the same That then immediately after that leasyng or leavyng at the next tyme or tymes of the Election lymytted by the statutes of the saide college of Saynte John An other fellow or felowes and scoler or scolars disciple or disciples shalbe elected and chosen by the saide maister and felowes at the tyme or tymes of election as is aforesaide And also it is couenaunted and agreyd that the said maister and felowes of Saynte Johns and euery one of the said iiij felowes and ij scolars or disciples at the tyme of ther admyssion shalbe sworne to obsarve and kepe the statutes and ordinaunces that be now ordyned and made or hereafter shalbe ordyned and made by the saide Reuerende father in God for the foundation of the saide iiij felowes and ij scolars or disciples fforthermore it is couenaunted and agreed betwene the said parties for them and ther successors that after the decease of the said Reuerende ffather in God the said maister or his depute for the tyme beyng shall pay or cause to be paid yerely for ever to the saide iiij felowes of the foundation of the said Reuerende father in God *xli* *xiijs*. *iiij**d*. in manner and forme folowyng that is to say to euery persone or to euery one of the said iiij felowes above rehersed yf they be preistes to eueryche of them so being preistes *liijs*. *iiij**d*. sterlyng at iiij termes of the yere by egall porcyons at the fest of thannuncyacion of our lady the feste of the Natiuyte of Saynte John Baptist the feste of Saynte Mighell tharchaungell and the fest of the Natiuyte of our lord Prouidid alway that if one or ij or all of the said iiij felowes be not preiste nor preistes or elles have a more sufficient salarye or salaryes for the which he or they shalbe bounde to synge sattissfactorye Then for that tyme the waige or waiges that he or they shulde take shalbe gyffen to summe other preiste or preistes of the foundres foundation which hathe no salarye nor seruice accordyngly as the said Reuerende father haith playnly specified in his ordinaunces and statutes made for his the foresaide iiij felowes and ij disciples And this to be doon by the assignment of the said maister and two at the leaste

of the said iiij felowes of the foresaid foundation Proudid alway that assone as it fortunyth the felowe or felowes to be preiste or preistes and wantith a salary or salaryes and will by his or ther other promyse to parforme the ordinaunces and statutes made by the saide Reuerende father that then he or they shall have this salarye or salaryes before eny other parson or parsons and that with owtten eny delay And also it is couenaunted and agreed betwene the said parties for them and ther successors for ever that the said maister or his depute for the tyme beyng shall pay or cause to be paide to iiij Examinators of iiij lectors in the said college viij*li*. sterlyng yerely for ever accordyng to the ordinaunces and statutes made by the saide Reuerend father in God for the continuance of the same as in the said statutes more planely dothe appere Moreover it is couenaunted and agreed betwene the said parties for them and ther successors for euer that the said Maister or his depute for the tyme beyng shall pay or cause to be paied to the bretherne and seruantes of the saide Reuerend father in God whose naymes be written in a schedule and the summes dew to every parson likewise be written by thand and subscription of the saide Reuerende father xx*li* sterlyng yerely duryng ther naturall liffes that is to say to euery man his porcyon as longe as he shall liffe It is forther agreed betwene the said parties for them and ther successors that after the deithe of the saide bretherne and seruantes the said xx*li* shall be paide to the use of other parsonnes that is to say for xxiiij trentalls and for redyng of two lectures that oon in greke that other in hebrewe or of other matter as is declared in his statutes concernyng the foundation of the sayd iiij felowes and ij scolers or disciples So that assone as by the dethes of eny of the saide ij bretherne or of the other saruantes the summe amountith vnto viij*li* that then the master or his depute shall pay vnto the redar of the greke for his labors yerely iij*li* and to the redar of hebrewe like wise for his labors vi*li* In the meane season that is to say so longe as the summe is not risen to viij*li*. but is vnder and within that number of viij*li* Then the profittes arisyng for that tyme by the delthe of them or eny of them abovesaid shalbe turned in to trentalles to thuse of such felowes or disciples as have no salaryes according to

such ordinaunces and statutes as the said Reuerend ffather haith made for the contynuance of the sayme Neuerthelesse assone as the summe shall be able to contente the foresaide redars for ther porcyons the trentalles for a tyme shall cease and the redars shalbe paide as is aboue said Afterward the reste of the said xx*li* that shall suruayn by the dethes of the said bretherne or seruantes ever as they shall chance to dye the summe or summes shalbe turned into trentalles like as it is saide byfore to suche felowe or disciples as haue no salaryes and that as farr as the said summe or summes arisyng will stretche And this to be done by the assignacyon of the saide maister and ij of the said iiij felowes at the leaste or elles if they cannot agree by the assignement of the more partie of the maister the said iiij felowes and the vij Seniores It is couenaunted and agreed betwene the said parties for them and ther successors for ever that the said maister felowes and scolers of the saide college of Saynt John shall yearly obserue and kepe a perpetuall dirige and anniuersary solemly within the said college for the sowlle of the said Reuerend ffather in God John ffisher busshope of Rochester for his ffather soulle his Mother his ffriendes and benefactors soules And amongh them specially for the soules of Kyng Henry vijth dame Margarete Richmonde his mother and all christen soules And the said maister felowes and scolers and ther successors shall yerely have and receive for the obseruyng and kepeyng of the sayme dirige and animaduersary viij*li* xiiij*s* to be distributed and devydid by the bowcers of the said college in manner and forme as hereafter folowith that is to say first the said bowcers shall pay to the Maister if he be present at the said dirige and masse vjs viij*d*., And if it fortune the said Maister to be absente from the said dirige and masse Then xx*d*. of the said vjs. viij*d* shalbe giffen vnto the president ouer and aboue his porcyon dew vnto hym as here after followith The rest of the saide vjs viij*d*. shalbe giffen to pore peple by the said bowcers judgement after the saide Masse be fynyshed and endit Also the saide bowcers shall pay to the felowes that be presente at the said dirige and masse vj*li* and divide the Sayme amonge them equally to euery man his porcion after the rate as furre as the said vj*li* will stretche And fforther.

more the sade bowcers shall pay to the scolers or disciples that be present at the saide dirige and masse xliiij and divide the sayme amonge them after the rate likewise as is aboue saide of the ffeloves And the rest of the saide viij/xliiij. which is iij/xliiij shall be paide by the saide bowcers for the charges of wax spente and brynte vppon the high altar and aboute the herse in the time of the said dirige and masse aboue saide ffor the which premisses weall and truly to be obserued and kepte by the saide Maister ffeloves and scolers and ther successors in manner and forme as is aforesaid that is to say aswell for the elections and admyssions of foresaid iij feloves and ij scolers or disciples as for the waiges yerely to be paid to the same with all other lyberties commodities and profittes likewise perteynyng vnto them as is abouesaide as for certayne money to be paide to the bretherne and seruantes of the saide Reuerend ffather as money to be paide to iij Examinators as money to be paide to ij redars of ij lectors that one in greke the other in hebrew or other faculties as money to be paide also for trentalls as money to be distributed at the animaduersary of the saide Reuerende ffather as for other computants and agrementes with all and singular premysses accordinge to the ordinaunces aboue rehersed The saide reuerende ffather in God hathe contentid giffen and paide to the saide Maister feloves and scolers v hunderith poundes sterlyng as by writyng underith the seale of the saide college clothe more planely appere Moreouer the saide Reuerend ffather haith giffen in Juelles and ornamentes to the saide Maister feloves and scolers to the valew of one hunderith poundes and aboue The which gifte likewise dothe appere in writyng vnder the saide college Seale fforthermore the said Reuerend ffather in God haith giffen ouer and aboue the said v hunderith poundes and Juelles and ornamentes as is aboue saide certayn summes of money to bye landes to the yerely valew of fourscore poundes sterling the which thinges also dothe appere by sufficient writyng vnder the said college seale The whiche all and singular summes of money Juelles and ornamentes and all other the premysses we graunte our selfe by thies presentes to haue received of the saide Reuerend father accordinge to the tenore of this Indenture fforther it is couenaunted and agreed betwene the said parties

for them and ther successors that if the said Maister and feloves or ther successors faill in eny of the foresaide pamentes or in takyng admytting or recieving eny of the said iij feloves and ij scolers or disciples at eny tyme or tymes of Elections next after ther avoydance and not chosen nor admytted in the saide college accordinge to the ordinaunces aforesaide nor haue not nor Inyoye not ther full commodities and profittes as is aforesaide That then the foresaide Maister feloves and scolers and their successors to forfet as weall to the saide Reuerend father in God and Henry the Erle of Northumberland and to the saide Master and feloves of Mighell house and ther successors in the name of a payne of euery defeaute made to eny of the saide iij feloves and ij scolers or disciples or to eueryone of them xxs. for euery Moneth that it shall happen eny of the saide iij feloves and ij scolers or disciples not to be chosen nor admitted in the saide college as is aforesaide or restrained of eny commodities or easementes as is aforesaide And that it shalbe lawfull as weall to the saide Reuerende father in God and his assignes and the saide Henry Erle of Northumberlande his heares or successors for ther partie as the said Master and feloves of Mighellhouse and ther successors for ther partie to inter aswell into the manors of Thoryngton Rigewell Raureth in the countie of Essex And also into the manor of Bassyngborne in ffortham in the countie of Cambridge as into all other Maners landes possessyons and tenementes perteynyng or belongyng to the said college of Saynte John in what countie or counties whateuer they be in within the Reallme of Englonde and to distrane for the said xxs and the arrerages of the sayme for euery tyme and tymes of forfeiture And the said distrasse to withhold vntill the said xxs. with the arrerages be fully contente and paide In Wittenes whearof to the one partie of theis Indentures Remanyng with the saide Reuerende father in God and the saide Henry Erle of Northumberland his heares or successors the sayde Maister and feloves of the college of Saynt John haue put ther commyn Seale And to the other partie Remanyng with the saide Maister and feloves of Mighell house the saide Maister and feloves of Saynte Johns haue put ther comynn Seale And the thride

partie Remanyng with the said Maister and felowes of saynte Johns aswell the Reuerende father in God his seale and the said Henrie Erle of Northumberlond his Seale as the saide Master and felowes of Mighell howse there comynn Seale haue putto Yeven the day and yeare aboue written.

If Fisher had had a peaceful end it is probable that the College would have been his residuary legatee. The deed which follows, dated 27 November 1525, shews that he intended further gifts. This deed has been frequently referred to by writers on Fisher's career, and not always accurately quoted. It will be observed that the Bishop practically reserved a life interest, when the final catastrophe came this reservation was an excuse for the forfeiture of the whole. The deed is printed for the first time.

Thys Indenture maide the xxvijth day of Nouember In the xvijth yere of the reigne of kyng Henry the eight betwene the ryght reuerende father in God John Busshoppe of Rochestre on that one partye and Nicholas Metcalfe Clarke Maister of the College of Saynt John The euangeliste in Cambrige and the felowes and scholers of the same College on that other partye Witnessyth that the said reuerende father of hys espycally fauoure and lovyng mynde which he daily beryth towarde the saide College And for the mayntenaunce as well of the seruice of God withyn the same College as for the Anornementes of howse of office withyn the same College hathe freyllye gyven and granted and by these presentes gyvyth and grauntyth vnto the said Maister felowes and scholers of the same College certem plaite that ystosay chaleses Coppes boules and other Jewelles of syluer and syluer gylt Copes Vestementes bookes hangynges and other vtensilles aswell for the Chapell withyn the said College as for the library hall parloure Buttry pantry and kitchynge within the same college as yn a certem cedule indentyd to these presentes annexed particularly and more at large ys conteyned all whych Chaleses coppes and other the premysses the said reuerend father the day of making

of these presentes haith deliuered vnto the said Nicholas Metcalfe to the vse of the said Maister felowes and scholers of the said College Neuerthelesse the said Maister felowes and scholers meykely consydyrynge the manyfolde goodnes and the great good wyll of the said reuerende father which he hath borne and daiely beryth vnto the said College Beyn of that oonn assentes concetes and mere mocyons condiscendid and agreyd yn manner and forme as followithe And the said Maister felowes and scholers By these presentes couenauntes and graunteth for them and ther successores that the said reuerende father shall at hys owne frey mynde and disposityon have the hoile occupacion vse and possession as well of the said plaite as of the other vtensylles afore namede duryng hys lyve naturall without interrupcionn lett or disturbance of the said Maister felowes and scholeres or there successores Also the said Reuerende father by these presentes couenauntethe and grauntyth for hym and hys Executores that they wythyn eyght days next after the decesse of the said Reuerende father shall delyuer or cause to be delyuered vnto the said Maister felowes and scholeres and ther successores or certen attorney vpon requeste maide vnto them by the said Maister felowes scholeres and there successores all the saide plaite and other the premysses and euery part and parcell of the same In Wytnesse whereof aswell the said reuerende father hys sealle as the said Maister felowes and scholeres ther seale to these indentures ynterchaungeable haith sett the day and yere above wrytne.

[The Schedule is written in three columns on a long sheet of parchment attached to the deed. The word *Item* which precedes each article enumerated has been omitted. The Bishop's seal attached to the deed is in good preservation. The weights given in the original in Roman figures are here given in Arabic characters].

First a chales withe a paten gilte ponderyng 17 vnces ;  
2 Chaleses percell gylte ponderyng to-gether 26 vnces ;  
on pax of syluer gilte graven with roses with a lyde perteynyng to the same haueinge in the toppe a crosse and a

crucifixe ponderynge 28 vnces; 2 Cruettes syluer gilte plane without bailles and spowtes ponderynge 5 vnces; 2 cruettes syluer gilte sware pondering 10 vnces; 2 small candilstyckes syluer gylte boothe chased and wrythen pondering 16 vnces; 2 crewettes siluer gilte with bailles and spoutes pondering 10 vnces; 2 lityll basynges syluer gilte with stones in the bothome with own spowte and portculyons enamelede both ponderinge  $17\frac{1}{2}$  vnces; a chales siluer gilte with the paten bothe pondering  $27\frac{3}{4}$  vnces; a chales siluer gilt withe the patente boothe ponderynge  $16\frac{1}{2}$  vnces; a chales syluer gilte with the patent enamelede with an ymage of the trinite with this scripture *benedicamus patrem* and uppon the fote of the chales an ymage of our saviour, pondering 23 vnces; 4 Rector staves twane capped with syluer gilte and enamelede and twaine capped with syluer and enamelede which siluer ponderith 16 vnces; A sowte of vestmentes of rede clothe of gold with spanges and crosses in the myddist ymbrotherede with Jhesus cristes and porcullesses to the valew of 26*li*; 3 copes of the same clothe of golde of like velvet and imbrotheringe to the valew of 33*li* 6*s* 8*d*.; a vestement of blewe clothe of gold with the backe of the imbrotherynge warke of the valew of 6*li* 13*s* 4*d*.; a vestment of grene velvet ymbrothered with rede roses with a crosse of golde with stoile worke wrought with roses of valew of 8*li* 6*s* 8*d*.; 2 poulles for the hyegh alter paned with grene velvet and blew wrought with rede roses of golde and white roses of siluer of value 15*li*.; 2 poulles for the hyegth alter panede with clothe of golde and cremysyne velvet of the valewe of 6*li* 13*s* 4*d*.; 4 corporall caises of clothe of golde with fyne corporalles perteynyng to the same; 2 spanysche napkynnes wrought with sylke and golde; Maneria et dominia; a cope of blewe clothe of gold with orpharas of ymagerye of golde of ymbrothered worke; a cope of rede clothe of golde with orpharas of ymagery of golde of imbrotherede werke; 7 copes of rede clothe of golde withe orpharas of grene velvet ymbrotherede with portcules and dases; a cope of blacke velvet damaske with orpheras of blewe velvet ymbrothered with portcules and dases; a vestymment of white sarcenet for lent; a vestymment of playne clothe of golde or tysshew

with crosses of velvet and black saten embrothered with postculises with the appertenences; a vestymment of purpill velvet crossed on the back with clothe of gold with thapper-tenences; a vestymment of white damask wrought with roses of golde and greane leaves brodered about with a barre of piryld golde with the cros of the backe of stoile warke golde and reide sylke with males of blew with thappurtenaunces; 2 palles of white sarcenet with reide crosses for lent; 2 palles of clothe of golde blew and reide paned with scriptes of greane velvet; 4 palles of fustion naples panede blacke and yelow; 2 palles of blew damask and yelow saten briges paned lined with greane bukkeram in length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yerdes; 2 palles of cremyson velvet and white damaske paned and ymbrothered with white and reide roses of sylke and gold; 2 palles of blacke velvet and cremyson damaske payned lyned withe greane bukkeram; 2 palles of white and greane saten of bruges panede; a corporall caise of stoile werke with the tokyns of the passion on that oon side the other purpill velvet and the corporall in it; a corporall caise of stoile wark wrought with golde and silke vpon the oon side with an ymage of saynt John Euangeliste and saynt Elizabeth vpon thother syde reide velvet with a boton of golde and a corporall in ytt.

[End of first Column]

JO. ROFFS.

a corporall caise thon side cloth of golde and thother side purpled velvet with 6 bottons of gold; 4 curtens of blew sarcenet and 2 curtens of reide sarcenet; 2 courtens of crymsyn sarcenet; 2 old curteyns of violed sarcenet; 2 curtens of white and reide sarcenet paned; 4 litill curteyns of white and reide sarcenet paned; 4 lityll curteyns of white and reide sarcened; 4 pare of curten yrens for alters; 3 small sakerynge belles; 7 paire of alter clothes thon half of diaper thother half of plane clothe; a frontlet for an alter of blew clothe of tysew and grene velvet fringed with white and cremysyn sylke and golde; a litell chest of yvery with relikes in itt; a frontlet of blaike saten imbrotherede with portculions and daises fringed with threide of golde and of white and crymsyn silke; a canopy for the sacrament of fyne lawne bordered with gold with 4 tasselles of silke



and oon tassell of the knoppe; a pix of copper and gilt enameled white; 2 cheistes with lockes and keys in the chapell; 2 pare of laten candilstickes; 4 massebookes pryntede; 2 new tables of the passion of Christe; 2 other tables of blew and white enamelede; 2 tables fyne wrought haveinge of thone side a vysage of our Saviour mornynge and of thother side the ymage of our lady mornynge likewise and a couering of blew sarcenet for the saide tables; An other litill joined table havynge of thon side the ymage of our saviour and of thother side the ymage of St Giles; 8 superaltarys; an ymage of Saynt John Baptiste wrought in stone; an ymage of our lady wrought with nedyll worke of vynishe golde and siluer sett with perilles and margarettes sett in a table of woodde; a celor and a testour of blew sarcenet lyned with blew bukkeram and 3 curtens of blew sarcenet; a counterpaine of blewe damaske lyned with white fustion; 2 qwishons of blew velvet; a qwishon of blaike of velvet; a qwishon of nedill worke white a swanne in the myddist; boothe the Mitres; all my lordes printed bookes at Rochestre in his studies there; Stocke ymages—an ymage of our blessed ladye; an ymage of saynt Margaret; an ymage of saynt Kateren; an ymage of Marye Magdalene; an ymage of saynt Hierome; an ymage of saynt John of Beuerlay; an ymage of saynt Thomas; an ymage of Saynt Blase; 2 great gilt pottes pondering 130 vnces; 2 white pottes pondering 79 vnces; a basyn with an ewer parcell gilt ether of them havynge my lordys armes pondering 88 vnces; 2 great saltes with a couer syluer gilt pondering 51 vnces; a standing cupp with a couer syluer gilt having 6 pillors about the knopp of the cover and the knoppe gravyn and enameled withe grene blew and purple pondering  $25\frac{1}{4}$  vnces; a cuppe gilte with a couer pondering 18 vnces; a goblet with a couer of siluer gilte playne the couer graven with 2 roses 2 portculions 2 flowredelyces the knoppe having a lyon beringe a shelde enameled with my lordes armes ponderinge 21 vnces; 3 bolles with oon couer siluer gilte havinge my lordes armes in the couer pondering 83 vnces; 3 bolles with oon couer parcell gylte ponderinge  $83\frac{3}{4}$  vnces; a great standing cuppe with a couer siluer gilt with three wodeses bering up the cupp withyn the cuppe the twelve

Apostoles graven rownd about the cupp the couerynge of the cuppe having a knopp with our saviour standinge in his sepulchre having his cros in his hande pondering  $40\frac{1}{2}$  vnces; 2 brode kervinge knyves with the haftes of christall garnished with siluer gilt both in on shithe; an other brode knyve with a braikinge knyve the haftes syluer without a sheith; a horne of yverey and bugle wrought with 3 bondes of syluer gilt; 2 of the largiest peaces of the story of Saull 2 peaces remanith; 5 new peaces of vardour with beastes flowres and fountens; 3 longe carpettes one for the table in the hall an other for the table in the parlour thyrd to lye before the hye alter; 4 small carpettes oon for the cupborde in the hall another for the cupborde in the parlour the therd for the masters seit in the chapell and the fourth to lye byfore the alter in my lordes chapell; 2 great Aunderans.

[End of the second column]

JO. ROFFS.

oon greate brasse pott; two other brasse pottes to seethe in; oon great Calderon of twelve gallons by estymacyon; oon great panne of 20 gallons by estymacyon; one great pare of rakes; 2 greate spittes thonne rownd and thother square.

JO. ROFFS.

The summa of siluer plate beside the other Juells  $831\frac{1}{4}$  vnces.

An interesting series of accounts connected with Bishop Fisher's foundation has been preserved. It is a quarto paper volume sewn together and backed with fragments of an old vellum manuscript. These accounts commence at Michaelmas 16 Henry VIII, i.e. 29 September, 1524, and run on until the same date in 1534. The account then ceases without comment. It is to be noted that Bishop Fisher was sent to the Tower 26 April 1534 and beheaded 22 June 1535.

The account has the heading:

This boke conteyning all such soms of money as master doctour Metcalf master of seynt Johns colleg in Cambrige hath Receyued and paid at the



commandement of my lord of Rochester from mychellmas in the xvijth yere of the Reigne of Kyng Henry vijth vnto mydsomer in the xvijth yere of the said kinges Reigne ffor the space of a yere and three quarters.

The headings of subsequent accounts are similar, but they run for one year only.

The income of this fund or account is always the same, a sum of £56 paid by the College. The first entry being: "Receyued of the college of seynt Johns on Cambryge ffor a holle yere—*lvi*l*i*." In some years this sum is said to be in respect of the Manors of "Holbeche, Rigewell and Ramerwick", three estates in Lincolnshire, Essex and Hertfordshire respectively, which we may suppose were of the Bishop's gift. The accounts are written by at least two hands, one may be that of Nicholas Metcalfe himself, but there are indications that one Gabriel Metcalfe kept the accounts. There is a note as follows (the year is not stated); "Memorandum that I William Longforth have receyued of gabryell Metcalff the xxvj day of January for to pay to the workemen of my lordes Chapell in our Masters absens . . . *4*l*i*." In the early accounts at this date the names of Gabriel and Luke Metcalf frequently appear as assisting the Master, probably they were relatives, they do not seem to have been members of the College.

The accounts were submitted to audit, sometimes by the Master, sometimes by the Bishop himself, as shewn by entries such as the following:

Clerely accounted with my master and master William Longforthe, presydent, the 22 day of December the 17 yere of the Reign of King Henry the VIIIth at the last awdit [1525].

Accountyd with my lord of Rochester the 21 day of June [probably 21 June 1526].

The statements are very minute, in the form of daily or weekly payments, frequently the exact day of pay-

ment is inserted so that they form a current cash account as opposed to a summary.

For the first few years the chief expenditure is on Bishop Fisher's Chapel or Chantry and his tomb within it. There was no contractor or builder; materials were bought, chalk stone, bricks, lime, nailes, wainscott, delivered probably by the river for there are occasional references to "caryage from the watersyde." The workmen are paid every few days, John Whyskin, the mason who is frequently mentioned, was paid at the rate of eight pence a day; William Pynkeryche and other labourers, at the rate of fourpence.

The exact date when building commenced is given by the following entries:

16 June 1525

paid to William Wryght lawborer for three days work in breckyng downe the fundacyon of the chapel . . . 1s.

paid to William pynkeryche for three days warke vpon the fundacyon of the chapel . . . 1s.

There are a few items of what appear to be personal expenses of the Bishop, of which the following are examples:

	£	s	d
1526. paid for 2 elles of fyne blake veluet for my lordes tipit	2	1	7
1528 a new bible for my Lord for two cappes for my Lord		7	0
		7	4
1530 To mendyng a siluer pott of my Lord of Rochester		1	4
1532 For a furre of foynes for my Lord [Foyns was a fur made of pole-cat skins]	3	13	4
1533 For a combe of Ivery for my Lord		1	8

The accounts also contain the special quarterly payments to Bishop Fisher's Fellows and to the lecturers. Finally they contain numerous entries with regard to his two scholars, Edmund and Matthew White; about Candlemas in 1529 when the elder was

a B.A. we find the modest entry for pocket money: "to Sir White to spend with his brother . . . 6d."

The building of Fisher's Chantry, or Chapel, was a fairly simple business. Part of the space at the east end of the old Chapel, between it and the Infirmary of the Hospital, was roofed over; end walls built and it was entered from the chapel by three gothic archways. The Bishop's tomb was placed in this. The following entries from the accounts shew the care which was taken over the matter and the progress of the work:

	£	s	d
1524. paide to John Whisken masone for his costes to london 5 days when he rode to london to se Mr Capell tumber for to make my lordes tumber by	4	6	
Paid to Lee the mason for his costes from Seynt Albens to Cambryge and agayn that he cam to vewgh my lordes warke	3	4	
Gyffen to the Master mason of Ely ffor drawinge a drawght for my lordes tumber and for his avyse of the chapell	3	4	
3 December 1527. To one John Crampe the glasier for his costes ffrom London to Cambrige to a Sample of the windoys in my Lordes Chapel	6	8	
1528. To the glasier vpon a reconyng for my lordes chapel	12	6	
For two casis of Normandy glasse	1	16	6
For the carriage of these from London	6		
To Cobbe fremason for makyng and setting up the aulter in my lordes chapel	11	8	
1531. To the glasier for setting the Images in the windowes in my lordes Chapell	6	0	
To myles Smith for 9 nailes and a staple for my lordes Chapel.			9

These are the last entries with regard to the Chapel, which we may suppose was then finished. In the year

1532-3 we have the following entries with regard to "tumba episcopi":

For sawyng stone and caryage to the tumber	2	0	
To Mr Lee the fremason for makyng and setting vpp the tumber	6	13	4
To Mr Lee the fremason in full payment for my lordes tumber and for stone to the saide tumber	4	0	0

The tomb, thus so carefully prepared, was never used, for after Fisher's execution his body is said to have been buried in the churchyard of All Hallows, Barking, and later exhumed and reinterred beside that of Sir Thomas More in the Chapel of the Tower of London. Its ultimate fate was a curious one. It has been described as of "white marble, richly carved," but it was almost certainly of the local "clunch" stone. Its fate has been recorded by William Cole, and his account is as follows: "Mr Ashby the President of St John's calling upon me on Friday Morning at Milton, June 4, 1773, told me that in clearing away some Rubbish in an old disused Chapel, at the east end of their College Chapel, in order to lay aside in it some of their materials they were now preparing and using in casing with stone the South side of their first court, they lit upon an old Tomb of Clunch, which had the appearance of having been only prepared in Order to be set up, but never connected together. The 2 Shields at the Head and Feet, are elegantly shaped, but seem never to have had anything either carved, or painted on them, being as fresh and neat as if out of the workmen's hands, and both encircled in a garland or chaplet, exactly like those on the Tomb of the Foundress of the College in the Chapel of Henry 7 at Westminster. The two sides are ornamented in great taste with figures of boys supporting an Entablature, where, no doubt, inscriptions were designed, but never executed; and the mouldings at the top and bottom, as also the Pilasters, are all finished in a Grecian taste

that was in fashion in Henry 7 and 8th's time; so I should be apt to suppose it was designed for one of the first Masters of the College. Mr Essex, who drew the draught in lead pencil, spoiled by me, by roughly scratching it over in ink to preserve it, thinks from the hollow on the top that an image or figure was designed to be laid upon it: the figure, however, if there was one, is not yet discovered. The Monument is now removed to a small vacant bit of a Court on the North side of the Chapel, to the East, and to come at it, you pass thro' that dismal dark passage called the Laberinth, which surrounds the East part of the Chapel, and that little Chapel at the East end of the great one, which was probably designed as our Ladys Chapel, and now of no use."

Cole thus recounts its fate: "In 1773 these parts of the Tomb, quite fresh as new, were displaced out of the Chapel into the weather, under the dripping of the roof of the Chapel, where I saw them perfect; but the wet utterly perished and mouldered them to pieces next year." (Willis and Clark, *Architectural History of Cambridge*, ii, 285-6; there is a reproduction of Mr Essex's drawing on p. 286).

Returning to the Accounts, in addition to the expenses of Fisher's Chapel there are numerous entries of the purchase of vestments, copes, altar cloths and hangings. The accounts give the impression that these were made at Rochester and embroidered in London. We find after entries of the expenses of making some of these things charges for "horse hyer" from Rochester to Gravesend; "for bringing the same copes from Stocknells to the watersyde"; for carrying them from Gravesend to London by water; for their carriage "from byllingatt to Polles" (Billingsgate to St Paul's). Then follow purchase of green velvet, blue bukram, white and yellow satin; pieces of "narrow ribon sylke ffor orffreys (i.e. fringes) every pece weighen a nounce and a half at 13d.". Porcullises and daisies "of the

greater and lesser sort", "dofffyns", "Satten of Bruges" or "Bryge" for the hangings, but these may have been further purchases.

The accounts also contain, as above-mentioned, quarterly payments to the Bishop's Fellows and to those who are described as holding his "examynatory lector." John Cheke is one of the latter appearing as Sir Cheke at Christmas 1532 and as Master Cheke at Lady Day 1533. In the year 1533-4 we find the entry: "To master Cheke for a gowne clothe lynyng and for a cappe . . . £1 6s 2d.", but he is the only lector who gets such an allowance.

Lastly, there are numerous entries with regard to the Bishop's two scholars, Edmund White and Matthew White.

The following entry introduces Edmund White:

28 September 1527.

paide for Edmund White costes in our College for all the space he hath contynued in Cambrige which is by the space of towe years and a halfe as it apperith particularly in the manciple boke of the saide College . . . £3 4s. 2d.

In the next year we have an entry: "to White to offer with Mr Day at his first masse . . . 2d."

We see then that Edmund White came into residence about April 1525; we should therefore expect him to take his B.A. degree about 1529, and in the accounts for the year 1529-30 we find: "To Sir White toward his determinacion . . . 13s. 4d.". His grace for the B.A. degree does not appear to have been recorded, but he incepted in Arts in 1532-5, when he is called "Edmund Whyte alias Davy" (*University Grace Book*, Gamma, p. 270-1; in the index at p. 437 this degree is given as that of B.A., but this is clearly an error, or misprint).

His brother Matthew White appears in the accounts just after Midsummer 1530, when we have the entries: "For a Therens (Terence ?) for Matthew White . . . 1s.;

for a sophistri . . . 7d.". He was B.A. 1533-4 and M.A. 1537-8.

The expenses incurred in respect of each of these two lads are very fully set out, each year item by item. The following selected over a period of four years are examples: 'Sir White' stands for Edmund White after his B.A. degree:

	s.	d.
19 April 1529.		
For White sising by the space of 7 moneths	9	9
for a pair of shois to him		9
for poyntes and candellss		3
for a boke called Johannis de lapide	3	0
for tully offices	1	0
1530		
Matthew White saltinge	1	6
for a bow to Matthew White	1	0
For Sir White costes payde to Mr president now beinge		
to canvas for a doblet	2	1
for a chare to Matthew White		8
for making his gaberdyne		7
to Ventris the surgian for Matthew White		8
for his part of a bedde		8
for a pare of hose lynyng and making for Matthew White	2	7
for a doblet lynyng and making	3	2
for a girdell and poyntes to him		2
to Peter taillour for making Sir Whites gaberdyne		8
for two yardes quarter and a half for Sir White hosen and Matthew White	4	4
for 3 yardes and 3 quarters of ffustian for ther dubblettes	3	2
for two shirts for Matthew White	2	7
to the surgian for clowtes for his legge		4
for dressinge Sir Whites gowne and making it agayn	1	8
to the surgyan for healing his legge	6	8
for Ovyde with the Commentary	1	4
for a dyxyonary in greke	6	0

to Matthew White for his costes to Lynne in the plage time	1	0
for a book of Antony questiones for Matthew White	1	8
to Matthew White determynacyon	30	0
to Joyes wife when he was sicke of the pokkes	4	3

That these payments were subject to scrutiny by the Bishop himself appears from the following note at the end of the account for the year 1530-31:

"Of this £29 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. my lorde allowed but £28 9s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and the rest was deducted for Sir White and Matthew White sising and for hose and shois that they had mo then my lorde wold allowe."

It is worth noting that the first entry for the year 1533-4 is "for mendyng Matthew White shois at Easter . . . 2d." and in the margin is written "Mr Ceton tutor." This seems an early instance of the use of the word tutor; Mr Ceton is of course John Seton the writer on Logic.

It will be observed that Matthew White was allowed 1s. 6d. for his "salting." The salting was a kind of travesty of the academic exercises of the day, it was held about Candlemas, each freshman having to deliver a speech before the undergraduates and the servants in the Hall. He was rewarded after its delivery, and according to his performance with "cawdel," "cawdel and salt," or "beer and salt."

Both lads received something for their "determination"—Edmund 13s. 4d., Matthew 30s. This was an entertainment given by the bachelors or "determiners," so called from the disputations for the Bachelor's degree, when one or two questions were argued or determined in a strictly logical or syllogistic form. The sums allowed seem large in comparison with other expenses; perhaps the Bishop wished to give his first scholars a handsome send-off.

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)





## EUPHROSYNE<sup>1</sup>

### *The poet*

E'en from the highest peaks of yon mountain-range, ice-clad and jagged,  
Fades now the purple glow caught from a sun that has set.  
Night has long envelop'd the vale and the paths of the wand'rer,  
Who, by the roaring stream, climbs to the goal of his day,  
Climbs to the long'd for hut, to the peaceful abode of the shepherds ;  
Sleep, divine one of gods, hastens on, friendly, before,  
Ever the traveller's kindest companion. O may the sleep-god,  
Blessing my slumbers to-night, crown with his poppy my head !  
But what mysterious light from the rocks shines yonder upon me,  
Softly illuming the spray tost from the foam of the stream ?

<sup>1</sup> Christiane Becker, *née* Neumann, an actress on the Weimar stage, whom Goethe had trained from childhood. She played Arthur to the poet's Hubert, and later appeared as Ophelia, Juliet, and Emilia Galotti. She died, a young wife and mother, at the age of 19, during the poet's absence on his third Swiss tour in 1797. Goethe, author, director, occasionally actor at the Weimar Court Theatre, regarded the entire company, from the leading *tragedienne* down to the stage-carpenter, as his 'children' ; and to the one as to the other, in the present elegy and in *Mieting's Tod*, has erected *monumentum cere peremnius*. *Euphrosyne* is the name of the last part in which he had seen her.

Can it, perchance, be the sun that through secret rift and  
through crevice  
Breaks in ?—for not of the earth is it, yon wandering  
gleam.  
Nearer the cloud rolls on, 'tis aglow. While amaz'd  
I behold it,  
Seemeth the roseate light grows to a form that doth move.  
O what goddess approaches, or which of the heavenly  
Muses,  
Here in the darksome glen, visits her vot'ry, her friend ?  
Fairest goddess, unveil thyself to me, nor, vanishing  
sudden,  
Cheat the awaken'd sense, frustrate the heart thou hast  
stirr'd.  
Utter to me thy glorious name, if mortal may hear it ;  
Or, if it may not be breath'd, lift and enlighten my soul,  
That I may feel who thou art of all Jove's daughters  
immortal :  
So shall the poet betimes worthily praise thee in song.

### *Euphrosyne*

Dost thou no longer, then, know me, dear friend ? The  
familiar figure,  
Lov'd by thee once, so soon seems it as one that is  
strange ?  
Earth, indeed, no longer doth own me ; reluctantly parting,  
Sadly the trembling sprite pass'd from the joys of its  
youth ;  
Yet I had hop'd that my form liv'd still in thy friendship's  
remembrance,  
Deep engraven, and still touch'd into beauty by love.  
Yes, for thy troubled glance, thy starting tears reassure me,  
Tell that Euphrosyne still holds in thy mem'ry a place.  
See, the parting spirit through forests, o'er desolate  
mountains,  
Distant, alas ! though thou wert, speeds to the wanderer's  
side,  
Speeds to the teacher, the friend, the father ; and once  
more her vision

Turns to the scaffold<sup>2</sup> light, scene of her joys upon earth.  
 Let me recall how, a child and smit with the charm of the Muses'  
 Magic, illusory art, me to its service thou vow'dst.  
 Let me recall yet the day and the hour and each circumstance trivial;  
 Ah, who but loves to call back that which can never return!  
 Sweet was the press of those fleeting days of my earthly existence;  
 Ah, who values enough fugitive gifts of the hour!  
 Trivial now though they seem, yet not to the eye of affection  
 Trifling; love and the Muse lend to each circumstance weight.  
 Dost thou remember the time when thyself, on the platform of Thespis,  
 Up the steep Muses' ascent, careful, my footsteps didst guide?  
 Boy I appear'd, a lovable child, thou namedst me Arthur;  
 Soughtest once more to revive Shakespeare's creation in me.  
 Grim with the heated iron the pleading eyes thou didst threaten<sup>3</sup>;  
 Suddenly then didst avert, inly illusion'd, thine own.  
 O how good wast thou then, a forlorn existence be-friending,  
 Till the rash flight of the boy tore him from life and from thee!  
 Tenderly raising the shatter'd limbs in thine arms thou didst bear me<sup>4</sup>,  
 While on thy breast I prolong'd, wilful, the death that I feign'd.  
 When at last I reopen'd mine eyes, I mark'd thee in silent,  
 Anxious reflection absorb'd, over thy favourite bent.

<sup>2</sup> *Henry V.*, *Prolog.* 10, 11: ...'have dared on this unworthy scaffold to bring forth So great an object...'

<sup>3, 4</sup> See *King John*, Act IV., Scenes 1 and 3.

Childlike I sprang to the ground and cover'd thy hands with my kisses,  
 And to thy own pure kiss, willing, my lips I uprais'd.  
 'Why so grave, my father?' I ask'd: 'of some fault was I guilty?  
 'O then reprove it and show how I may better succeed.  
 'Me no effort shall tire, with thee by; each point and each detail  
 'Gladly I'll go through afresh, wilt thou but teach me and train.'  
 But thou drew'st me more close to thyself, and tightly didst clasp me;  
 Deep in my bosom the heart inwardly thrill'd to thy touch.  
 'No! dear child,' thou didst say; 'at each point, in each detail, to-morrow,  
 'Bear thee before the town, as thou hast borne thee to-day.  
 'Melt all hearts as mine thou hast melted: in sign of approval,  
 'E'en from the driest eye tears that ennoble shall flow.  
 'Most of all thy friend thou hast mov'd, in his arms that doth hold thee,  
 'Deeply, though 'twas but in show, shock'd by so youthful a corse.  
 'Nature, how sure, how great art thou seen in all thou ordainest!  
 'Fix'd and eternal the law earth and the heavens obey.  
 'Year still follows on year, the spring gives place to the summer,  
 'And to the autumn mild winter outstretches a hand.  
 'Firmly the rocks are planted, from cloud-wrapt gorges descending,  
 'Roaring and foaming the streams thunder eternally down.  
 'Green are the pine-woods ever, the leafless forests of winter  
 'Nourish e'en now, though unseen, blossom and bud in the bough.  
 'All else arises and passes by law; yet o'er the most precious



'Treasure, o'er man and his life, Chance, the inconstant,  
 holds sway.  
 'Not to the vigorous son does the aged sire, willingly  
 parting,  
 'Wave a joyous salute e'en from the brink of the grave ;  
 'Nor do the young close always the failing eyes of the  
 aged,  
 'Gladly that sink them, the strong paying the rite to  
 the frail.  
 'Often, alas ! Fate blindly reverses the order, and, helpless,  
 'Vainly an old man weeps children<sup>b</sup> and grand-children  
 gone,  
 'Stands like a tree stript bare, whose shatter'd branches  
 in ruin  
 'Cover the ground on each side, strown by the downpour  
 of hail.  
 'So, dear child, e'en now the anxious reflection o'ercame  
 me,  
 'While I beheld thee, disguis'd, hang o'er my arms as  
 a corse ;  
 'Now once more with joy I behold thee youthful and  
 blooming,  
 'See thee, thou dear one, again, life beating high at thy  
 heart.  
 'Haste thee away, quit thy boyish attire ! The maiden  
 advances,  
 'Born to give joy to the world and to bring rapture to me.  
 'Strive ever forward, as now ; may what Nature so richly  
 has given  
 'Still, at each stage of thy growth, rightly be fashion'd  
 by Art !  
 'Long may'st thou be my delight, and ere these eyes close  
 for ever,  
 'May it be mine yet to see fully perfected thy gift !'  
 Thus thou did'st speak, and never forgot I that hour  
 full of import ;  
 Thoughtful my gift I matur'd by the high teaching thou  
 gav'st.

<sup>b</sup> Goethe's only son died at Rome in 1830, when Goethe was 81.

O how gladly I spoke to the throng those speeches so  
 touching  
 Thou, though of meaning so full, gav'st to the lips of  
 a child !  
 How, with thine eyes for my mirror, I form'd me, and  
 how, mid the close-press'd,  
 Gazing, unheeded crowd, singled thee out where thou  
 stood'st<sup>c</sup> !  
 There thou wilt still be and stand as of old, but no  
 more before thee  
 Steps Euphrosyne forth, only to glad thee intent.  
 No more thy ripening pupil thou'lt hear, whose voice  
 thou so early  
 Tun'd'st, Ah so early ! to frame accents of grief and of  
 love.  
 Others will come and will go in their turn, and others will  
 charm thee,  
 For to a gift that is great ever a greater succeeds.  
 But do not thou forget me, dear friend ! Should haply  
 another  
 Once more the intricate task, eager to please thee,  
 essay,  
 Form herself by thy nod, to thy smile look alone for  
 approval,  
 Still best pleas'd with the place thou did'st appoint  
 her to fill,  
 Spare nor trouble nor pains, and of all her powers  
 and endeavours,  
 E'en to the gate of the grave, cheerful the sacrifice bring,  
 Me thou then wilt remember once more, long after  
 exclaiming :  
 'Tis Euphrosyne's self rises before me again !'  
 More I gladly would speak, but Ah ! the spirit that  
 parteth  
 May not linger at will : draws me the hest of a god.  
 Fare thee well ! E'en now in trembling haste I am borne  
 hence.

<sup>c</sup> Crabbe Robinson, who visited Weimar in 1803, writes that, in fact,  
 'Goethe had an arm-chair in the centre of the first row of the pit.'

Hear but one wish from me yet ; grant it, dear friend,  
 if thou may'st :  
 Suffer me not, thou best one, to go down unsung to  
 the Shadows !  
 'Tis but the Muse can bestow something of life e'en  
 in death.  
 For in Persephone's kingdom there hover, in numbers  
 unnumber'd,  
 Formlessly trooping around, shadows bereft of a name ;  
 But whom the poet has prais'd, he, singled out from  
 the many,  
 Wins him a form and a place mid the heroical choir.  
 Joyfully, then, shall I bear me along, by thee made  
 illustrious,  
 Nor will the goddess' eye rest uncomplacent on me.  
 Gracious she, then, will receive me and name me ; there  
 beckon me to them  
 Godlike women of old, ever the nearest the throne.  
 Penelopeia accosts me, of mortal women the truest,  
 And Evadne that still leans on her consort belov'd.  
 Younger forms now approach, too early sent down to  
 the Shadows ;  
 With me their fate they bewail, fate that was theirs  
 and is mine.  
 Then should Antigone come, the sisterliest of spirits,  
 Sad Polyxena too, fresh from her bridal and death,  
 Them as my sisters I'll hail, nor join me unworthily  
 to them ;  
 For of the Tragic Art lofty creations are they.  
 Me too a poet has form'd, for me too the songs of a poet,  
 E'en in the grave, shall fulfil what my brief being denied.

*The poet*

Thus much she spake, and more to have spoken the sweet  
 lips did move them ;  
 Ah ! the unutter'd words died in a whisper away.  
 For from the purple cloud, that circled and eddied  
 about us,  
 Issued a godlike form, Hermes, in majesty forth.

Gently he lifted his wand and pointed ; the vision was  
 over—  
 Thicker the clouds drawing on swallow'd their forms  
 from my sight.  
 Deeper night encompass'd me now ; the hurrying waters  
 Plunged with a hoarser roar close to my slippery path.  
 Uncontrollable anguish came over me ; powerless I stumbled,  
 'Twas but a mossy stone hinder'd the wanderer's fall.  
 Grief through the chords of my heart tore its way ; the  
 night through, my weeping  
 Stay'd not, and over the woods usher'd his coming the  
 Morn.


GOETHE, 1797.

Tr. W. A. C.

*Note.* To the last (*Conversations*, Sept. 1, 1829) Goethe firmly believed  
 in 'the wages of going on' ; but in the *Elegy* one chiefly finds the grief  
 of the friend, the pathos of a broken career.



## THE CAVE OF ADULLAM.

 HE scene is laid beside a dirty-looking river just outside a little Indian town. Along the high bank of the stream and under the trees are pitched a miscellaneous collection of large tents in a line. At either end of the line are numerous dirty little tents, and in addition, at one end is a stack of coal. Behind the tents is an open space covered with weedy grass, in the middle of which is a dead pariah dog, for the possession of which several of his kind, about thirty vultures and a few crows, are actively competing. Their attention is occasionally distracted by the onslaught of a few terriers from the camp, or by a bullet from one or other of the rook rifles with which some of the occupants of the tents are whiling away the early afternoon. The hot winter sun shining on the corrugated iron roofs of the town in the background dispels any suggestion of the picturesque Orient, while the local jail near by completes the rather squalid look of the whole.

Under the verandah of the biggest tent which is pitched alongside the coal are two men, both junior members of that service which may be described as composed of "the heaven-born" or of "obstinate bureaucrats combining the vices of both East and West," according to the political opinions affected by the reader. CRAWFORD, a fair, good-looking man in flannels, has just finished shaving; BAMPFIELD, a giant in football attire, is sitting in front of a very small table laboriously writing a letter.]

CRAWFORD (*inspecting his efforts in a mirror, sings cheerfully*).

'Twas whiskey killed my brother Jack.

O! whiskey, Johnny.

And whiskey got my pa the sack.

Here's whiskey for my Johnny!

'Twas whiskey brought me to Bengal.

O! whiskey, Johnny.

So let's curse whiskey one and all.

Here's whiskey for my Johnny!

This last is a topical addition of my own and may be sung without license by all who, like myself, abominate whiskey. What are you always writing letters for, Bampfield? (*Continues on receiving no answer.*) I must write to my beloved. Did I ever show you a photograph of my beloved?

BAMPFIELD (*morosely, as he continues writing*).

Durn it! Yes, heaps of times.

CRAWFORD (*airily*).

I cannot conceive anyone not appreciating my beloved.

[The air is rent by a succession of deafening explosions from an automatic pistol emptied at a basket on the other side of the river by a particularly stolid looking Scot. His name is MILN, and but for his khaki shirt and shorts he would look rather like Dr. Johnson in middle age.]

BAMPFIELD (*shouts irately*).

Why can't you make that beastly noise somewhere else, where they like it?

CRAWFORD (*interrupts vociferously*).

Do look at Miln! In his present get-up he is entirely the German sportsman.

MILN (*approaching*).

What's Crawford making all this row about?

CRAWFORD (*enthusiastically*).

Oh! Augustus you are delightful.

(*sings*) Augustus was a chubby lad,

And great fat cheeks Augustus had.

MILN (*with unmoved visage, as he departs wrathfully*).

Shut up, Crawford!

CRAWFORD (*explains to nobody in particular*).

I don't really feel like this. I only do it to keep up my drooping spirits. Here's a babu to see you, Bampfield.

[Enter a sturdy babu enveloped in a brilliant pink shawl. He approaches with an uneasy smile as the scribe sits up in his chair and greets him with uncouth demonstrations of approval.]

BAMPFIELD (*hilariously*).

Here is our worthy drillmaster who was severely wounded while playing "soccer" so nobly. I trust you are now relieved of your indisposition, Drillmaster Babu.

BABU (*nervously, but not unpleased*).

Honoured Sir, I am almost recovered of my hurt, but shall not be able to play to-day.

BAMPFIELD.

A most worthy fellow and plays a noble game! He will be most sorely missed to-day. And, babu, are the boys all ready, are they all met together in the field?

BABU.

They are already on the field, Sir, and await your honour. Their prayer to your honour is that to-day they may play a gentle game, as they go away soon for Entrance Examination and do not wish to be hurt.

BAMPFIELD (*rising and displaying a bulk which suggests that the boys' prayer for a gentle game is actuated by sound common sense*).

Hurt, babu! Never! An energetic, nay, a vigorous game of "soccer," but never a rough one. You go and

tell the boys I am coming, babu, while I go and change.

[The babu salaams and departs smiling.]

CRAWFORD (*tartly*).

What about that unfortunate referee at Malikpur?

BAMPFIELD.

He was a knave and the father of them all.

(*Shouts*). Hi! chaprassie! chokra!—where's that little devil gone to—Hi! Ram Das! Abdul chaprassie! Gauri! (*Proceeds to mimic all the calls for servants he has heard in camp*.)

[There is a chorus of "Huzoor" from the little tents beyond the coal, and servants begin to hurry up, only to depart disgusted when they find who has been calling them. At last the "chokra," a Behari lad with a large white puggaree on top of a grinning brown face, comes up, and Bampfield retires within the tent to change his dilapidated sky-blue socks and scarlet slippers for football boots and stockings.]

CRAWFORD.

Why don't you play polo, Bampfield? Didn't they make you when you were at Hadesganj?

BAMPFIELD (*within*).

Not they! I had no use for them, or for polo—a game of no merit. I don't suppose they had much use for me either—the other boot, you owl! My collector cursed me for not playing and for not going out to dinner, but I didn't go, so he didn't take me out into camp with him in his car, for which small mercy let us be thankful.

CRAWFORD.

But they used to ask you to dinner, didn't they?

BAMPFIELD.

Oh! yes, rather. But I wrote back to most of them to say that owing to the pressure of other engagements

Mr. B. would not be able to accept. I didn't care a toss for them or their everlasting bridge—a deadly game. Most people think Hadesganj is a very good station, but if you ask me, it's an ignoble pew.

[By this time the intermittent shooting has ceased and the inhabitants of the other tents begin to ride past on bicycles in twos and threes to the polo ground. The policemen, a boyish group, are all wearing regulation polo kit, while the remainder are dressed anyhow.

Two members of a recently dissolved bridge four, MACPHERSON, a big man, and DARK, an aggressive looking little one, come up to the big tent followed by a young policeman.]

DARK (*emphatically laying down the law about the last hand*).

. . . so I should have known that he held the king as well: but there's no teaching some of these fellows.

MACPHERSON (*as he disappears into the tent*).

Sit down, Dark. I'll be ready in just one minute.

DARK (*loudly and cheerfully*).

Well, Crawford, what have you been doing to-day? You look very doleful.

CRAWFORD (*resentfully*).

You'd be doleful if you had fever in this abominable country as often as I have. Why do you come here shouting and bawling and pretending you like this life?

DARK.

Like it? So I do. What's wrong with it, anyhow?

CRAWFORD.

Everything. Why on earth should old Jordan drag me from my district, where one could at least be quiet, to throw me down in a place like this. I nearly shrieked with rage when they came here for Christmas and went about with fat smiles saying every other minute of the day, "Arn't you having a good time! Don't I wish I were in your shoes!" As if everyone wants to spend

half the day shooting or galloping about like a madman trying to play polo. Do you think we all want to play your beastly games?

BAMPFIELD (*still within*).

No. I'm going to play "soccer" with the babus.

CRAWFORD.

I've been out in the fields all morning dragging a chain about with that ass of a deputy from Bijoypur—

BAMPFIELD.

Bipiu Babu? A stout fellow!

CRAWFORD.

You may think so. Just as I was getting utterly sick of standing about in the sun he remarked that he wondered I did not weep when I thought of my home far away in England. I said I felt much more inclined to weep when I thought of my debts.

Yes, if I'd known the sort of existence one has to lead out here I should have chosen a life of cultured ease in Whitehall, with a room looking over the Park and a man to bring me my tea when I was tired of reading the newspaper. Or I'd have stayed at Oxford; just think of it, O soulless ones! living in Oxford. But I thought I was going to have a tremendous time lording it in the mysterious Orient, and here I am herded in a tent to live like a pig with two coarse fellows like Bampfield and 'Pherson.

MACPHERSON (*mildly*).

Come, Crawford, we aren't so bad as all that, and after all it's a big enough tent.

BAMPFIELD.

Ha! Ha! Listen to old Crawford of the saintly John's!

DARK.

Let him go on grousing, he likes to hear his own voice. You said just the same to me about staying at home when you had to choose at Burlington House whether you'd come out here or not.



CRAWFORD.

It was the smell of that room decided me. There's Cavendish over there in his nice new riding boots reading Sanskrit, and he hasn't a scrap of imagination to sympathise with me in my misery. Hi! Cavendish, you were a scholar once, don't you agree with me?

\* CAVENDISH (*in the distance, protests in the manner of a benevolent college tutor*).

Oh! Crawford, Crawford, your exaggeration is deplorable.

THE YOUNG POLICEMAN.

Well, it's far better to be keen on games and that sort of thing than to sit about too bored to do anything, as if you were still at Oxford.

CRAWFORD.

It's no use you trying to squash me, my young friend; you're not old enough. (*Continues, affably reminiscent.*) I first saw Cattell a year ago in the smoking-room of the "Nubia," and a sweet little chap he looked. He was drinking his very first glass of benedictine and thinking what the deuce of a dog he was.

DARK (*growls*).

Ah! you think that sort of remark's very clever, don't you?

CRAWFORD (*complacently watching the retiring policeman*).

I know I'm a beast for saying things like that, but I say them all the same. I love these police boys, they are so delightfully easy to side-track conversationally, even when they're quite right. 'Pherson!

MACPHERSON (*emerging*).

Yes.

CRAWFORD.

When are those stores of ours coming?

MACPHERSON.

I ordered them a week ago. I expect they'll come before we go out into the wilds.

CRAWFORD.

A delightfully impracticable person is my future companion in solitude. We discussed the ordering of those stores every evening for a week, each of us trying to put it off on to the other, and I won. Then he used to worry me about them every night when he came back at twelve o'clock after playing bridge and found me in bed, trying to go to sleep. And when I did look at his list I found nothing in it but liqueurs and appetisers. I wanted neither, so I cut them all out.

MACPHERSON.

Well, I cut a good many of your things out too.

CRAWFORD.

I don't care what you cut out so long as you left in the carrots.

DARK (*with emphasis, as one delivering a lecture*).

Solomon's carrots at five annas a tin are positively unique. One tin adds an invaluable tone to your meals, whatever else you have to eat. I always made a point of coming home from the club in time for dinner when there were carrots.

CRAWFORD.

How gluttonously you do talk! How many tins did you order, 'Pherson?

MACPHERSON (*giggling*).

Well, I don't care for carrots myself, but I ordered one tin as you were so keen on them.

DARK (*hilariously*).

Ho! Ho! What a time you'll have, Crawford, when you open your solitary tin of carrots! What a happy couple you'll be with your appetisers and your carrots!



CRAWFORD (*hotly*).

Well, you are a set—(*pours forth a flood of invective upon his delighted audience, who enjoy his discomfiture too much to attempt any reply*). What are we going to live on? Do you think my impaired digestion capable of consuming the slushy vegetables of these benighted parts for ever? Why, you can't even get hold of a cabbage hereabouts. It's an unfortunate sense of humour that can't suggest anything better than trifling with other people's stomachs.

DARK.

Come along, 'Pherson, we'll be late for polo.

[They go away. Bampfield comes out and strides off in another direction followed by his diminutive chokra carrying a sweater. The vultures unmolested by the dogs are settled in a tumultuous heap upon the carrion. Bampfield approaches with a brick, but they see him coming and move off a bit while they watch the brick flying through the air. They cautiously walk away from it as it falls and their adversary proceeds to an adjoining piece of turf where a crowd of small boys are kicking a football about.]

CRAWFORD (*thinking of tea by himself, mournfully*).

I was a scholar once—but I've been degraded.



## AESCHYLUS MORITURUS.

Αἰσχύλον Εὐφορίωνος Ἀθηναῖον τότε κέυθει  
 μνήμα καταρθίμιμον πυροφόροιο Γέλας·  
 Ἄλιήν δ' εὐδόκιμον Μαραθῶνιον ἄλσος ἂν εἴποι  
 καὶ βαθυχαίτιεις Μῆδος ἐπιστάμενος.

Epitaph on Aeschylus : Greek Anthology.

ONLY in glimpses now is shown before my eyes  
 That fateful world of men and women that did rise  
 At my bidding : no more obedient to my mind,  
 Their faces indistinguishable and undefined,  
 Though once I knew the least and every look so well  
 Of all that band 'midst whom my spirit chose to dwell.

Prometheus who with insult sharp the gods reviled,  
 Orestes, Fury-driven, his eyes distraught and wild,  
 The sisters' company, Eteocles' restless might—  
 I with the warrior saved Thebes' town from foes' despite,  
 I joined my voice to aid the suppliants' trembling prayer,  
 And soothing laid my hands on that poor madman's hair.

With Clytemnestra's hand I drove the woeful sword  
 That conquered Agamemnon her all-conquering lord ;  
 Yet my lips burst with his last long despairing shriek,  
 And I stood there in darkness, smelt the blood's foul reek,  
 Heard its insistent drip while rose a troubled rout  
 Of steps and sleek Aegisthus sought his paramour out.

I craved a more expansive mind to nurse those lives,  
 A greater strength unfettered by our mortal gyves,  
 A voice more close attuned to all their joy and pain ;  
 Yet now life is deserting me and in its train  
 Grey phantoms that were once so clear, they haste away  
 As gods that flee from sight of death and cannot stay.

A misty haze bedims the bright Athenian sky  
 That spread its prospect in my mind's reflective eye ;  
 A darkness settles on the streets I there once knew,  
 The temples and the houses take a dusker hue.  
 Dear to me Athens which who said I left in wrath  
 Spoke false, but never more I take that homeward path.

'Twas whispered there my voice through ageless time  
 should wake

An echo heard sonorous as the waves that break  
 Round Salamis's island shore, and should win over men  
 To Athens' past that each should be her citizen ;  
 But little now my care of all such fame forecast,  
 I look not towards the future but the glorious past.

Though death weighs on my sight and dinning clogs the  
 ear,

One day of all my days in sharp relief cut clear  
 Stands out when we bade farewell to our home and friends  
 And marched, a city's army, whither the roadway tends  
 Towards Marathon, nor had much hope of a return,  
 Though courage parched our throats and in our hearts  
 did burn.

We were not for delays nor timorous dalliance,  
 We placed our trust in strength of arms and push of  
 lance.

Onward one mass we surged, shield close to comrade's  
 shield,

And from the sudden press compelled the Persian yield  
 Back shoreward, but quenched not our kindled lust of fight,  
 If haply we might rob one enemy of his flight.

The sea reached waist and shoulder high, yet we tried hold  
 Their ships; my brother fell and many more untold  
 Whose blood empurpled all the inrushing, foaming spray  
 That seethed like grape juice trodden out on vintage clay,  
 Till, at the last, alone, victorious, on that shore  
 We thankful stood and felt our wounds grow cold and sore.

I see it all as if deed done but yesterday ;  
 I thank the gods that though all else hath passed away  
 This yet remains with me for comfort at the end.  
 Sicilian Gela shall my bones to its earth commend,  
 But if thou'dst learn of Aeschylus then must thou go  
 Ask Marathon's plain or long-haired Persian : For they know.

F. D.



## INNOCENTS ABROAD.

**S**HOULD anyone desire to rest his brain after labours past and to stimulate it for final efforts in Mays or Tripos to come, let him take my advice, a friend, a bag, a stick or umbrella, and the 10 p.m. boat-train from Waterloo to Havre. This is an infallible recipe for a short, inexpensive, novel, and, above all things, interesting holiday.

My friend and I started on our tour in Normandy in the middle of March, with no more luggage than a small ruck sack each, containing the bare necessities of existence, or 'tous les effets pour la nuit', the correct French for 'night things', as I was informed by a fierce and inquisitive official, who imagined presumably that I was smuggling in innumerable boxes of cigars or other forbidden articles. We left Havre early one cold bleak morning,—which was soon however to develop into a gorgeous day,—with that feeling of heaviness about the eyes and dulness of head which succeeds a night spent under unusual conditions and in ordinary clothes: this sensation soon passed off, and in a short time we were fit for anything, and were enjoying to the full all we saw around.

But I do not intend to give you an exact catalogue of events, rather to try and describe some of the things we saw and did.

As a matter of interest our route took the form of an ellipse with Havre and Rouen at either extremity, and in the course of a week we must have walked some

120 miles. But where you go is really quite immaterial, and that is the joy of the whole thing. We had with us only an old and thoroughly bad motoring map, on which the main roads alone were marked clearly; as a consequence not infrequently we lost our way, but this did not matter in the least, for more often than not the wrong path took us to haunts of delight we should not otherwise have visited.

There is a distinct charm about early spring for a trip to Normandy; in the first place the country is beginning to look its best, the trees are shooting, and fields, hedges, and woods are one mass of the most beautiful primroses and other spring flowers. Moreover it is much warmer there at that time than in England; for, whilst at home the weather was cold and uninviting, we experienced at times almost summer heat and sunshine, and we even bathed wherever suitable spots offered themselves—a thing we do not do in England in March! Secondly, at that season of the year, one is really a 'stranger in a strange land', and this is a great thing to be considered. From the time we left the boat at Havre till we entered it again a week later we hardly set eyes on another Englishman, except, I think, the members of a football team in Rouen itself. And there is great pleasure in being a stranger in Normandy; for they are all so hospitable, and you can get into touch with the peasants, seeing them as they really are, and not 'on show', as is so often the case during the crowded months.

We did things there that we should never dream of doing in England; for example, if it suited our purpose to walk through a back-garden, in making a short cut, we had no hesitation or scruples in doing so. But then they are so different, these pleasant French people, from our country folk at home. They do not seem to mind how you trespass on their property, and are always ready to put you on the right track, should

you be going wrong. On one occasion we found an inviting path along by the railway, well out of harm's way, but obviously forbidden ground. However, we did not hesitate, and swung cheerfully along, till we encountered an individual, apparently connected with the line. At first he was clearly annoyed, to say the least of it, and began to expostulate; but in the most innocent tones and our best French we asked 'whether it was really not permitted to walk along this beautiful path?' This pacified him, and we were soon engaged in a lively and animated conversation; after which, with an abundance of 'Merci! Merci bien! Merci! Bon jour! etc.', we resumed our journey,—this time along the highroad.

Yet one does sometimes have a suspicion, probably quite groundless, that beneath these smiling countenances there lies a touch of pity or even of contempt, and that behind one's back they nod and shake their heads, muttering, 'Ah! les pauvres bêtes Anglais, assuredly they are quite, quite mad!'

Now, can you imagine anything more beautiful or more worthy of an artist's brush than this:—A dusky evening of early spring, with a mist rising and a long straight road, seeming to stretch without a bend to the setting sun, whose fiery orb, already half sunk below the horizon, still casts its light over the whole land: and along this road at intervals, in twos and threes, pass the labourers returning from the fields, most of them walking, some ambling along in pony carts; old, old people they seem, both men and women, wrinkled and bent, but always ready with a smile and a cheery 'Bon soir, m'ssieurs', as we passed. Then their picturesque costumes, the men with small round caps, blue blouses and large baggy trousers, carrying their scythes or other implements, the women with white bonnets and capacious shawls, baskets hanging from the arm or slung upon the back; and all alike plodding along in those noisy wooden sabots. By the way,

in Normandy they all seem to be either very young or very old.

Then again there is the beauty of the scenery; I remember one hot day we had been tramping all the morning along a straight, dusty road; being rather footsore, we had at last turned off the main road, and were exploring a pretty lane, when suddenly through an opening in the trees we saw a great U-shaped loop of the Seine shimmering beneath us. About 300 ft. below us lay a little village and a ferry, on the right a vast stretch of country, with Rouen away in the distance on the hillside, the spire of its cathedral just visible; on the left massive white chalk cliffs, gleaming in a blaze of sunlight; it was wonderful, and we were compelled once more to trespass in order to be able to eat our lunch in a spot that would allow us to feast our eyes the while on this gorgeous sight.

We passed many interesting places, among them being Corneville, famous for its bells; these bells are not hung in a belfry, but are arranged in two rows—there being twelve, I think—in an ordinary room of an hotel. They are rung not by ropes, but by wooden handles which work the hammers. To my mind, they are not respected as much as they should be, for nothing would content the proprietor but that we should pay 40 centimes each to visit the bells and hear him play 'The Merry Widow' and 'The Marseillaise'. My patriotism compelled me to try my hand at 'God Save the King', but without much success, as there is a certain way of hitting them, which has to be learnt. Anyone who passes this spot should not fail to turn into the 'Hôtel des Cloches', where 'mine host' is very entertaining and provides excellent cider.

Talking of cider leads me on to meals; the first and perhaps most important thing to be done after breakfast is to buy the lunch for the day. This consists of bread, cheese etc., and is eaten in as delightful a place as possible whenever necessary; the part of a beverage



being played by oranges. You cannot get afternoon tea, but its place is taken by bowls of steaming coffee, which can be had at any small café you may pass. But the meal of the day comes in the evening, when you sit down, healthily tired and hungry, to a good dinner, with as much glorious draught cider as you care to have included in the bill of fare.

I have said that we were almost completely separated during this week from England and the English; so much was this the case that it was not till two or three days after the event that we knew the result of the Boat Race. Then we learnt of it from an hotel proprietor, who showed us an account of it in *Le Petit Journal*, with photographs of the crews. Our friend had also received a letter from his son who had witnessed it: the young fellow had apparently been very excited, and had worn a pale blue favour, because he preferred the colour. He wrote that 'after the race was over, he saw all those with light blue rosettes tear them off and throw them away. So he did too!'

Now to describe some of the amusing incidents. The first day was very hot, and about 5 o'clock we happened to be passing an inviting stream, which ran at the bottom of a large orchard. My friend at once stripped, and bathed, and, for lack of sufficient equipment, proceeded to dry in the fashion of the ancient athletes, running about on the 'grassy sward.' I was about to follow suit, when we espied two men pacing down the orchard, rage and indignation written on their faces. As they got nearer, however, and saw what we were, their expressions changed, though it was some few minutes before peace was completely restored: but a gift of cigarettes made them think that perhaps 'these English are not quite so mad as they seem!' This was the first, though by no means the last, time that we heard the word 'globtrottares' used in reference to ourselves.

On another occasion we were discussing our route

over the map with a chance acquaintance in the post-office of a little market-town; our French, moderate as it was, was carrying us along quite well, when in bustled a fat curé, swelling with pride and pompousness, and almost filling the tiny room. He saw at once that we were English, and this pleased him immensely; for seizing upon the map, he planted a podgy hand all over it, so that it was quite impossible to see what places he was endeavouring to point out, at the same time talking volubly in the most appalling English, of which he was vastly proud. He then grasped us excitedly by the arm in turn, and asked us 'whether we knew Mrs Tussaud (*sic*), and Richmond, and Windsor; oh yes, for 'e 'ave stayed in London at such and such a place, etc., etc.' Truly a terror!

But even these pleasant people have their black sheep, nor could we get through a week without a quarrel with the railway officials. It happened this way:—We had been walking all day, and were very tired, but had still two miles to go to the nearest place in which to stop the night. Rounding a corner we saw a wayside railway station about a quarter of a mile away, and a train steaming in, which would have taken us quickly to our destination. We ran as fast as our wearied limbs would take us, only to find a spiked paling between us and the waiting train. Over we scrambled, and were already climbing into a carriage, as the train moved off, when we were pulled down by angry officials, for all the world like suffragettes from a royal coach. Then followed a scene: inquisitive porters, guards, and inspectors appeared from all quarters, and there we stood in the rain and darkness, howling at each other in an absurd fashion. We were really rather angry, but it ended by our walking off, slamming the gate behind us: it was the only thing to be done, for our command of the French language, though excellent on all rational occasions, was wholly inadequate for such a contingency as this.



These are only a few of many such amusing incidents that we came across, but others can experience them, too, with a far greater satisfaction than my humble pen can afford, if only they will follow my advice when the spring comes round. The whole trip can be done on less than £5, railway fare and all, and it is well worth it.

H. C. N. T.

#### A PRIEST OF THE MYSTERIES.

ὄργια πᾶσιν ἔφαινε βροτοῖς φαεσίμβροτα Διοῦς  
 εἰναετές, δεκάτῳ δ' ἦλθε πρὸς ἀθάνατους·  
 ἦ καλὸν ἐκ μακάρων μυστήριον, οὐ μόνον εἶναι  
 τὸν θάνατον θνητοῖς οὐ κακόν, ἀλλ' ἀγαθόν.

*Eph. Arch.*, 1883, p. 81 (Γλαῦκος).

NINE years a server of the sacred rite,  
 Wherein Demeter offers all the light  
 Of life immortal, in the tenth he passed  
 Through death to join the deathless, holding fast  
 The faith that all her votaries—at the end  
 Of life—find death not enemy but friend.

J. H. A. H.



#### THE GLOOM OF MODERN LITERATURE.

**T**HERE are still at the present time not a few persons abroad who are quite unwilling to accept as "literature" anything which in any sense answers to the description of "modern."

So far as they are concerned the work of living men and women, which of necessity bears no *imprimatur* of time and tradition upon it, cannot be received with any seriousness. Hence the terms "modern" and "literature" are to these people mutually prohibitive, and contradictory the one of the other. There is a great danger for the too exclusive *laudator temporis acti*; although it is his fortune to live in the present he fails to realise that modern writers are the best guides to the trend of present-day ideas; he is unable to appreciate the fact that the poets of his own day are the truest exponents of the contemporary time spirit, and the changing thought of the immediate present.

There can, then, be no great incongruity in considering a charge which has been made against the writers of our own time by critics who themselves, standing aloof from creative work, can view the literary achievement of their epoch in at any rate a spirit of detachment. It was in the earlier part of last year that Mr Arthur Balfour, in a speech which caused considerable comment in the press and elsewhere, laid stress upon the prevailing tendency towards gloom in our literature. "I do not at all deny . . ." he says, "that things sad, sorrowful, tragic, even drab, may be and are susceptible of artistic treatment . . . but for my own part I prefer more cheerful weather. Everything,

after all, which is real is a potential subject of literature as long as it is treated directly; . . . But it is not what I ask of literature. What I ask from literature mainly is that, in a world which is full of sadness and difficulty, in which you go through a day's stress and come back from your work weary, you should find in literature something which represents life, which is true, in the highest sense of truth, to what is or is imagined to be true, but which does cheer us." This charge against the literature of our day cannot be denied. But, when considering its cause and its significance, there is opened up a wide field of enquiry and speculation.

The Victorian epoch, despite its gloomy Sundays and grotesque antimacassars—two inevitable trade marks always connected with it—was yet able to produce a goodly array of artists who were on the whole cheerful. They were often cheerful, too, in spite of uncongenial environment or unkind outward circumstance. Stevenson, one of the greatest of the Victorians, may serve as an instance. It has been said that those to whom the world appears dimly seek to vivify it through their art, and with Stevenson this was pre-eminently the case. His thoughts were turned outward rather than inward, and hence, although to him physical health and bodily fitness were things almost alien, he splashed his work with a coloured splendour, a full-blooded quality of life, through a sort of reflex action. And so, on the whole, it was with the other Victorians; interpenetrating all their art was a dominant note of cheerfulness.

"Oh, yet we trust that somehow good  
Will be the final goal of ill."

They, indeed, were optimists. But in the eighties, with the problem plays and especially Ibsen, there came a change. This change of spirit was carried on through the art of the men at work during the last decade of the nineteenth century. There was during

the "Yellow Nineties" an undoubted pessimism *en évidence*, quite unsuggestive of health and rightness, when, among much else that broke with older traditions, a "new fiction" showed itself in England. Hardy with his gloomy deistic creed, his "extravagance of depression," was writing *Jude the Obscure*; George Moore had just completed the unabashed realisms of *Esther Waters*. Yet this gloom and the analysis of particular emotions of an obscurer type which distinguishes it were wholly different, for instance, from the more subdued melancholy pensiveness of the Celtic literary movement of the same period.

Whether or no the growing pessimism showed itself simply as a literary fashion, or was actually a deeper indication of some new direction of life and thought, it is difficult to say. But at any rate the literary habit has outlasted the nineteenth century. One remembers in this connection the small girl's definition—probably the best definition that will ever be given—of optimists and pessimists: "An optimist is a man who looks after your eyes, and a pessimist is a man who looks after your feet."

It was Arthur Schopenhauer early in the last century who established the modern philosophic *Weltschmerz*; his anarchistic pessimism was concerned with the painfulness of life which he asserted to be the *summum malum*, and which must be made to cease altogether through a sort of Manichean asceticism. "Life as life involves misery." In this despairing creed Schopenhauer showed his willingness to break up the whole Cosmos in order to save it from itself. It is on such a basis that the philosophic idea of pessimism rests; and the influence of Schopenhauer on the literature of Europe has been considerable—in Russia, where the Slavonic mind was ever tinged with melancholy, it is specially noticeable.

Something of this kind was the essential contribution of the nineteenth century in the region of art and phil-

osophy in regard to literary gloom. At the present time a decidedly pessimistic tendency pervades our imaginative or creative work. And this, we fancy, is due to several causes. There is much undoubted cleverness in contemporary writers, but it is, too often, *mere* cleverness. Moreover, the "arrival" of a considerable number of young men and young women possessing undoubted talent—yet full of the brutality of youth—has occasioned a large amount of this vague gloom which distinguishes recent literature. But there is another more potent reason why at this juncture critics are noticing our morbidness of vision; it is realism in fiction especially, by reflecting life as it is through the art of those who have listened to the "still sad music of humanity," which has brought home to all sorts and conditions of people the drabness of so much that is in the world. Further, the conventional "hero," and the romantic glamour of life in pleasant places, have almost disappeared from the novel. It is the old antithesis between romance and reality: and reality must inevitably obtrude itself the more, since there is behind it the push of the entire universe. Rather, then, it is the workaday sameness of ordinary toil, belonging to what has been described as "the Pentonville omnibus school," that is dealt with in the modern novel. More than twenty years ago George Gissing—a writer unnaturally soured and saddened by the blows of a hostile world—was writing books which might have the "Tragedy of the Common-place" as their motto. It is because the shadow of repeated misfortunes falls upon ordinary types of people that this gloom in his and later fiction and literature generally is felt so acutely. Indeed, it is the cumulative effect of the prosaic which constitutes the tragedy of living for so many.

A further aspect of the appearance and reappearance of disagreeable themes in modern literature is to be found in our changing conceptions of art itself. Our

ideas as to art have happily undergone almost complete transformation since the Victorian Age; the current belief that art is concerned only with beauty—a doctrine largely taught by Ruskin and his circle—has now to all intents gone by the board. For with beauty *qua* beauty art has no concern; as wide as, if not wider than, the whole of life art embraces the vastest gamut possible of emotions that may possess the soul of man. The ugly and sordid—baser emotions of jealousy and cowardice and fear—all may be dealt with by the true artist. It is by reason of this re-synthesising of ideas in matters of art that the gloomier, less pleasant, aspects of life have come to be described with greater frequency. Perhaps, also, it is our scientific age, with its increasing scrutiny of psychological things, which has produced this more than transitory interest in pathological studies.

Yet, probably, a more fundamental point in this consideration is the fact that tragedy is of the most intimate of human things. William Congreve, the playwright, speaking somewhere of the differences between Tragedy and Comedy, indicated this two hundred years ago. He showed that in Tragedy, something personal and intimate, we feel *with* the sufferer, hugging his emotions to us, whereas in Comedy our laugh is ever *at* the expense of the fool. In the former case there is a feeling of individual oneness, in the latter we sit remote and detached. And in this sense recur M. Maeterlinck's words in his plea for the new static drama, the drama of mood. "There are moments," he says, "when it would seem as though we were on the threshold of a new pessimism, mysterious and, perhaps, very pure." He goes on to say that whereas in former times we have been content to study the effects of catastrophe, in the modern theatre we have come to challenge the *nature* of disaster, fatality itself. Although it is the business of playwrights to provide action in their drama, it is certain that in the

future there will be less purely physical, more spiritual, action resulting from spiritual and moral crises. Men, perhaps, are becoming more willing to look into their own souls, less fearful of what they may find there.

The tendency towards gloom in literature is, then, undeniable, but it must not altogether be regretted. There may be less "sweet reasonableness" in the written word, but that is often because the searchlight of valuable enquiries is at work in our time. When all is said, the test of the work is most frequently a test of sincerity, and it does seem likely that our literary productions will not greatly err through gloom. The *bizarrierie* of the nineties, that current worship of an "Aesthetic of the Grotesque," tending, as it often did, to obscure the more vital issues of life, is passing away. The present literary fashion, which at its best may be of a purging and purifying nature, shows a vigorous endeavour to see things more unflinchingly, as they are at this actual moment. And afterwards when the diagnosis has been completed there may arise a new synthesis springing from that very gloom which is being so widely deplored.

J. F. H.



OCTOBER TERM 1913.

THE PROCTOR.

Ἀνέρα σεμνοπρόσωπον ἔχει τινὰ δευτέρα αὐλή,  
 τῆς ἀκαδημείας πρόσφατον ἀστύνομον.  
 σὺν κυσὶ θηρευταῖς ἀνὰ ρύμας λανθάνει οἰχῶν·  
 παπταίνει δὲ, νόμους εἰ παραβάντα μ' ἴδοι.  
 ἀλλὰ μ' ἄπεπλον ἐόντα θεᾶται· ποῖ καταφεύγω;  
 κραιπνὰ ποσὶν προβιβιάς ἤρπασεν Ὀμογέρων.  
 τίς; πόδαπός; φησιν· τί δ' ἐς αὔριον; οἱ κακὸν, ὀκτῶ  
 δραχμᾶς μοι μαρὸς κέκλαφεν ἀστύνομος.

THE STRIKE.

Πρόσθεν ἄχρηστ' ἐδίδου κακοδαίμων δεῖπνα μάγειρος,  
 οἷα τράγων ὀστᾶ, πτώκα σαπρὸν, τεμάχη.  
 ἀλλὰ χρόνῳ τούτων κόρον ἔσχομεν· ἡματι τακτῶ  
 εὐξάμενοί τε θεοῖς, σπεισάμενοί τε μέθυ,  
 πάντες ἀνέστημεν, τῆς δ' αὐλῆς ἤλθομεν ἕξω·  
 παῖδες ἐθάμβησαν. νῦν κρέας ἐσθίομεν.

D. I. D.

Remigio nobis unus vir restituit rem,  
 Praemia devicto tollit olore dies.

A. G. P.





### ‘HOMO UNIUS LIBRI.’

**ONE** of the most unfortunate judgments ever made in the history of literature was the remark of Trübner that Samuel Butler was a ‘homo unius libri’, a remark which he delivered soon after the production of ‘Erewhon’. Had he been content to wait a few years longer he would scarcely have applied that title to a man among whose works are contained ‘The Fair Haven’, ‘The Way of All Flesh’, and the fascinating ‘Note Books’. But the remark, inapplicable as it is in this case, opens up an interesting train of thought: and many writers occur to the mind who are really ‘homines unius libri’, among them being some of the best known names in literature. Bacon’s comparison of Time to a stream, which only brings down to us the light and flimsy, while it lets the solid work sink for ever, is, on the whole, even more unfortunate than the remark of Trübner. Time has been very kind to us: it has undoubtedly given us the best, and delivered the second-rate and the uninteresting to a merciful oblivion.

Who, then, are ‘homines unius libri’? We may, I think, leave out of the reckoning all historians, philosophers, writers on economics, theological writers, and others of this class. It is probable that when a man has spent twenty or thirty years of the best part of his life on a single work, he has but little time left in which to produce anything likely to rival it, and so must of necessity be only remembered by his principal book. And yet Gibbon found time to produce what is

perhaps the most perfect autobiography in the language, and Grote could turn aside from the beaten path of history into the flowery fields of Platonic dialogue. But as a general rule the remark holds true: we do not read anything of Adam Smith except the ‘Wealth of Nations’, or of Richard Hooker except the ‘Ecclesiastical Polity.’

Turning to prose writing in a wider sense, we find many an interesting name suggesting itself. The genius and insight of the Renaissance seem to have concentrated themselves through the medium of Sir Thomas More into ‘Utopia’, one of the most illuminating books ever written. It appeared centuries before men could appreciate its value: and we ourselves have not yet attained in some things to the high standard of More’s imaginary state. It was, however, too much in advance of its time, and seems to have had little immediate effect. Far different was the result of the publication of Lyly’s ‘Euphues’ or Sidney’s ‘Arcadia’. The first introduced into our language an immediate fashion for ‘fire-new words’, which Shakespeare reproduced and caricatured in Don Adriano de Armado: while the second was the cause of that curious historical fallacy by which Arcadia, the land of bears and mountains, of stupid highlanders and thick-headed peasants, became the mythical centre for light fancies and airy pastoral strains. Pepys and Evelyn are undoubtedly ‘homines unius libri’. History would indeed be a loser had they not chosen to write their interesting diaries, which throw so much light upon the habits and customs of their times. We might perhaps couple Tyndal and Bunyan, the former because he is the main cause for the existence of the Authorised Version, one of the finest pieces of English in the language, the latter because he wrote the story of the only vision which can worthily be compared with those of Er in the ‘Republic’ or Socrates in the ‘Phaedo.’

Novel-writing being a later form of prose work,



examples are not numerous, particularly as a really good novel is probably one of the hardest books to write, and the competition being so keen, no one but the very highest has much chance of surviving. Besides, the man who can write one novel can usually write several, like Thackeray, Dickens, or Scott, and Time has scarcely yet had the chance of separating the wheat from the chaff. But still, who reads any work of Fielding's except 'Tom Jones'? or who would connect the name of Laurence Sterne with any book except the inimitable 'Tristram Shandy'? Blackmore's 'Lorna Doone', Wilkie Collins' 'Woman in White', Charles Reade's 'Cloister and the Hearth', and George Eliot's 'Romola' are undoubtedly the novels to which the fame of their authors is owing, and which throw all their other work completely in the shade.

Curiously enough, there are very few dramatists who could be called 'homines unius libri.' Nicholas Udall's 'Ralph Roister-Doister', the only work of his that we read, gains a reputation which it does not perhaps deserve for itself, because it is one of the first signs of the advent of Elizabethan Drama, and because Shakespeare himself seems to have studied it. But Shakespeare and his contemporaries were all too prolific to rest their fame upon a single work. Yet I never think of John Ford in connection with any other piece except the 'Broken Heart', one of the finest tragedies of the period. But neither among the contemporaries of Shakespeare and Jonson, nor among those of Congreve and Wycherley, nor those of Sheridan, does there seem a single true 'homo unius libri'.

In poetry the case is different. Everyone will agree that for one person who has glanced at FitzGerald's quaint letters, hundreds have read his 'Omar Khayyam'. It is not so much a translation as an original work, and it has had a very considerable influence upon the feelings and beliefs of the day. To a

generation who knew Horace as intimately as our fathers did, this new poem would come as an exposition of the Epicurean doctrine, as attractive in its way as that of the more masculine Roman singer.

There are, too, certain single poems which seem to be so bound up with the names of their authors that in thinking of the one we instinctively remember the other. Henley's 'Invictus' is one of these, and, curiously enough, another, treating of the same view of life, is Emily Bronte's 'Last Lines'. Both of them give the best possible description of the Stoic spirit. Emily Bronte's

'No coward soul is mine,  
No trembler in the world's storm-troubled sphere',

is echoed in Henley's triumphant close,

'I am the master of my fate,  
I am the captain of my soul.'

Andrew Lang wrote one of the most beautiful of modern sonnets on the 'Odyssey', a sonnet that is worth all his other verse put together. The name of William Cory remains famous for his lovely 'Heraclitus'.

'They told me, Heraclitus, they told me you were dead,  
They brought me bitter news to hear and bitter tears to shed.

I wept as I remember'd how often you and I  
Had tired the sun with talking and sent him down the sky.

And now that thou art lying, my dear old Carian guest,  
A handful of grey ashes, long, long ago at rest,  
Still are thy pleasant voices, thy nightingales awake;  
For Death, he taketh all away, but them he cannot take'.

James Clarence Mangan, an otherwise unknown poet, wrote one acknowledged masterpiece, 'My Dark Rosa-leen', quoted very deservedly in the Oxford Book of English Verse. If we dip further back into the stream of time, how many people can tell you the name of the

author of 'God Save the King' or 'Rule Britannia', or even of

'We buried him darkly at dead of night'.

The poems have remained, but in these cases the author's names have almost fallen out of the popular mind. Matthew Prior, statesman and poet, and a famous alumnus of this College, wrote one splendid epigram for a lady.

'Venus, take my votive glass :  
Since I am not what I was :  
What from this day I shall be,  
Venus, let me never see'.

I doubt, however, if he can have the whole credit for it: for it comes originally from the Greek Anthology.

There are just two others who occur to me as being 'homines unius poematis': James Shirley, who wrote 'Death the Leveller', a lyric not unworthy of Shakespeare's own hand: it begins

'The glories of our blood and state  
Are shadows, not substantial things ;  
There is no armour against Fate ;  
Death lays his icy hand on kings :  
Sceptre and Crown  
Must tumble down,  
And in the dust be equal made  
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.'

And I, for one, always remember Sir Henry Wotton for what is, I think, on the whole, the best epitaph ever written in English: 'On the death of Sir Albert Martin's Wife'.

'He first deceased: she for a little tried  
To live without him, liked it not, and died.'

H. R. C.



## THE QUEEN OF SLEEP.

**W**HEN, outside, the wastes of the sky are full of the whiteness of moonlight and within the wall above the bed stands mantled with black shadows thrown aslant, then it is that the Child Mind leads to the sea to find the Queen of Sleep.

Thus on a night they went forth, the Child and the Man and came to the cliffs of the land's ending. Outwards the great waters rose before them like a blue curtain making one vestment with the sky. Behind them the brimming moon poured forth a splendour of eternal solitude.

Then, following a path of forgotten memory, they descended a crooked way with rotten rails. The sheer rock spread its cold shadow over them and the sorrow of the night clung about them. Midway to the shore they stayed and stood at pause. There gazing outwards the colours of the distance and the hushed voices of the night's calm gathered to them. So motionless they mused.

"What is beyond?" he questioned slowly, "I cannot see to-night." In that place there seemed neither throb of Time nor any return. His question passed outward now and for ever. Suddenly from a maze of thought the child spoke.

"It doesn't matter," it said. "We know."

He shook his head.

"The Little Old Man told us," the Child continued, "and the people of the dark."

"They did," he said.

"They told us," said the Child, "and called us to make haste."

"They did," he said.

"They'll go away," said the Child, "and we shall never see them again. And then it would be so lonely and empty, like rooms when people are gone."

"We couldn't do without them and the magic light," he admitted; "but why should they go away?"

"Oh," said the Child, "if you didn't believe them . . ."

Then he was reminded of lip-service and of hypocrisy, and of a man who locked his soul in a house of diagrams and buttered all the ways to it with unmeaning yeas and easy nays to whoso wished, so that all who came slid back and took with them nothing but phantasy.

"They would not like it," he said. "They would not come again."

"But we do know," said the Child with characteristic insistence, "not exactly but just somehow. And it will be awfully jolly."

"It will," he said. "It will. But still we've got to build that boat."

"Soon," said the Child, "we'll soon finish it, and then we'll push it down to the water. We'll get in and sit—and sail away out there."

"I'll steer," he cried, catching suddenly the leap and rush of the Child's life.

"Yes," spoke the Child gleefully, "and I'll go in front and watch the curl and whiteness of the water."

And so they imagined of that marvellous voyage.

At last the Child said, "A new land and we shall be the first. But it will be a better place than all before."

Then for a long time they dreamed.

\* \* \* \*

"Far," whispered the Child at last, bringing him again to look outwards into the great distance, "far, far, far," and three times it slowly waved a pointing

arm over all the sea. And then, "I will sing the song of sleep," it said, "shall I?" "Yes," he answered, settling at ease to listen, for he was very tired, and the morning was not long in coming.

Thereat, mingled with the seething of the little waves, the soft song rose, and climbed, and hung, full of the wavering of indefinite longing, while he lay there and resting head on hand gazed out from the black cliff shadow into the limitless distance.

Thus it was that the Child sung that night, and thus it was he lay and listened, and thus must the Queen of Sleep have found them, for oft indeed as they went to find her, yet never did they see her face.

F. K.



## PRESENTATION OF THE MASTER'S PORTRAIT.



LARGE gathering of subscribers to the Master's portrait assembled in the Hall on Saturday, November 22nd, to witness the formal presentation of it to the College.

Representing the University there were present, among others, the Masters of St Catharine's, Sidney Sussex, and Downing; the Registrar (Dr J. N. Keynes); Professors Hughes, Kenny, Reid, and Ridgeway. The College was represented by a large number of members, both resident and non-resident. Many of the latter had travelled considerable distances in order to shew their respect and affection for the Master by being present on the occasion.

The Chair was taken by the President (DR LIVEING), who spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am obliged to say that I suppose the Master should be absent on this occasion, or at least to ask his pardon for taking his place in his presence. As the mouthpiece of the Society I wish very heartily to thank you for coming here, and to welcome all, whether they be members of the College or others who take an interest in the occasion which has brought us together. There are a good many who would, I know, like to be here if they could, and many of them have expressed their regrets that they are not able to be present. They almost all congratulate us upon our great success in obtaining a portrait of our Master, and state that they are gratified that it shews

how very widely his character and his services to the College are appreciated. I have one or two letters from which I may read a few words as a sample of the rest.

The Bishop of Ely, the Visitor of the College, writes: "I am very glad indeed that the project has so singularly prospered; I much wish that I could be present on November 22nd, but I have an engagement at a distance from Cambridge from which I am not able to withdraw."

Lord Walsingham, the High Steward of the University, writes: "I beg to congratulate you on the unprecedented success and magnitude which has crowned your efforts to perpetuate the memory of the Master."

Mr Kemp writes from the Temple a characteristic letter: "I need hardly say that I was delighted to hear that the circular-letter asking for subscriptions towards the sum required to enable a portrait of my old College friend, the Master of St John's, to be presented to the College, has met with so hearty and, at the same time, so natural a response. The result must be a source of individual gratification, not only to him, but also to all who know him and appreciate his life-long services to the old College. It will be a great pleasure to me to receive a print of the portrait which has been prepared, and I very much regret my inability to be at the Presentation on the 22nd."

Another letter touching us all is from Lady MacAlister. She says: "My husband has asked me to write to you. He is still seriously ill and quite unable to attend to any business. To-day, the 10th November, is the first day on which he has been allowed even to hear any of his letters. He asks me to say that he has heard with great pleasure of the success of the fund, and he regrets very much that there is no prospect of his being able to be in Cambridge for the Presentation. The doctors say there is no chance of his being allowed out of his bed for several weeks."



Canon Wilson writes from Worcester: "I wish I could come up to the Presentation, but I cannot. Please express my regrets."

Another letter I will read from a country clergyman, the Rector of Great Snoring (Rev. A. L. Hunt): "Will you accept my apologies and regrets at being unable to be present at the presentation of the portrait. Saturday afternoon is an awkward time for me, as I could not get back till nearly 11 o'clock—not a very good preparation for a hard Sunday's work next day. I sincerely wish that the Master may long be spared to carry on his good work on behalf of the College which I love with all my heart, and whose prosperity is very dear to me."

I think I have given you a fair sample of the letters. I need read no more. You will understand the feelings which are there indicated. I will call upon Sir Lewis Dibdin, the Dean of the Arches, who is kind enough to be the spokesman of the subscribers.

SIR LEWIS DIBDIN: Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen, The pleasant duty has been confided to me, on behalf of the subscribers, of asking the College to accept the portrait of the Master, which has been painted in order that it may be included in the notable series of distinguished Johnians whose pictures adorn these walls. I represent a company, Mr President, which, both for quantity and quality, is, I think, remarkable. The response to the request put out by the Committee for subscriptions has, as we all know, been so extraordinarily successful that, what I think is uncommon whenever subscriptions are asked for, actually too much has been subscribed, and a third has once more returned to our pockets, where I am sure it never expected to be. There are some 450 subscribers for the picture, and when you look at the list I think you will see that there are not many distinguished Johnians whose names will not be found

there. When I look round at this gathering I cannot help feeling that there are many men here who have been more closely connected with the Master, at any rate since he came back to Cambridge as Bursar of St John's, than I have been. Indeed, there is the Public Orator himself, sitting there idle. It would be possible for him to enthral us with one of those eloquent addresses in which the character, merits, and achievements of the Master would be fittingly described. He is well accustomed to that kind of work, and he generally exercises it, if I may say so, on far less promising material. So extraordinary is the blamelessness of the Master's career that I think the Public Orator might trust himself to drop the decent concealment of the Latin tongue, and let himself go in the vernacular.

Here I have, as I say, a very pleasant duty which is not a very difficult thing to perform. I think I know why I have been asked: it is because the Master and I are very old friends indeed; an intimate friendship which began during our undergraduate days together 40 years ago, and one which has been unbroken, and, I hope I may say, undiminished ever since. Well, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is not always a convenient thing to summon up witnesses of one's undergraduate days, but you need be under no misapprehension. I have no revelations to make. We were well-behaved, I was going to say almost to dullness, and when he and I sit together, as I hope we may to-night by the fire, whatever interesting topics there may be discussed, we certainly shall not have to discuss an awful past. The Master (again you must forgive my talking about him in his presence, I really cannot help it) is, I think, the most extraordinary man I have ever known for remaining exactly the same during a very long course of years. As you see him to-day (with the exception of his snowy hair) so I remember him 40 years ago. He is really exactly the same man, not only in



appearance, but there is the same strong nature; he is the same cheery friend as he was then; there is the same tact, the same good judgment, and the same practical capacity which has made him, as we all know, so admirable a man of business. You know there have been a great many different sorts of Masters in St John's College; there have been many distinguished men amongst the Masters; there have been a few great men amongst the Masters; and there have been still fewer of whom, to be quite truthful, the less said the better. Well, now, it would be a great impertinence for me to attempt to appraise the Master, either in his presence or in his absence, but unless he deteriorates very quickly and very greatly, he will certainly not be found in the third class. Ladies and Gentlemen, it seems to me that the Master, notwithstanding the greatness of many of his predecessors, will always stand out as a conspicuous Master of St John's College, for more than one reason. For one reason he is the first lay Master. Well, that might have its drawbacks, at any rate for possible successors. It is impossible for the Master to make room for them by being made a Bishop, like six or seven of his predecessors, or even to be made a Dean. But from the College point of view—I daresay I am saying what all may not agree with—at the present time and under present circumstances, the fact that you have got a lay Head is a strength to the College, because a clergyman, at any rate at the present day, has such enormous pre-occupations in his own work that it is almost impossible for him to have a practical experience in the management of College property. He has a higher and better, but an entirely different work.

You know very well how the Master came back here as Bursar in the very midst of the agricultural depression. I am sure I am right in saying that in all the long line of Masters and Bursars you have possessed, your estates have never been in abler, safer, or more skilful hands

than in the hands of the Master. I am afraid I cannot pretend that in the future there will be as much scope for judicious, able, skilful management of land as there has been in the past. It seems to me clear that for the estates of Colleges, of Charities, and of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners a most critical time is coming, and therefore it is a matter of very sincere congratulation that in that time we have here at St John's as our Master, not only a clear and cool head, but a man of great experience and great skill and great knowledge in the subject.

Well, now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I think there is another point where the Master will stand out in history as conspicuous, and that is in his accessibility—the new order that has been inaugurated in his time of accessibility to members who are graduates or undergraduates of the College. That is a marked feature of his Mastership, and certainly it was different in other days. I observe from the records of the College published in *The Eagle* by the Master himself that a Johnian, and even a Fellow, in bygone days, when addressing his Master (writing, I think, for some benefit which he did not get), signed himself “Your Worship's worm.” And even later I see that a Master thought it necessary for the maintenance of his office, that he should receive no less a person than Matthew Prior sitting and clothed in his cap and gown. That may have been very wise under those circumstances, but I think the Master is right in relying rather on the affection and trust that we all feel for him, than on any pretentiousness of manner or dignified port. Not but what the Master can look formidable if he chooses—at least he could when he was an undergraduate. I well remember (I hope he won't mind my saying this; perhaps he will say it is not true, but it is) some of us getting up a sort of silly hoax against a friend, whom we persuaded that it was essential to his honour that he should fight Scott in a duel; and for two days that

unfortunate man went about the College in a state of absolute terror, quite certain that he had seen Scott coming through the grounds, no matter how far off, with an expression of blood-curdling ferocity. At last when he and the rest of us had had enough of our joke, he was with difficulty prevailed upon to submit this matter to arbitration, and to arbitration it was submitted and there was an award, and it was not till the very last words of the award were uttered that the victim perceived that after all he had been "done." I well remember the dawning expression of intelligence, and, I must add, relief, that came across his countenance. We were very pleased with ourselves, and we thought the occasion made it absolutely necessary that a photograph should be taken. I have got mine still.

I won't go on any further except to say this: that I believe all of us who know the Master and who care for the College do desire that there should be on these walls a reminder of one so much trusted, so much honoured, and, I do not think it is an exaggeration to say, so much loved, as the Master. I believe we shall all feel that this picture is a worthy and fitting presentment of the Master. I think that for shewing his face in its power and its strength this is a great picture, and as time goes on we shall think so more. I do wish one thing—that it had got just a little of the Master's "twinkle."

The gift of the portrait was then formally acknowledged by the PRESIDENT on behalf of the College:

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the College I wish to thank you all very heartily indeed for presenting us with this portrait. We have long wished to have a portrait of the Master to hand down to our successors. Some of the reasons why we have wished for it have been well put before you by Sir Lewis Dibdin, and he very rightly began with the question of finance. Finance is proverbially the source of the sinews of war, and indeed of every

struggle, not least of the struggle for the advancement of learning, and we are very much indebted indeed to the Master, as he has told you, for the successful condition into which the College finances have been brought. I can remember several Bursars; I do not know whether anybody else here but myself can remember Mr Blick. Mr Blick was Bursar when the New Court was built, and he was still Bursar when I first came to Cambridge on a visit in 1845. On that occasion my name was entered in the books of the College. I did not come up into residence until a year later, but in that year I was living in the house of one of the junior Fellows of the College, and during that time I used to hear what was going on in the College. Mr Blick was thought by some of the Fellows to be an extraordinarily good Bursar, but others thought he had mismanaged the College estates, as he certainly had mismanaged his own property, and there was also a feeling among a great many that the mode of managing the College estates by beneficial leases with fines for their renewal was very unfair, not to say financially unsound. And I remember perfectly well the occasion in the following Spring in 1846, when at the election of officers, Bateson was elected in place of Blick. The then Master remarked when the vote was taken—"Gentlemen, you have done a cruel thing." It was a revolution, a complete change which Bateson had advocated, and which he was put in to carry out. The leases were unfair in that they were let at a small rent and were renewed, in some cases, at heavy fines. Those fines were divided amongst those Fellows who were fortunate enough to be on the list when the fines fell in; otherwise the dividends were small, hardly more than £100 a year. The first dividend I can remember was hardly more than £120. Well that change was carried out by Bateson, and very successfully. Dividends gradually rose, not rapidly at first, but in 1860 I think the dividends had become £200,

and they went on still rising, so that the late Bursar, Dr Reyner, thought that the time of prosperity would never end and the College launched out into great expenditure. Then suddenly came the agricultural depression of 1879 and 1880, and quite unexpectedly the tables were turned. I remember the then Bursar, Mr Peters, kind-hearted a man as ever lived, and he told me that he could not face the tenants coming up with tears in their eyes begging that they might throw up their leases. He was obliged to throw up his office on that account, and I think you will agree with me that it required no small courage on the part of our Master to undertake the helm in that storm. I wonder if you remember it as well as I do; tenants all over England were throwing up their leases one after another, and the continual depression went on almost to the end of the century. Meantime we must remember that the extravagant expenditure upon the Chapel and so on had left a very heavy debt, which made the whole circumstances so much the worse. Nevertheless, the Master took the helm and he steered the vessel through the storm, and gradually the tables have been turned again, and we all trust that he will live long amongst us and be able to hold a firm hand on the financial side of the College affairs.

But as Sir Lewis Dibdin remarks, that is not his only quality. He alluded to the articles the Master has written for *The Eagle*. One of the earliest, so far as I can remember, was a letter written to Sir Christopher Wren about the building of what we call the old bridge—the three-arch bridge. These records were always interesting to me in shewing that human nature was very much the same 300 years ago as it is now. We have the same sort of quarrels, which were met in the same sort of way.

Then, again, Sir Lewis Dibdin has remarked upon the power of the Master to keep in touch with the younger men: that has always struck me, the way he

mixed with the undergraduates, which he has done with very great success. Very soon after he became Bursar we find him undertaking the Treasurership of the Boat Club and of the Cricket Club, and so on, and ever since he seems to have kept in touch with each generation of the undergraduates one after another. I think it has been a very important thing for the College. He has been again and again one of the stewards at the College balls. It is a long time since I went to a ball; still it has been a very great advantage to the College that the older men of the College should join in legitimate things of that kind. Well, I do not think I need dwell more upon those topics, but there is one thing I should like to mention, that is not only in relation to the College, but in relation to the University at large and the people outside the University. The Master's Vice-Chancellorship was very successful, everybody considered that, as far as I can tell—I was not much mixed up with University business at that time—everybody spoke well of his administration of the University affairs during those years. With regard to all those matters of business in which he has come in contact with other people, in connection, for example, with the town, I have everywhere heard that his business capacity and uniform urbanity have commended him to all with whom he came in contact.

In conclusion, I should like just to express my own wish, which I know is the wish of many more, that he may long live in health and strength to be the Head of this Society. We trust in his counsels and I have no doubt that we shall find the benefit of them as long as he lives, and I hope that time may be long, and I think I am expressing your wishes as well as my own.

In reply the MASTER said:  
Mr President, Sir Lewis Dibdin, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I was told a day or two ago by a member of the

Committee who organized the portrait, that I should be expected to say a few words on the general situation. Now, thinking over the situation, it appears to me that it resembles nothing so much as the ceremony of beatification in the Roman Catholic Church, because what can be more like it than for a man's friends to subscribe for his portrait and present that portrait to his College. But the ceremony of beatification has some differences. For one thing, the subject is not there, and I have always understood that someone was told off as devil's advocate, to raise objections and suggest the postponement of the honour. I was a little afraid at one time that Sir Lewis Dibdin was going to assume that rôle. There was just a hint of some withered wild oats, but he passed from that so lightly, and he and the President have spoken in such warm terms of what I have been able to do, that I feel at a loss what to say. I think that Sir Lewis Dibdin has remarked that the portrait is a little grave. I think that my brother was the first to give expression to that when he saw the portrait in its present state, because he remarked to Mr Watt "You have made him portentously solemn." Mr Watt had opinions of his own, and he said, "I don't wish to send my sitters grinning down to posterity."

One personal note that I have almost neglected. It is difficult to find words which express exactly my feelings on this occasion, but in them there is gratification, there is elation, and there is emotion. After all the kind things which have been said one can only be conscious of the feeling that comes over some people of superstitious cast of mind, that the sooner they touch wood the better. I am standing on a firm wooden dais it is true, but, really, I think I shall feel happier sitting on a chair.

After the Presentation, tea was served in the Combination Room, and afterwards the subscribers had the opportunity of seeing the picture hung in its place in the Hall, on the left hand of the dais looking towards the portrait of the Foundress.



#### ARCULI SAGITTULAE NUPER REPERTAE.

**M**ANY of the senior subscribers to *The Eagle* are familiar with the witty and humorous verses which the Rev. E. W. Bowling (1837-1907) contributed from time to time to the College Magazine, under the name of *Arculus* or *Κυλίνδων*, which he adopted as the Latin and Greek equivalents of his surname.

His dainty little volume of *Sagittulae*, published by Longmans in 1885, was the theme of an appreciative review in vol. xiii. 355-360, and several admirable tributes to his memory appeared in vol. xxix. 208-218.

In looking over some old letters, I have lately found the three following sets of verses, which may possibly be of interest to some of his former friends.

J. E. SANDYS.

(1) *On the receipt of a complete set of Classical Tripos papers.*

Χαίρετε δὴ, ψάμαθοι πολυπράγμονες, αἰὲν ἄοκνοι,  
 Χάρτας ὅς μοι ἔδωκας ἀπειροσίους περὶ πάντων,  
 Ἱστορίας τε λόγους τε καὶ ἑξαμέτρους καὶ ἰάμβους,  
 Πάνθ' ὅσα περ Κάμοιο πὰρ εὐόδομοισι ρείθροις  
 Ἄνερες αἰζηοὶ καὶ παρθένοι ἀμφιπέπονται.  
 Χαίρετε δὴ, ψάμαθοι πολυπράγμονες, αἰὲν ἄοκνοι·  
 Μουσῶν ἄγγελος ἔσσι, καὶ ἀνθρώπων ὄχ' ἄριστος  
 Ὅσσοι ναιετάουσι παρὰ ρείθροις Ἀκαδήμου.

ὁ Κυλίνδων.

11 March 1874.



(2) *On being asked to come and vote for Mr Gill, as Candidate for the Office of Esquire Bedell.*

Arculus ille tuus jaceo resupinus, anhelans,  
 Frigore pulmones corripiente meos.  
 Vis quoque inest morbi venis; nam crure sinistro  
 Sanguine non recte vena fluente tumet.  
 Ergo manere domi cogor; tu, maxime rhetor,  
 Granta mali capiat ne quid amata cave.  
 Gillius haud equidem dubito dignissimus est, qui  
 Bedelli insignis nomen et arma gerat.

2 Feb. 1893.

ARCULUS.

(3) *On the prospect of a new pupil at the Rectory, Houghton Conquest.*

Doctor arenarum ducens de nomine nomen,  
 Te mihi discipulus dante ministrat opem:  
 Namque opus est opibus; res frumentaria languet;  
 Et pariter languent queis ego pascor opes.  
 Sic tibi discipulo grates jam reddimus aucti:  
 Ut valeam, vivas tu valeasque precor.

Οὐτωνονίκης ἐκ παροικίας γράφω,  
 Ἱερεὺς Κυλίνδων Θωμάσιος καλούμενος.

Jan. 1894.



## OLD JOHNIAN HENLEY FUND.

DEAR SIRS,

In the last number of *The Eagle* you published an appeal, signed by twenty-nine ex-captains of the L.M.B.C., in which old rowing men and others were invited to support a scheme for establishing a permanent Henley Fund. It is now six months since the appeal was sent out, and your readers will be glad to know that it has met with a splendid response.

It was thought best that a system of annual subscriptions should form the basis of the scheme. At the same time donations also were invited, and it was proposed to pay these, along with the unexpended balance of the annual subscriptions, into a Capital Account, to form the nucleus of a permanent invested fund.

The sum so far promised in annual subscriptions is £116 3s. 2d., while donations amounting to £141 2s. 6d. have also been received. As the cost of entering an Eight at Henley is about £180, of which £50 is contributed by the crew, it will be seen that the financial difficulty is completely solved, and that there is nothing to prevent the Club from entering any crew that is likely to do it credit. The thanks of all concerned are due to the patriotic Old Johnians who have given such enthusiastic support to the scheme.

It will be remembered that, in order to prevent indiscriminate entries, a Committee of Control was formed, to decide themselves or through their representatives whether a crew is good enough to deserve assistance from the Fund. The following are the members of this committee:—

Messrs. L. H. K. Bushe-Fox and E. Cunningham (*Hon. Treas.*) (*ex-officio members*); Canon A. H. Prior, Rev. H. E. H. Coombes, Messrs. N. P. Symonds, H. F. Russell-Smith, and P. J. Lewis (*Hon. Sec.*).



Most of the members saw the crew during practice last May Term; but this will not always be possible, and at the meeting held last April it was agreed that the committee should be guided by the opinion of Mr Bushe-Fox and Mr Russell-Smith, who are on the spot, and who as coaches are best able to judge.

For the last Regatta a Four only was entered. This policy was completely justified by results, and it is very gratifying that the Club is able to record in the same year as the inauguration of the Old Johnian Henley Fund the first L.M.B.C. victory at Henley for twenty-five years.\*

A list of those who so far have subscribed to the Fund is given below. In a few cases it was not quite clear whether the sum received was intended to be a donation or an annual subscription. If any mistakes have been made, the Treasurer will be glad if those concerned will communicate with him.

I am, Sirs, etc.,

P. J. LEWIS (*Hon. Sec.*)

#### OLD JOHNIAN HENLEY FUND.

##### Summary of receipts and expenditure to October 1913.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance from old			Postage and Stationery	17	5 0
Henley Fund	22	10 0	Clerical Assistance.....	5	4 5
Subscriptions .....	114	1 2	Grant to Four at Henley	41	6 0
Donations .....	140	12 6	Balance in Hand.....	213	17 1
Interest on Deposit a/c.		8 10			
	<u>£277</u>	<u>12 6</u>		<u>£277</u>	<u>12 6</u>

E. CUNNINGHAM,

*Hon. Treasurer.*

\* For the account of the racing at Henley see the L.M.B.C. notes.

#### LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE HENLEY FUND.

(Donations are shown in *Italics*)

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Abbott, Dr E. A.</i> .....	2	2	0	Earp, J. R. ....		5	0
<i>Adler, H. M.</i> .....	1	1	0	Evans, H. C. ....	1	0	0
Allen, L. A. ....			10 6	Field, Rev. F. G. E. ....	1	0	0
Almack, Rev. W. ....	1	1	0	Finch, A. J. ....	2	2	0
Anderson, L. R. D. ....	1	1	0	<i>Fisher, F. B.</i> .....	1	0	0
Anstice, Rev. J. B. ....	1	0	0	Forester, T. E. ....	2	2	0
Ayers, Rev. F. ....	1	1	0	Francis, H. A. ....	2	2	0
<i>Ayles, Rev. H. H. B.</i> .....			10 6	<i>Fraser, Rev. J.</i> .....			10 0
Backhouse, J. ....			5 0	Frean, H. G. ....	1	1	0
Beaumont, E. ....	1	1	0	Gathorne, Rev. C. ....			5 0
Beith, J. H. ....	1	0	0	Gillespie, J. G. ....			10 0
Benians, E. A. ....			10 0	Gillespie, R. A. ....	1	1	0
Bennett, Dr W. H. ....			10 0	<i>Goodman, R. N.</i> .....	1	1	0
Bentley, Rev. J. H. ....			10 6	<i>Gorst, Rev. P. F.</i> .....			10 0
<i>Bcst, G. A. H. Haden</i> .....	10	0	0	Graves, Rev. C. E. ....	1	1	0
<i>Blackett, J. P. M.</i> .....	5	0	0	<i>Gregory, H. L.</i> .....	1	0	0
<i>Blackett, Rev. W. R.</i> .....	1	0	0	Hacland, Rev. R. P. ....			5 0
Blackman, F. F. ....			1 0 0	Hall, R. R. ....			10 6
Body, L. A. ....			5 0	Hallam, G. H. ....			10 0
Bonney, Dr T. G. ....	2	0	0	Hammond, F. ....	1	1	0
Bonsey, Rev. W. H. ....			10 6	Hart, H. G. ....			5 0
Bourne, Rev. C. W. ....	1	1	0	<i>Hart, W. E.</i> .....	5	0	0
Bromwich, Dr T. J. l'a... ..	1	1	0	<i>Hartley, P. Horton Smith</i>	1	1	0
<i>Brown, P. H.</i> .....	1	1	0	Haviland, J. H. ....	1	0	0
Brown, S. R. ....			10 6	<i>Heath, C. H.</i> .....			10 6
<i>Browne, Rev. E. L.</i> .....	5	0	0	Hedgecock, A. T. ....			5 0
Buchanan, Rev. A. E. ...			10 0	Henslow, Rev. C. J. ....	1	1	0
<i>Bumsted, H. J.</i> .....	1	1	0	<i>Hibbert, P. J.</i> .....	2	2	0
Bushe-Fox, L. H. K. ....	1	1	0	<i>Hill, Rev. E.</i> .....	5	5	0
Byron Scott, Rev. W. ...			5 0	Horton Smith, R. H. ....	1	1	0
Bythell, Dr W. J. S. ....			10 6	Hough, J. F. ....			10 0
Cane, A. G. ....	1	1	0	How, Rev. J. C. H. ....	1	1	0
Carlill, H. B. ....	3	0	0	Hutchinson, Rev. T. W. ...			5 0
<i>Cassell, Rev. J. R.</i> .....	1	0	0	Ingram, Rev. A. R. ....	1	0	0
<i>Chamberlain, Rev. J. S. ff.</i>	1	1	0	Ingram, Rev. D. S. ....	1	1	0
Chastenev, H. E. ....			10 0	Jackson, Rev. J. E. N. ....			10 0
<i>Clark, Prof. E. C.</i> .....	3	0	0	Jones, H. G. T. ....			5 0
Clark, J. R. J. ....			1 1 0	Jones, R. McN. ....			7 6
<i>Clay, J.</i> .....	1	1	0	Kelley, Rev. W. S. ....	3	3	0
Clough, T. ....			10 0	Kennett, W. H. ....			5 0
Coombes, Rev. H. E. H. ....			10 6	Kerly, D. ....	1	1	0
<i>Cooper, Rev. Canon</i> .....	1	1	0	<i>Laidlaw, W. S.</i> .....	1	0	0
<i>Cowie, R. A.</i> .....	1	1	0	<i>Langley, J. P.</i> .....	1	0	0
<i>Cox, Rev. W. A.</i> .....	1	1	0	Langmore, H. R. ....			10 6
Crauford, L. G. ....	1	1	0	Larmor, Sir J. ....	1	1	0
Crick, Rev. A. H. ....			17 6	<i>Lee-Warner, Sir W.</i> .....	1	1	0
Cunningham, E. ....	1	1	0	Le Fanu, W. R. ....			1 0 0
Dale, C. W. M. ....	1	1	0	Lewis, P. J. ....	1	1	0
Day, G. D. ....	2	0	0				
Day, G. L. ....			10 0				
Diver, O. F. ....			10 6				
Dunlop, J. K. ....			10 0				

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Lincoln, N. ....	1	0	0	Scott, Rev. C. A. ....	10	6	
Lister, J. J. ....	2	2	0	Scougal, K. H. ....	1	1	0
Liveing, Dr G D. ....	2	2	0	Selwyn, W. ....	5	5	0
Long, Rev. B. ....	10	0	0	Shaw, P. E. ....	5	0	
Mason, G. A. ....	1	1	0	Shepherd, Rev. W. L. ...	5	0	
Matthews, J. ....	1	1	0	Shore, Dr L. E. ....	1	1	0
May, P. L. ....	5	5	0	Sibly, T. M. ....	5	0	
Melbourne, Archbishop of	1	1	0	Sikes, E. E. ....	1	1	0
Merivale, B. ....	1	1	0	Smith, Prof. G. C. M. ....	1	1	0
Mond, Sir A. M. ....	2	2	0	Smith, R. B. ....	1	1	0
Morton, F. C. ....	2	2	0	Souper, Rev. F. A. ....	10	0	
Morton, F. D. ....	1	1	0	Spink, Rev. J. F. ....	1	0	0
Morton, Prof. W. B. ....	1	0	0	Stead, Rev. W. J. V. ....	10	6	
Montgomery, Rev. W. ...	1	1	0	Stevens, Rev. A. J. ....	5	0	0
Monticashell, Lord ....	3	0	0	Stewart, Rev. H. F. ....	1	1	0
Muncey, Rev. E. H. P. ...	1	0	0	Stobart, Rev. J. W. ....	1	1	0
Murphy, W. L. ....	1	0	0	Streeten, Rev. B. R. ....	10	0	
New Guinea, Bishop of	10	0		Symonds, N. P. ....	2	2	0
Nunns, B. T. ....	2	6		Tail, Rev. A. J. ....	1	1	0
Parsons, Hon. Sir C. A. ...	5	0	0	Tanner, Dr J. R. ....	1	1	0
Payne, O. V. ....	1	1	0	Tatham, C. ....	2	2	0
Peckover, Lord ....	1	0	0	Thorpe, Rev. C. E. ....	10	6	
Pegg, J. H. ....	1	1	0	Ticehurst, G. A. ....	1	1	0
Pellow, J. E. ....	1	1	0	Topley, W. W. ....	1	1	0
Pilkington, A. C. ....	10	0	0	Towle, J. H. ....	1	1	0
Powell, N. G. ....	1	9	8	Voelcker, J. A. ....	5	0	0
Powis, Earl ....	5	0	0	Warren, Rev. C. ....	1	1	0
Prescott, E. ....	10	6		Watson, B. L. ....	1	1	0
Previté Orton, C. W. ....	10	0		Waugh, E. L. ....	2	2	0
Prior, Rev. Canon A. H. ...	1	0	0	Weldon, J. T. ....	10	6	
Ritchie, J. N. ....	1	1	0	West, Rev. Benj. ....	1	1	0
Rivers, Dr W. H. R. ....	1	1	0	West, L. G. A. ....	2	0	0
Rob, J. W. ....	1	0	0	Whitehead, Sir B. ....	5	5	0
Robinson, Rev. J. ....	1	1	0	Whiteley, G. C. ....	1	1	0
Robinson, M. H. ....	1	0	0	Wilkinson, Rev. E. R. ...	10	0	
Rose, F. A. ....	1	0	0	Williams, Ancurin. ....	2	0	0
Roseveare, Rev. R. P. ...	1	1	0	Williams, Rev. H. A. ....	1	1	0
Russell-Smith, H. F. ....	1	1	0	Wilson, Rev. W. L. ....	10	0	
Sandford, H. ....	5	0	0	Winfield, P. H. ....	1	1	0
Sands, P. C. ....	10	6		Woodhouse, Rev. R. J. ...	1	1	0
Sanger, F. ....	1	0	0	Wyeth, Rev. F. J. S. ....	1	1	0
Sawyer, E. E. ....	5	0	0	Yule, G. U. ....	1	1	0



## REVIEWS.

*One Generation of a Norfolk House:* By AUGUSTUS I.

JESSOPP, D.D.

(Third Edition, T. Fisher Unwin, 1913.)



THIRTY-FIVE years have passed since Dr Jessopp first published his brilliant study on the English Recusants under Queen Elizabeth. Founded on careful research it is not a book to go soon out of date, and we are glad to welcome this new edition. Although dealing mainly with the biography of men not of the first importance, it is no mere collection of materials for history. By dint of literary charm and breadth of view Dr Jessopp succeeds in recreating a whole aspect of Elizabethan life, that of the conservative squires, with long pedigrees and broad acres, who resisted the Elizabethan church settlement in sullenly helpless fashion, and now and again sent their more ardent kinsmen as recruits to the Jesuits and the seminary priests. Vivid character-sketches of all these are given, Walpoles mostly and their connexions, to which those of the government spies, like Topcliffe, form a foil like the hideous mask that sometimes is painted beside a *cinquecento* portrait.

Few would now deny the heroism and devotion which these priests displayed in the cause of the papacy or would credit them as a class with sinister schemes of murder and rebellious plotting, or would wish to defend the relentless character of the persecution to which they were subjected. Perhaps, indeed,

Dr Jessopp goes too far the other way in passing over, *sub silentio*, the fact that they would have approved even worse persecution by their own side, and that where no question of national safety was involved.

One or two puzzles of the time remain unsolved by his book. He points out the unceasing vigilance of the government spies and the boldness amounting to recklessness of the incoming priests. Yet many remained uncaptured permanently, or at least for years. May it be that the government was only anxious to lay hands on the more energetic whom it dreaded? Then the great squires seem singularly powerless against the government, and we are set wondering what were the grounds of this political paralysis. Were their tenantry opposed to them, or were the leaders of the countryside the new smaller owners, once tenant-farmers, who so often possessed the ex-monastic property, and may be presumed to have steadily supported the Tudors in Church and State?

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*The Three Hills and Other Poems.* By J. C. SQUIRE.

(Howard Latimer, 2/- net.)

From a writer so much alive to the literary foibles of his contemporaries, one might have expected in the way of verse something *précieux*, self-conscious—an over-obvious anxiety to fall into none of those tricks and habits he has been chuckling at in others. As a fact, this book of poems by Mr Squire contains none of that self-consciousness one might have looked for from the parodist in "Steps to Parnassus." All the verse is facile and refreshing, though showing at times a somewhat trite and conventionally careless use of rhyme.

In several places the writer exhibits the current habit—very frequent in Mr Chesterton's work—of

reaching to his idea through a striking and fantastic image:

"Stalked like swords on heaven's ways"  
is, for instance, an expression of the pride of manhood, as the poet gazes at the stars on a windless night.

Indeed, very many of the poems give an impression of real joy in natural things. Mr Squire shows his gift for careful observation of every-day scenes in a piece like "The Roof." It is full of that fascination which delights to watch the changing weather, in rain or sunshine, as it reflects itself on the blue slates. Night falls, and the roof becomes a purple square of fading colour,

"Which sinks into the gathering shade  
Till separate form and colour fade  
And it is but a patch which mars  
The beauty of a field of stars."

In quite a different manner are other lines on a friend of boyhood—lines which contrast the freshness and freedom of younger days with the polite indifference, the changes, that come with age and wisdom.

"When I was a boy there was a friend of mine,  
We thought ourselves warriors and grown folk swine,  
Stupid old animals who never understood  
And never had an impulse and said 'you must be good.'"

Most of these poems contain a happy, underlying idea. In "A Reasonable Protestation", Mr Squire is in philosopher mood, to answer an accusation of "vagueness and lack of dogmatic statement." The longest piece in the book, a "Memorial" to F. T., strives to achieve something of Francis Thompson's richness and profusion of imagery. All of which shows the writer's facility in very various modes of expression.



## MAYORIANA.

(Continued from Vol. xxxiv. 269-374.)

**I**N the last number of *The Eagle* I printed the late Professor J. E. B. Mayor's *Epistula Critica* of 1901. I there conjectured that it was written in chivalrous defence of some Italian ecclesiastic who had been ignobly attacked solely because he suffered from some physical defect. Thanks to my friend and former pupil, the Rev. Charles Elsee, I find that my conjecture was correct, and that the person in whose defence it was written was (as the Rev. H. F. Stewart had already surmised) Professor Cicchitti of Milan, whose election as President of the Italian Reformed Church was actually but, happily, unsuccessfully opposed on the ground of his lameness. It will be remembered that, as President of that Church, Professor Cicchitti sent a wreath to be laid on the grave of the late Professor Mayor, with an inscription in memory of his 'incomparable benefactor' (see p. 48 of H. F. Stewart's *Memoir*, prefixed to Mayor's *Twelve Cambridge Sermons*). The original recipient of the *Epistula*, the *N.N.* of the superscription, has not yet been identified. Phrases such as *Ecclesiae tu annales cognitos si haberes* and *quanto tu venustius Italice*, point to the conclusion that this open letter was addressed in the first instance to some definite person.

To the Latin epitaphs printed in the last number I here add that written by the late Professor Mayor in memory of one of his godsons, Mr R. W. H. T. Hudson

(1876—1904), late Fellow of the College (see *The Eagle*, vol. xxvi. 73-77). This comprehensive tribute was felt to be too long for its immediate purpose, and a brief inscription for the brass tablet in the Ante-Chapel was accordingly written in English by Mr Hudson's former Tutor, Dr (now Sir Donald) MacAlister: In affectionate remembrance of Ronald William Henry Turnbull Hudson, M.A., Senior Wrangler 1898, Smith's Prize-man 1900, Fellow of the College and Lecturer in Mathematics, University of Liverpool, who was killed by a fall on Glydr Fawr, North Wales, 20 September 1904 aged 28 years.

J. E. SANDYS.



IN · MEMORIAM  
 RONALDI · GVL · HENR · TVRNEVLL · HVDSO · A · M  
 FILIVS · GVL · HENR · HOAR · HVDSO · OLIM · SOCI  
 NATVS · EST · CANTABRIGIAE · A · D · XVII · KAL · AVG · A · S · MDCCCLXXVI  
 A · S · MDCCCXCVIII · AGONIS · MATHematicI · PRIMAM · MERITVS · PALMAM  
 ADMISSVS · SOCIVS · A · D · VIII · ID · NOV · A · S · MCM  
 CONDITVS · WANDSWORTHIAE · IN · IP · SO · MATRIS · SEPVLCRO · A · D · VIII · KAL · OCT · A · S · MCMIII  
 MENTEM · SANAM · SANO · IN · CORPORE  
 TVM · IVRE · HEREDITARIO · TVM · ADSIDVO · NACTVS · VSV  
 SCHOLAE · SE · PAVLINAE · ET · HVIC · COLLEGIO · TALEM · PRAESTITIT · ALVMNVNVM  
 QVALEM · COLETVS · ET · FISHERVS · PRAECEPTIS · ET · MORIBVS · FORMARE · OPTABANT  
 ARCHIMEDEA · IN · ARTE · QVANTVM · PROFECERIT  
 VNIVS · SALTEM · LIBRI · BENEFICIO · DISCENT · MATHematicORVM · FILII  
 A · D · XII · KAL · OCT · DIE · IPSI · FORTVNATO · SVPERSTITIBVS · AMICIS · FVNESTO  
 INTER · ALPIVM · WALLICARVM · PRAECIPITIA  
 NON · ANIMO · NON · PEDE · TITVEANS · SED · PVTRIS · FRAUDE · SAXI · PROLAPSVS  
 STATIM · SINE · CRECIATV · SINE · FORMIDINE · AD · EAS · RES · TRANSIIT  
 QVAE · SOLIVS · FIDEI · OCULO · PATENT  
 MYLTIS · ILLE · FLEBILIS · BONIS · INIMICVM · RELIQVIT · NEMINEM  
 BEATI · MVNDO · CORDE · QVIA · IPSI · DEVM · VIDERVNT



## OUR CHRONICLE.

*Michaelmas Term, 1913.*

Mr William Bateson (B.A. 1883), Honorary Fellow of the College, Principal of the John Innes Horticultural Institution, Merton Park, Surrey, has been elected President of the British Association for 1914. The meeting of the Association is to be held in Australia.

The President of the French Republic has made Lord Moulton of Bank (B.A. 1868) a Commander of the Legion of Honour, of which Order he was already an Officer. The new honour is one which is enjoyed by very few Englishmen.

Mr E. W. MacBride (B.A. 1891), formerly Fellow of the College, was in September last appointed to the Chair of Zoology in the Imperial College of Science, at South Kensington.

The Rev. P. Green (B.A. 1893), Canon of Manchester and Rector of St Philip's, Salford, has been appointed by the Special Board for Divinity to be Lecturer in Pastoral Theology for the year 1913-1914, in place of the Bishop of Lichfield. Canon Green has also been appointed Lecturer in Pastoral Theology at King's College, London, for the Lent Term, 1914.

On June 23 it was announced that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Lloyd George, had appointed a Committee with executive functions, to be known as the Medical Research Committee, for the purpose of dealing with the money made available for research under the National Insurance Act, 1911; the Chairman of the Committee is the Right Hon. Lord Moulton of Bank (B.A. 1868), Honorary Fellow of the College.

The Postmaster-General has appointed Professor Sir Joseph Larmor, M.P., to be a member of a Committee to consider how far and by what methods the State should make provision for research work in the Science of wireless telegraphy, and whether any organization which may be established should include problems connected with ordinary telegraphy and telephony.

In July last it was announced that Sir Clement Kinloch Cooke (B.A. 1878), at the request of the Queen, had accepted the office of Chairman and Treasurer of the Princess Mary Memorial Home, Bognor.

Dr F. J. Waldo (B.A. 1875), Coroner for the City of London, was in September last elected one of the Wardens of the Plumbers' Company for the ensuing year.

At the request of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York a Committee was formed in July last to ascertain what steps are taken in the different dioceses, to secure due protection, on both archaeological and artistic grounds, for church fabrics which have to undergo repair, or in which changes have to be made. The Dean of the Arches, Sir Lewis Dibdin (B.A. 1874), is a member of the Committee.

Mr Cloudesley S. H. Brereton (B.A. 1886) has been invited by the Modern Languages Association of Germany, as the English guest of the year, to give an address at their annual meeting at Whitsuntide, 1914.

Mr D. G. Lillie (B.A. 1909), who was one of the scientific members of the British Antarctic Expedition 1910-1913, has returned into residence in College for the purpose of working upon the collections he made while in the Antarctic. The members of the Expedition were received by the King at Buckingham Palace on July 26, when Mr Lillie received the Polar Medal, with clasp inscribed: "Antarctic, 1910-1913."

Mr T. E. Page (B.A. 1873) was in July last appointed by the Governors of the Charterhouse to be one of their representatives on the governing body of the School, in the place of the Archbishop of York. The University of Manchester has conferred the Honorary Degree of Litt.D. on Mr Page.

Dr C. B. Rootham (B.A. 1897) has been appointed University Lecturer on Form and Analysis in Music for a period of five years from 1 October 1913.

On October 18th it was announced that the King had been pleased to approve, on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, of the appointment to the rank of King's Counsel of Mr T. A. Herbert (B.A. 1887). Mr Herbert, who was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple-15 May 1889, is a former MacMahon Law Student of the College.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Fellows of the British Academy held on Tuesday, July 1st, Sir John Sandys, Litt.D., was elected a Member of the Council, and the Rev. E. A. Abbott, D.D., Fellow of the College 1862, and Honorary Fellow 1912, was elected a Fellow of the Academy. Dr Abbott was elected on the ground of research continued over many years in the Greek Testament. The following are some of his principal works in that department of learning:—"The Common Tradition of the Synoptic Gospels" (with Mr W. G. Rushbrooke); "A Guide through Greek to Hebrew Scripture," 1900; the Articles on "Gospels" in the *Encyclopaedia Biblica*, 1901 (with Professor Schmiedel); "Diatessarica," I.-VIII., 1901-1910; "Sılanus the Christian," 1906; "Light on the Gospel from an Ancient Poet," 1912.

The following members of the College were elected Members of the Council of the Royal Society at the anniversary meeting held on December 1:—Prof. Arthur Schuster, Sc.D., to be one of the Secretaries, and Prof. Sir Joseph Larmor, Prof. Ernest William MacBride, and Prof. Grafton Elliot Smith to be Members of the Council.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Royal Statistical Society, held on the 17th June last, the following members of the College, Sir Ernest Clarke (M.A. 1894) and Mr G. Udney Yule (M.A. 1913) were elected members of the Council of the Society for the ensuing year. Mr G. Udney Yule and Mr A. W. Flux (B.A. 1887) were elected Honorary Secretaries.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society held on Monday, October 27, the following members of the College were elected Officers of the Society:—*Vice-President*, Prof. A. C. Seward (B.A. 1886); Members of the Council, Mr J. E. Purvis (B.A. 1893) and Mr R. P. Gregory (B.A. 1901).

At the Annual General Meeting of the London Mathematical Society, held on Thursday, November 13, the following members of the College were elected to serve on the Council for the Session 1913-1914:—President, Professor A. E. H. Love, D.Sc., F.R.S. (B.A. 1885); Vice-President, Dr H. F. Baker, Sc.D., F.R.S. (B.A. 1887) (the second Vice-President, W. Burnside, Sc.D., F.R.S., was a scholar of St John's, but took his degree from Pembroke); Secretary, T. J. P. A. Bromwich, Sc.D., F.R.S. (B.A. 1895); Members of the Council, E. Cunningham (B.A. 1902), and Major P. A. MacMahon, R.A., F.R.S. (Hon. Sc.D., 1904).

The Rev. P. Clementi Smith (B.A. 1871), Rector of St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe with St Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, has been appointed Chaplain to the Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year. Mr Clementi Smith is a past president of Sion College and a former Master of the Mercer's Company. He is a grandson of the famous musician, Muzio Clementi, whose grave in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey bears the inscription: "Father of the Pianoforte." Mr Clementi Smith is a zealous naturalist, who chronicles in his parish magazine the rare birds that make his little rectory garden a resting place in their flight across London.

The Rev. J. A. Beaumont (B.A. 1887), incumbent of St John's, St John's Wood, has been elected Mayor of Marylebone.

On November 11th it was announced that the President of the Board of Education had appointed Dr Aubrey Strahan (B.A. 1875), F.R.S., to be Director of the Geological Survey and Museum in succession to Dr J. J. H. Teall (B.A. 1873). Dr Strahan came up to St John's from Eton, he obtained a place in the Natural Sciences Tripos of 1874, when three members of the College, afterwards of high repute, A. M. Marshall, J. N. Langley, and C. T. Clough, formed half of the first class. Strahan then joined the Geological Survey and rose till he became senior Assistant Director. During his time of service he aided in surveying parts of Dorsetshire, but the bulk of his work has been in Wales, where he has not only done much in the North, but also has taken a leading part in the New Survey of the South Wales Coal-field, contributing largely to the Memoirs issued by the Survey, and making some important communications to the Geological Society of London, of which he is now the President. He was elected F.R.S. in 1903 and obtained the degree of Sc.D. in 1906. "Primo avulso non deficit alter aureus."

At the annual election of Fellows held on Monday, November 3rd, the following were chosen to be Fellows of the College:

(1) Thomas Lancaster Wren (B.A. 1911), First Class Mathematical Tripos, Part I., 1909; First Class Mathematical Tripos, Part II., 1911 with distinction in the subjects of Schedule B; Rayleigh Prizeman 1913. Mr Wren submitted a dissertation entitled: "Some uses of the two-three birational transformation between two spaces."

(2) Franklin Kidd (B.A. 1912), First Class Natural Sciences Tripos 1912; Slater Student of the College 1912; Frank Smart Prizeman 1912; Frank Smart University Student

1913. Mr Kidd submitted a dissertation entitled: "On the action of carbon dioxide in moist seed in maturing, resting and germinating conditions."

The Burghley Sermons for 1913 were preached: at Hatfield by the Rev. Dr A. J. Tait, Principal of Ridley Hall, and at Stamford by the Rev. Canon A. T. Barnett, Vicar of Stoke Poges.

During the present Michaelmas Term Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel as follows: 12 October, Rev. H. F. Stewart, Dean; 26 October, Rev. W. H. Frere, Superior of the House of Resurrection, Mirfield; 2 November, Rev. R. B. Le B. Janvrin, College Missioner in Walworth; 9 November, Rev. F. L. Norris, Bishop designate of North China; 16 November, Canon A. T. Barnett, Vicar of Stoke Poges.

At a meeting of the Royal College of Physicians held on July 31, Dr H. D. Rolleston was appointed a member of the Library Committee, and Dr W. Hunter one of the Curates of the Museum.

Mr Norman G. Bennett (B.A. 1891) was on July 31 elected by the Royal College of Surgeons to be a member of the Board of Examiners in Dental Surgery.

Mr Harold Chapple (B.A. 1904), M.A., M.B., M.C., has been elected obstetric surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

Mr T. H. G. Shore (B.A. 1909) has been awarded the Lawrence Scholarship at St Bartholomew's Hospital.

At a Congregation held on 13 June 1913 the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law was conferred on Admiral Sir Wilmot Hawksworth Fawkes, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., formerly Fellow Commoner of the College.

In presenting Admiral Fawkes to the Vice-Chancellor, the Public Orator, Sir John Sandys, spoke as follows:—

Britannorum in navibus, non modo insularum nostrarum, sed etiam imperii nostri maritimi totius salutem esse positam, inter omnes constat; minus fortasse notum est, quantum Collegii Divi Ioannis sociis commensalibus res navalis nostra debeat. Primum, Reginae Elissae in saeculo, contra Hispanorum classem armatam unus ex illis fortiter depugnavit, Dominus ille indomitus, Thomas Howard, qui etiam prope Flores, inter Azores, non modo fortitudinis sed etiam prudentiae laudem sibi vindicavit. Deinde in saeculo Victoriano, Collegio eidem 'non deficit alter, aureus,' postea et inter Sinenses et in oceano Atlantico classis nostrae praefectus, ordini illustri de balneo adscriptus, Iacobus Hope. Collegio eidem ab eodem

commendatus est iuvenis quidam, 'aureus ipse,' atque adeo Collegii illius sociorum commensalium aureorum ultimus, qui sodalium suorum severitatem sale marino, sale Attico, recreabat. Postea, etiam Principibus nostris acceptissimus, navibus illis bene nominatis, *Raleio*, *Mercurio*, aliis, feliciter est praepositus. Idem etiam de litoribus nostris fortiter defendendis olim consulebat; deinde, orbis terrarum maria emensus, Australiae in statione longinqua, etiam coloniarum nostrarum fidelissimarum filiis plus quam sexcentis per triennium imperabat. Utinam Regis nostri auspicio, et talium virorum ductu, imperii Britannici totius classis, semper ubique bello parata, orbis terrarum pacem et securitatem inviolatam custodiat.

Duco ad vos classis Britannicae nuper unum e praefectis, ordinis Victoriani equitem, balnei ordini illustri adscriptum, *Wilmot Hawksworth Fawkes*.

It may be added that Admiral Sir James Hope was admitted a Fellow Commoner of the College on 6 July 1831, Admiral Sir Wilmot Fawkes on 26 January 1872.

On the 26th of June last the University of Trinity College, Dublin, conferred the Honorary Degree of Sc.D. upon Professor A. C. Seward (B.A. 1886). The Public Orator, Dr L. C. Purser, in presenting him made the following speech:

Haud raro mihi evenit ut tam propter virorum doctorum qui ad vos proveniunt altitudinem ipsam studiorum quam propter Latini sermonis quantum ad scientiam hodiernam attinet egestatem et ingenium meum exile vix contigisset ut praemia meritis satis apta tribuere possem; idque nunc magnum in modum fit cum ad vos produco *Albertum Carolum Seward*, Societatis Regiae Socium, Scientiae Botanicae apud Cantabrigienses Professorem eminentissimum, quippe qui non botanicus solum sed is quoque aliqua ex parte historicus veniat. Scilicet historiam antiquam gignentium quae ex seminibus generantur, fossiles quas dicunt herbas perscrutatus, adeo subtiliter investigavit ut plane mireris cum cognoveris haud dissimilem esse *Araucariam* illam *imbricalam* (quae utpote simias ad incitas redigens apud nos nomen trahit festivum) ab herbis quae carbonem in stratis palaeozoicis inventum praebent, necnon vel silvestres arbores per saecula ex classe a filicibus haud prorsus aliena esse generatas: et cum videris quomodo anatomia comparativa (ad verba vix Latina refugere necessitas me impulit) usus vir hic doctus quas conditiones vivendi paterentur herbae antiquissimae luculenter dispexisset. Et sane is quoque tamquam *Farnell* et *Wiedemann* religionis antiquae investigator aestimandus est (quod fortasse viro ipsi docto non in mentem antea venerat), qui qua structura praedita sit *Gingko biloba* vel *Salisburia adiantifolia* (nomina perplexa arboris quam nos

cum crinibus virginalibus amabilius comparamus) quam ab antiquis temporibus Seres et Japonici tamquam sacram venerantur, quo in loco inter fossiles et herbas hodiernas iure sit ponenda optime diiudicavit. Sed vereor ne si singula curiosius perlustrare attentem huius viri merita dedecorem eximia; et vellem vel *Solomon* vel *Linnaeus* vel aliquis ipsis multo melior propter investigationes subtiles illum laudibus idoneis celebraret; sed vir doctus pro sua benignitate veniam linguae nostrae titubanti facile impertiet. Attamen nulla est dubitatio quin virum habeatis scientiae verae viam arduam ingressum, iam longissime feliciter progressum, neque cognoscere possumus quot et quanta rerum botanicarum secreta abstrusa in lucem sit tandem protracturus. Itaque agite, illius tam prospera vela facite ventis plausus vestri secundis impleatis et fremitu quam auspiciatissimo.

The Public Orator, Sir John Sandys, delivered the following speech on October 31 in presenting for the complete degree of Doctor of Divinity, *honoris causa*, the Right Rev. William Wharton Cassels, B.A., of St John's College, Missionary Bishop in Western China.

Adest vir caritatis vinculo non uno cum oratore vestro iampridem coniunctus. Primum in schola Repandunensi educatus, in ludo campestri erat unus ex undecim; deinde Sancti Ioannis Evangelistae in Collegio inter aequales suos erat acceptissimus; denique inter Londinienses laboribus sacris spectatus, erat unus e septem illis alumnis nostris qui, abhinc annos duodeviginti, ad extremam orientis oram, ad Seras ipsos, lucis divinae nuntii devotissimi exierunt. Ibi gentis illius linguam difficilem penitus addidit; ibi post annorum decem labores assiduos episcopus consecratus, telluris illius immensae in media regione occidentali, fluminum quattuor provinciam pulchram, insulis nostris non minus late patentem, nactus est. Inde fluminis longi ad ostia remota solem orientem versus identidem vocatus, Sancti Pauli ad exemplar, fuit 'in itineribus saepe, periculis fluminum.' Idem provinciae suae in urbibus praecipuis, Etonensium non sine auxilio, et scholas et hospitium et collegium condidit, et provinciam totam partesque eius singulas indies melius ordinavit. Alii quidem episcopi, peregre prefecturi, saepenumero spe et exspectatione magis quam re et experientia benevolentiae vestrae sunt commendati. Hic autem, qua est morum modestia, post annos duodeviginti episcopatus sui longinqui in laboribus assiduis fortiter et feliciter exactos, nunc denique, dignitatis iure optimo, gradus nostri honorem non immerito expetivit.

Duco ad vos virum reverendissimum, *Willelmum Wharton Cassels*, telluris Sinensis in provincia occidentali iampridem episcopum.



The Twelfth International Geological Congress was held in Canada in August last. The University of Toronto conferred the Honorary Degree of LL.D. on Dr A. Strahan (B.A. 1875), and M'Gill University, Montreal, conferred the same degree on Mr A. Harker (B.A. 1882). Mr Harker was the Representative of the University of Cambridge at the Congress.

On the 9th of July last the Queen's University, Belfast, conferred the Honorary Degree of D.Sc. on Professor Sir Joseph Larmor, M.P., F.R.S., and that of LL.D. on Sir Donald MacAlister, Principal of the University of Glasgow.

Mr J. F. Hough (B.A. 1902) was in August last elected Headmaster of Brentwood Grammar School. Mr Hough has been second master at Brentwood School since 1903.

Mr W. G. Gledhill (B.A. 1902), who has been Science Master at Woodbridge School since 1907, has been appointed House Master of Marryott House, Woodbridge School.

Mr G. N. Pocock (B.A. 1904), who has been an Assistant Master at Cheltenham College since 1905, has been appointed Head of the Department of English at Cheltenham College.

Mr Arnold Hughes (B.A. 1909), who has been an Assistant Master at Dean Close School, Cheltenham, has been appointed the first Headmaster of an Anglo-Chinese School to be established in Hong Kong by a Committee largely representative of the Independent Chinese Church.

Mr F. M. Cheshire (B.A. 1909), who has been English assistant to Professor Arnold, Educational Adviser in London to Indian Students, has been appointed to the Indian Education Service as Professor of English at the Morris College, Nagpur, and relinquishes his present office at the end of the year.

His successor in London will be Mr J. B. P. Adams (B.A. 1912), a former scholar of the College and one of our editors. Mr Adams will also be Warden of the Hostel at 21, Cromwell Road.

Mr W. A. C. Darlington (B.A. 1912), late scholar of the College and one of our editors, has been appointed to a Mastership at St Michael's, Westgate-on-Sea.

The Rev. J. M. Collard (B.A. 1868), Vicar of West Fordington, Dorchester, has been appointed Prebendary of Hurstbourne and Burbage in Salisbury Cathedral.

The Rev. E. H. Shears (B.A. 1872), member of the Bishop of Lichfield's special staff, has been appointed Rector of Norbury, Newport, Salop.

The Rev. J. A. Sharrock (B.A. 1874), Rector of Hodnet, has been appointed Rural Dean of Hodnet.

The Rev. H. P. Waller (B.A. 1874), Headmaster of St Catherine's School, Broxbourne, has been appointed Rector of Radwell, near Baldock, by the Bishop of St Albans.

The Rev. W. J. F. V. Baker (B.A. 1875), Rector of Brandesburton, has been appointed Rural Dean of Hornsea.

The Rev. T. H. Irving (B.A. 1879), Vicar of Hawkshead and Rural Dean of Ambleside, has been appointed to the thirteenth Honorary Canonry in Carlisle Cathedral. Canon Irving is one of the Secretaries of the Diocesan Conference, and in 1906 was one of the Financial Secretaries of the Church Congress in Barrow.

The Ven. R. H. Walker (B.A. 1879), who was Archdeacon of Uganda from 1893 to 1912, has been appointed Vicar of Broxbourne, Herts.

The Rev. J. Benoy (B.A. 1885) has been appointed a Chaplain to the Forces, First Class.

The Rev. H. W. Knight (B.A. 1882), Rector of Laceby, Grimsby, has been appointed Head of the Railway Mission, Regina, Saskatchewan, Diocese of Qu'Appelle.

The Rev. A. H. H. M. Norregard (B.A. 1895) was in August last appointed Chaplain to the *Téméraire*; subsequently he has been appointed Chaplain to the *Warrior*.

The Rev. J. S. Bryers (B.A. 1897), Rector of Ashingdon with South Fambridge, near Rochford, has been appointed Commissary in England to the Bishop of Tasmania.

The Rev. G. A. Browning (B.A. 1900) was in June last appointed Chaplain and Naval Instructor to the *Hyacinth*.

The Rev. W. K. Clay (B.A. 1902), who has been until recently Incumbent of Russell, Manitoba, has been appointed Rector of Maids Morton.

The Rev. J. J. Whitehouse (B.A. 1902), who has been Warden of the Theological College, Jamaica, since 1905 and Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of Jamaica since 1906, has been appointed Perpetual Curate of All Saints, Leyton, London, N.E.

The Rev. G. A. Bennett (B.A. 1903), Curate of St Mary's, Ealing, has been appointed by the Bishop of London to be Diocesan Home Missioner in charge of "The Good Shepherd," Ealing.

The Rev. J. F. Spink (B.A. 1904), who has been Chaplain to H.M.S. Cadet ship *Conway* since 1910, has been appointed Headmaster of Bristol Cathedral School.

The Rev. P. G. Alexander (B.A. 1908), Chaplain R.N., has been appointed Chaplain to the *Hermione*.

The Rev. J. McI. Swift (B.A. 1908), who has been assistant Chaplain and Master at St Edmunds School, Canterbury, since 1912, has been appointed Chaplain of the training ship *Indefatigable*, Liverpool.

The following ecclesiastical preferments are announced :

Name	Degree	From	To be
Hammer, H.	(1886)	R. Grendon, Atherstone	R. Sloke-on-Terne, Market Drayton
Beardall, J.	(1880)	V. Yateley	P.C. St Andrew's Minley, Farnborough
Norris, E. C. H. B.	(1894)	R. White Staunton, Chard	V. St Keverne
George, J.	(1866)	V. Bathampton	V. Wendy with Shingay
Payton, J.	(1866)	R. Hopton Wafers	V. Kinlet
Wright, A.	(1853)	R. Coningsby	R. Low Towton, Horncastle
Beresford, H. A.	(1907)	C. Heath Town, Wolverhampton	R. Maulden
Bourne, C. W.	(1868)	R. Frating with Thorington, Essex	R. Staplehurst, Kent
Penruddock, F. F.	(1884)	V. Burnham, Maidenhead	V. Woodley, Reading
du Heaume, J. le G.	(1888)	C. Bonvilston	V. Penalt with Pentwyn
Winlow, G. P. G.	(1894)	R. Morden, Surrey	V. Holy Trinity, Sydenham
Argyle, F. W.	(1903)	V. Christ's Church, Wellington	V. Rawtenstall, Manchester
Powys, G. F.	(1891)	V. Garway, Hereford	Rector of Hanley William w. Hanley Child
Raby, A.	(1901)	V. Christ Church, Leicester	V. Church of the Martyrs, Leicester
Fearnley, P. H.	(1894)	V. St Thomas, Brightside, Sheffield	V. St Catharine's, Norwich
Geake, A.	(1907)	R. Little Yeldham	R. Hackford and V. Whitwell, Rupham
Thompson, A. J. K.	(1894)	Chaplain H.M. Prison, Aylesbury	V. Bierton with Quarrendon
Verity, W. H.	(1889)	V. Longwood w. Outland	P.C. Slaithwaite, Huddersfield
Belshaw, P.	(1898)	C. St Luke's, Weaste	V. St Philip's, Bolton
Giles, A. L.	(1892)	V. Paignton	V. Great Malvern
Fitzherbert, A.	(1884)	R. Scrayingham	R. Somersall Herbert
Wilson, A. R.	(1877)	R. Stratford Tony, Salisbury	R. Medstead, Alton

J. W. Cleave (B.A. 1912) was ordained Deacon on July 6th, by the Bishop of Sodor and Man, in the Church of St Ninian's, Douglas, and has been licensed to the Diocesan Chaplaincy and Resident Lectureship at Bishop Wilson's Theological College, Isle of Man.

The following members of the College were ordained Priests on St Matthew's day, September 21; (1) R. St J. Dickson (B.A. 1902) by the Bishop of Chester, in the parish Church of St John the Baptist, Chester; (2) R. J. Hutton (B.A. 1911) by the Bishop of Manchester in his Cathedral. On Sunday, September 28, R. K. Haslam (B.A. 1909) was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Southwark in his Cathedral, and licensed to the Pembroke College Mission at Newington, S.E. On Sunday, October 5, H. W. Todd (B.A. 1911) was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of London and licensed to St Paul's, Winchmore Hill; W. D. Sykes (B.A. 1911) was ordained Priest at the same time.

In 1885 the great west window of the College Library was filled with the arms of seventeen of the benefactors to the Library, as a memorial of one of them, the Rev. Henry Hunter Hughes, to the liberality of whose executor, the Rev. Canon Colson, the College is indebted for this memorial, and also for the 'Hughes Exhibition' (See *The Eagle*, xiv. 10, 45). Eight shields in the lower part of the two side windows were purposely left blank for the arms of future benefactors; and one of these has now been filled with the arms of the late President, the Rev. Professor John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor, who, during his life-time, was a constant benefactor to the Library. The scroll below the arms bears the inscription:

Johannes E. B. Mayor,  
Socius, Ling. Lat. Prof.,  
natus 1825 obiit 1910.

For the details of the arms the authority followed was the book-plate used by the late Professor. These details correspond exactly to those given in Sir Bernard Burke's *General Armory*, ed. 1884, as the arms granted to his cousin, the Rev. Charles Mayor, of Rugby (*ob.* 1846):—*Gules*, an anchor *Argent*, and, on a chief *Or*, three roses *Gules*. The same arms had been used by his great uncle, Joseph Mayor, whose motto, however, was *Recte velle sit salis*, since superseded by the more appropriate motto, *Mea Anchora Christus*. They had already been granted, on 15 June, 1628, to John Mayor, mayor and alderman of Southampton, whose granddaughter was married to Richard Cromwell. In Mark

Noble's *Memoirs of the Protectoral-House of Cromwell*, ed. 2, 1787, vol. ii. 436, there is an excursus on *The History of Richard Maijor, esq. father-in-law to The Protector Richard* . . . where we read: 'The Maijors are of a respectable family . . . The patriarch of the Maijors was Sir Mark Maijor, who served in the wars of K. Henry VII.' (and was the great-great-grandfather of John Mayor, of Southampton).

When the 'Hughes Window' was given to the College, the arms of Archbishop Williams, the founder of the Library, were retained, while those of Thomas Baker, the earliest historian of the College, and Dr James Wood, its 31st Master, were removed to the corresponding window of the lower Library. During the arrangements for placing Professor Mayor's arms in the upper window, it was observed that the scroll below Baker's arms bore neither his name nor the date of his death, but only the words *olim socius* (where *socius ejeclus* would have been a more distinctive description). A complete scroll has accordingly been added, bearing the words *Thomas Baker, olim socius, ob. 1740*. The new scroll is in the same general style as the old, and as that under the arms of Dr Wood.

On June 26 an interesting dinner took place in Hall. The College on that day entertained the young King of Uganda, three\* of his Chiefs, and his Oxford Tutor, Mr Sturrock. Earlier in the day the party had visited the Pitt Press under the guidance of Mr John Clay, and the University Library under that of Mr Sayle, had taken luncheon at Queens', and tea with Professor Ridgeway at Caius. The Rev. John Roscoe, twenty-five years missionary in Uganda, who had known the King from infancy, accompanied them throughout. Our guests, who wore their oriental dress, were received in the Combination Room at 7.25 by Dr Bonney, Sir John Sandys, and such other Fellows and Masters of Arts of the College as could at that date conveniently be present. Dr. Bonney presided in Hall, and at the end of dinner a flashlight photograph of the company, who numbered twenty-two, was taken by Mr Stearn. Thus, in the College of Henry Martyn, and with his portrait in view, an African King, with his chiefs from a region of which Martyn had never heard, believers one and all in the faith which he gave his life to spread, took their meat with the Jolmians of to-day.

Dandi Chwa, by title (accorded March 10, 1900) 'His Highness the Kaba'ka of Uganda,' is barely seventeen years of age. He succeeded, though not immediately, his father,

\* A fourth, Ham Makasa, known from his chieftaincy as 'Sekibobo,' was unfortunately kept away by indisposition.

Mwanga (son of Mutesa, the host of Speke, Grant, and H. M. Stanley), who, coming to the throne in 1884, was, after some years of confusion, deported to the Seychelles in 1901, where he died in 1903. It was by the orders of Mwanga that Bishop Hannington, with all but four of his fifty native porters, was put to death October 28, 1885. Mwanga, it must be remembered, was a mere boy, whose fears, as well as those of his chiefs, had been aroused on the news of the white man's approach by the unusual route from the N.E., through Usoga, 'the back-door of Uganda.' Two of our guests were sons of the present Prime Minister (Katikiro) of Uganda, who himself narrowly escaped martyrdom at Mwanga's command; he was, in fact, beaten with clubs but not to death, a 'martyr in will.' The Katikiro was in England as a 'Coronation guest' in 1903, and dined in Hall one day during his visit. Our guests were greatly interested in all that they saw and highly pleased with their reception, and, later, with the photographs of the scene in Hall that were sent them as *souvenirs* on mounts bearing the College arms.

On June 27 the Kaba'ka and his party were entertained by Dr Shipley, at Christ's, and went on the river. On June 28 they set out on a tour in England and Scotland, of which frequent notices appeared in the Press.

The young King is some six foot two in height, and is a keen golf and football player. He speaks English readily, has a dignified presence, gentle and courteous manners. Both he and his chiefs are total abstainers and non-smokers, the fragrant weed being by them regarded as the solace of the aged of either sex.

The following books by members of the College are published or announced:—*The Panama Canal. A history and description of the enterprise*, by J. Saxon Mills, M.A. (Nelson); The Syndics of the University Press, Cambridge, announce a series of books dealing with the various subjects which fall within the field of psychology; among the volumes arranged for are the following: *The Structure of the Nervous System and the Sense Organs*, by Professor E. Elliott Smith; *Psychology in relation to Theory of Knowledge*, by Professor G. F. Stout; *Collective Psychology*, by W. McDougall, F.R.S.; *A Greek Vocabulary for the use of Schools*, by T. Nicklin, M.A., Assistant Master at Rossall School (University Press); *Alps and Sanctuaries of Piedmont and the Canton Ticino*, by the late Samuel Butler. New and enlarged edition, with the author's revision and index, and an introduction by R. A. Streatfield (Fifield); *John Brown Paton, A Biography* by his son, J. L. Paton (Hodder



and Stoughton); *Text Book of Agricultural Zoology*, by F. V. Theobald, Professor of Agricultural Zoology in London University (Blackwoods); *Happy-go-lucky*, by Ian Hay [J. H. Beith] (Blackwoods); *The Yalkut of R. Machir Bar Abba Mari on Joel, Zephaniah, Haggai and Malachi*, Edited for the first time from the unique MS. (Harley, 5704) in the British Museum, by the Rev. Dr A. W. Greenup (London); *The House of Silk*, by Roy Meldrum (Melrose); *A Long Life's Journey: with some I met by the way*, by Canon O. W. Davys (Simpkin Marshall); *The use of the Apostle's Creed in Worship*, six sermons preached by Canon J. M. Wilson, D.D., in Worcester Cathedral, on Sunday mornings in Lent (S.P.C.K.); *The wonders of wireless telegraphy*, explained in simple terms for the non-technical reader, by J. A. Fleming, M.A., D.Sc. (S.P.C.K.); *Co-partnership and profit sharing*, by Aneurin Williams (Williams and Norgate); *Problems of Genetics*, by W. Bateson, F.R.S. (New Haven, Yale University Press).

The following University appointments of Members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number:—Professor Sir Joseph Larmor, M.P., to be a member of the Board of Electors to the Professorship of Astrophysics; Mr T. R. Glover to be a Pro-Proctor for the current academical year; Mr J. Clay to be a member of the Council of the Borough of Cambridge on the nomination of the Colleges; Mr J. E. Purvis to be a member of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate; Professor Rapson to be an examiner in Sanskrit in the Previous Examination; Mr T. S. P. Strangeways to be an examiner in Pathology for the M.B. Examination; Dr H. H. Tooth, C.M.G., and Dr H. D. Rolleston to be examiners in Medicine; Mr E. E. Sikes to be an examiner for the Prendergast Studentship; Sir John Sandys to be a member of the Managing Committee of the British School at Athens; Mr H. L. Pass to be an examiner for the George Williams Prize in 1914; Mr A. Y. Campbell to be an examiner for Part I. of the Classical Tripos; Mr F. Horton and Mr J. A. Crowther to be examiners in Physics; Mr F. F. Blackman to be an examiner in Elementary Biology; Mr A. Harker to be an examiner in Geology; Dr L. E. Shore to be an examiner in Physiology; Professor A. Macalister to be an examiner in Human Anatomy; Dr H. H. B. Ayles to be a governor of the Calthorpe and Edwards Educational Endowment, Ampton; Dr Baker to be a Moderator for Part II. of the Mathematical Tripos; Mr T. H. Havelock to be an examiner for the same examination; Mr C. A. A. Scott and Dr A. Caldecott to be examiners for Part II. of the Theological Tripos; Dr Baker to be Deputy for the Lowndean Professor; Mr E. A. Benians to be an examiner for Part II. of the Historical

Tripos; Mr J. C. H. How to be an examiner for the Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships and the Mason Prize; Sir John Sandys to be an adjudicator for the Members' Prize for a Latin Essay; Mr W. H. R. Rivers to be an examiner for the Diploma in Psychological Medicine.

#### JOHNIANA.

Sir John Sandys, who was Chairman of the Editorial Committee of *The Eagle* from 1874 to 1883, has recently discovered in a drawer, which once contained the archives of the College Magazine, the last four pages of a letter addressed to a former Editor, Mr F. C. Wace, by Mr Samuel Butler, who had just reached New Zealand (late in 1859), and was afterwards famous as the author of *Erewhon*. The letter was printed in *The Eagle*, vol. ii. (1861) 107-113. Towards the end the writer says of his reading during the voyage:—'My chief study has been Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,' and he describes the part beginning with 'the progress of the Christian religion and ending with the accession of Marcian, as 'specially useful to those who are thinking of taking orders.' The only portion of the letter which has not been printed already is the postscript, which begins with the words:—'Should you think this worth insertion, pray correct it as you please, alter, emend, cut down as you like, only don't meddle with the recommendation of Gibbon to candidates for orders—a hint especially intended for young Abbott.' Mr Abbott was elected Fellow of the College in 1862, and Honorary Fellow fifty years later. This autograph fragment of one of Butler's earliest letters from New Zealand has been presented to the College Library.

In the College accounts for the year 1547-8, under the heading *Recepta Foririseca*, is the entry:

For the chales of Hygham weyng 14 vnces  
and the chales of Ospringe weyng six vnces and  $\frac{3}{4}$   
and for vij broken sylver spones weyng 7 vnces  
and for the silver of a broken maser weyng 4  
vnces and a half and for a broken sylver pott  
with a kover and 4 lytle peces of a salt weyng  
5 vnces and a half after vs an vnce, the whole  
summe of the vnces is 37 and  $\frac{3}{4}$ .

ixli viijs. ixd.

This is no doubt the record of the sale of the plate of the two dissolved Monasteries at Higham and Ospringe in Kent. From the dates at which the College acquired the property of these religious houses it had maintained two Chantry Priests, one at each place, to celebrate mass for the founders. The Act of I Edward VI abolishing such Chantries rendered such services impossible, for the future.

The Parish Register of St Margaret's, Lincoln, has the following entries:

1654. A baptism performed "Per me Gulielmum Barwicke,  
Eccl. Angl. Sacerd. necnon olim Divi Joh. Coll. Cant. Socium  
Eccl. vero de Southwell Prebend.

1654, Sept. 4. Charissima mea uxor Francisca Barwicke, Sepulta  
fuit.

1655, Nov. 16. Benjamine Barwicke the sonne of William  
Barwick, clerk and Esquire, by Dorothy his wife was  
Baptized.

William Barwick, son of the Rev. William Barwick, of Milden, Suffolk, educated at Sedbergh School, was admitted to St John's 8 June 1636, aged 16. He was B.A. 1639, M.A. 1643. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 15 May 1641.



Members of the College were very successful in the Open Competitive Examination held in August last for the Home Civil Service, the Indian Civil Service, and Colonial Civil Service (Eastern Cadetships). In a list of eighty-four successful candidates Mr P. J. Grigg (B.A. 1912) stands first, Mr F. M. Morris (B.A. 1913) third, Mr A. G. Clow (B.A. 1912) fourth, and Mr W. H. T. Ottley (B.A. 1911) fifteenth on the list. No other College in Cambridge had more than three successful candidates.

Mr Grigg and Mr Morris obtain posts in the Treasury, Mr A. G. Clow goes to the Indian Civil Service (Upper Bengal) and Mr Ottley to the War Office. Mr Grigg took first classes in both parts of the Mathematical Tripos with special distinction in the subjects of Schedule B; he has done all his preparation for the competition while in residence at Cambridge. In the examination Mr Clow was first both in political Economy and Geography and Mr Morris was first in Higher Mathematics.

The Carus Greek Testament (University) Prize for Bachelors is awarded to F. P. Cheetham (B.A. 1912), that for Undergraduates to N. D. Coleman (B.A. 1913), who is bracketed with G. H. Harris, a Non-Collegiate student.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have established certain scholarships for agricultural research of the value of £150 for three years; they are designed to provide for the training of promising students under suitable supervision, with the view to enable them to contribute to the development of agricultural science. Twelve scholarships were awarded for the whole of England in July last, of these two were awarded to members of St John's, namely to F. L. Engledow (B.A. 1913) and T. Trought (B.A. 1913), both for research in genetics.

The Cama (College) Prize, awarded annually to that student of the College, who, having passed one of the Honours Examination of the University and spent his year of probation at Cambridge, stands highest in the list of Selected Candidates on the combined results of the two examinations for the Indian Civil Service, is this year awarded to Ds J. M. Conder (B.A. 1911). Mr Conder obtained a First Class in Part I. of the Natural Sciences Tripos of 1910, a Second Class in Part I. of the Mathematical Tripos of 1911. He obtained the sixth place in the Open Competition for 1912, and the second place in the Final List for 1913. Mr Conder proceeds to Burma.

Mr Conder has also been awarded the (University) Bhognagar Medal.

P. Quass (B.A. 1912) has been bracketed with Hopewell of Trinity Hall for the second Whewell Scholarship in International Law.

On Saturday, Nov. 29th, the portrait of Prof. E. C. Clark was presented to the College by the subscribers. A full account of the ceremony will appear in our next number.

## UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, June 1913.

## MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Geary, A.	Bernard, H. C.	Rice, L. C.
Higson, L. A.	Brian, F. R. H.	
Montagnon, A.	Cheetham, E. M.	
Paskin, J. J.	de Silva, L. M. D.	
Stonely, R.	Grice, N.	
White, F. P.	Marshall, W.	
	Trott, F. W.	
	Wright, T.	

## MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

## Wranglers.

Care, H. C.	Maccoby, E. M.	Senior Optimes.
Fison, A. K.	Sharp, T. H.	Antrobus, H.
Gilbert, B. W.	Shivdasani, H. B.	Sutherland, G. A.
Goldie, A. H. R.	Whitfield, E. H. D.	
Jeffreys, H.		

## CLASSICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Division 2.	Division 1.	Division 1.
Scott, T. T.	Whitehouse, B. R.	Mogridge, H. T.
		Wood, J. E. H.
Division 3.	Division 2.	Division 3.
Hall, G. N. L.	Browne, B.	Kemp, P. V.
Stephens, J. S.	Mulholland, W.	
	Division 3.	
	Herzl, H.	

## CLASSICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

## Second Class: Ds Coles, V. J. H.

## NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part I.

Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Appleton, E. V.	Atkinson, G.	Blaxter, A. P. L.
Binns, A. L.	Edwards, G. R.	Wadia, S. H.
Palmer, W. G.	Evans, W. E.	
	Jones, F. B.	
	Miller, E.	
	Morris, F. M.	
	Smith, H.	
	Walworth, G.	

## NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part II.

Class 1.	Class 2.
Ds Ennos, F. R. (Chemistry).	Belgrave, W. N. C.
Thomas, T. (Physics).	Ds Hedgecock, A. T.
	Roberts, C. E.

## THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

<i>Class 2.</i> Coleman, N. D.	<i>Class 3.</i> Colson, C. G. T.
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## THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

<i>Class 2.</i> Ds Cheelham, F. P. Ds Gleave, J. W.
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## LAW TRIPOS, Part I.

<i>Class 2.</i> Rosenberg, N. E. Thompson, C. N. Clouts, P. Powell, E. C.	<i>Class 3.</i> Stockwood, I. H. van Druten, H. J.
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## LAW TRIPOS, Part II.

<i>Class 2.</i> Quass, P. Dunlop, J. K.	<i>Class 3.</i> Chaudhry, G. L. Antia, M. J. Fernando, C. H. Z. Rao, V. G. Heimann, H. P. Scholfield, R. D.
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## HISTORICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

<i>Class 2.</i> <i>Division 1.</i> Gwynne, H. L. Taylor, F. L.	<i>Class 3.</i> Brown, C. W. Callender, R. H. Harris, H. L. Howe, G. A.
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*Division 2.*  
Billinger, H. F.

## HISTORICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

<i>Class 1.</i> Quass, P.	<i>Class 2.</i> <i>Division 1.</i> Hunter, J. A.	<i>Division 2.</i> Gear, E. J. L. Woodmansley, G. E.
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## ORIENTAL LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

Ds N. B. Jopson was placed alone in the First Class, and was awarded the Bendall Sanskrit Exhibition.

## MIEVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

<i>Class 1.</i> Blumhardt, E. H. F. Englefield, F. R. H.	<i>Class 2.</i> Peters, A. D.	<i>Class 3.</i> Bain, G. W. Ds Darlington, W. A. C.
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## MECHANICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS.

<i>Class 3.</i> Douglas, W. E.
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## ECONOMICS TRIPOS, Part II.

<i>Class 1.</i> Ds Guillebaud, C. W.	<i>Class 2.</i> <i>Division 1.</i> Townsend, R. W. <i>Division 2.</i> Ds Banister, T. R.	<i>Class 3.</i> Ds Aclams, J. B. P.
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## EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE.

*Part I.*  
Collins, E. J.

*Part II.*

Cliff, A. P. Collins, E. J.	Engledow, F. L. Trought, T.	Mag. Williamson, K. B.
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Mag. K. B. Williamson also satisfied the Examiners in Agriculture in Part I.

The following University Awards were announced in June last :

To the Tiarks German Scholarship : N. B. Jopson (B.A. 1912).

This Scholarship has now been awarded four times, three of the Scholars are members of St John's.

To the Harkness Scholarship : J. M. Wordie (B.A. 1912).

To the Frank Smart Studentship : F. Kidd (B.A. 1912).

The Wiltshire Prize was awarded to E. V. Appleton, and W. M. Evans received honourable mention.

## COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, June 1913.

## COLLEGE PRIZES.

## MATHEMATICS.

<i>Third Year.</i> <i>Tripes Part II.</i> Fison, A. K. Gilbert, B. W. Goldie, A. H. R. Jeffreys, H. Maccoby, E. M. Sharp, T. H. Whitfield, E. H. D.	<i>Second Year.</i> <i>Tripes Part II.</i> Care, H. C. Shivdasani, H. D.	<i>First Year.</i> <i>Tripes Part I.</i> Geary, A. Higson, L. A. Montagnon, A. Paskin, J. J. Stoneley, R. White, F. P.
<i>First Class (College).</i> Garner, H. M. Hook, C. W. T. Saddler, W. Brock, E. G.		

## CLASSICS.

<i>Third Year.</i> <i>Tripes Part I.</i> Scott, T. T. Hall, G. N. L. Stephens, J. S.	<i>Second Year.</i> <i>First Class.</i> Carter, H. R. Taylor, H. C. N. Bethell, A. D. McCulloch, W.	<i>First Year.</i> <i>First Class.</i> Jacob, A. R. Patton, A. G. Hilary, R. J. Ryley, D. A. G. B.
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## NATURAL SCIENCES.

<i>Tripes Part II.</i> Ds Ennos, F. R.	<i>Second Year.</i> <i>First Class (College)</i> Foden, W. B. Kendall, G. M. Parry, B. K. Vernon, C. H.	<i>First Year.</i> <i>First Class (College)</i> Briggs, G. E. Hibberd, A. S. Langton, H. M. Palmer, W. E. Stanier, H.
<i>Third Year.</i> Thomas, T.		
<i>Tripes Part I.</i> <i>Second Year.</i> Appleton, E. V. Binns, A. L. Palmer, W. G.		

## MIEVEAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

Third Year.

Tripos.

Blumhardt, E. H. F.  
Englefield, F. R. H.

## LAW.

First Year.

First Class (College)  
Brown, E. M.

## HISTORY.

Third Year.

Tripos Part II.  
Quass, P.

## SPECIAL PRIZES.

MASON PRIZE.  
Polack, E. E.HEBREW PRIZES.  
Polack, E. E.  
Yeo, J. H.GREEK TESTAMENT PRIZE  
Not awarded.HOCKIN PRIZE.  
(for Physics)  
Thomas, T.HUGHES PRIZES.  
Gilbert, B. W.  
Jeffreys, H.READING PRIZES.  
1 Russell Smith, A.  
2 Taylor, H. C. N.NEWCOME PRIZE.  
(for Moral Philosophy)  
Not awarded.ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE.  
Jeffreys, H.Highly commended.  
Morris, F. M.  
Gilbert, B. W.ESSAY PRIZE.  
Third Year.  
No essay sent in.Second Year.  
Hall, G. N. L. } aeq.  
Harris, J. F. }First Year.  
Taylor, F. L.

## WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

<i>Mathematics.</i>	<i>Classics.</i>	<i>Natural Sciences.</i>	<i>Law.</i>
Garner, H. M.	Carter, H. R.	Foden, W. B.	Brown, E. M.
White, F. P.	Jacob, A. R.	Briggs, G. E.	

<i>Oriental Languages.</i>	<i>Modern Languages.</i>	<i>Moral Science.</i>
Polock, E. E.	Hardisty, C. W. Bruford, W. H.	Bartlett, F. C.

## ELECTED TO FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Mathematics.</i>	<i>Classics.</i>	<i>Natural Sciences.</i>	<i>Medieval and</i>
Fison, A. K.	Stephens, J. S.	Thomas, T.	<i>Modern Languages.</i>
Goldie, A. H. R.		Appleton, E. V.	Blumhardt, E. H. F.
Shivdasani, H. B.		Binns, A. L.	Hardisty, C. W.
		Foden, W. B.	

## FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS CONTINUED.

Ennos, F. R. (for research in Chemistry).  
Guillebaud, C. W. (for research in Economics).

## FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS CONTINUED.

<i>Mathematics.</i>	<i>Classics.</i>	<i>Natural Sciences.</i>
Care, H. C.	Carter, H. R.	Parry, B. K.
Garner, H. M.	Taylor, H. C. N.	Vernon, C. H.

The Emoluments of Jeffreys, H., Maccoby, E. M., Whitfield, E. H. D., Scott, T. T., Briggs, G. E., and Quass, P., have been increased.

## ELECTED TO EXHIBITIONS.

<i>Mathematics.</i>	<i>Classics.</i>	<i>Natural Sciences.</i>	<i>Law.</i>
Brock, E. G.	McCulloch, W.	Kendall, G. M. Langton, H. M. Trought, T.	Brown, E. M.

<i>Modern Languages.</i>	<i>Moral Science.</i>	<i>Oriental Languages.</i>
Englefield, F. R. H. English, F. H.	Bartlett, F. C.	Polack, E. E.

The Exhibitions of Hook, C. W. T., Saddler, W., and Bethell, A. D., have been increased.

## HOARE EXHIBITION.

for Mathematics.  
Paskin, J. J.

## MACMAHON LAW STUDENTSHIP.

Alexander, A.

## NADEN DIVINITY STUDENTSHIPS.

Coleman, N. D.  
Raven, E. E.

## HUTCHINSON RESEARCH

STUDENTSHIP.  
Levy, S. I.

## TAYLOR RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS.

James, R. W.  
Kidd, F.

## GRANTS FROM THE HUGHES

EXHIBITION FUND.  
Coleman, N. D.  
Williams, W. T.

## OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, December 1912.

## Scholarships of £80 :

(for Mathematics)  
(for Classics)  
(for Natural Science)Mirfin, J. C. (Sheffield Central School)  
Bond, B. W. (Malvern College)  
Hardman, W. H. (Christ's Hospital)

## Scholarships of £60 :

(for Mathematics)

Filmer, W. G. H. (Latymer Upper School,  
Hammersmith)(for Classics)  
(for Classics)Galt, R. B. (Malvern College)  
Thomas, R. B. H. (Portsmouth Grammar  
School)

(for Natural Science)

Keeley, T. C. (King Edward's School,  
Birmingham)

(for Natural Science)

Phillips, H. W. L. (Bridgnorth Grammar  
School)

(for Natural Science)

Trott, A. C. (Exeter School)

## Scholarships of £40 :

(for Mathematics)

Ainley, K. E. D. (Bury St Edmund's  
Grammar School)(for Mathematics)  
(for Classics)Douglas, J. (Bradford Grammar School)  
Williams, H. B. (Birkenhead School)(for Classics)  
(for History)Cadle, H. S. (Dulwich College)  
Murray-Aynsley, C. M. (St Paul's School)

(for History)

Booth, E. (Latymer Upper School,  
Hammersmith)

## Exhibitions of £30 :

(for Classics)

Wilson, A. S. (Manchester Grammar  
School)(for Classics)  
(for Classics)Steen, F. D. (Sedbergh School)  
Brackett, A. W. K. (Tonbridge School)(for Classics)  
(for Natural Science)Heald, W. M. (Marlborough College)  
Marr, F. A. (Oundle School)

(for Modern Languages)

Smith, V. S. (Wakefield Grammar School)

## CLOSE AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS, June 1913.

*Open Exhibition for £70 :*

(for *Natural Science and Mathematics*) Bennett, G. M. (University College)

*Open Exhibition of £50 :*

(for *Classics*) Wickham, B. W. T. (Christ's Hospital)

*Open Exhibition of £40 :*

(for *Natural Science and Mathematics*) Benson, G. E. (St Olave's)

(for *Natural Science and Mathematics*) Warren, J. L. E. (Dean Close School)

*To Downman Sizarships :*

(for *Classics*) Benoy, J. F. (Woodbridge School)

(for *Natural Science*) Jones, J. E. (St Olave's)

(for *Mathematics*) Hobbs, A. V. (Tonbridge)

*To Close Exhibitions :*

Trott, A. C. (Exeter)

Wilson, A. S. (Manchester)

Steen, F. D. (Sedburgh)

Gardner, J. M. S. (Durham)

## ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES, 1913.

(For the Subjects see Vol. xxxiv., p. 416).

*Third Year :* Ds G. N. L. Hall.

*Second Year :* H. R. Carter.

*First Year :* H. M. Langton.

*Honourably Mentioned :* J. H. Yeo.

F. Holden passed the Intermediate Examination in Science of the University of London held last summer, and A. L. Binns the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science (Geology) of the same University.

## LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

*President*—Mr Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr Cunningham. *First Boat Captain*—D. I. Day. *Second Boat Captain*—*Hon. Sec.*—D. A. G. B. Ryley. *Junior Treasurer*—*First Lent Captain*—*Second Lent Captain*—*Third Lent Captain*—*Additional Captain*—

"The glories of our blood and state  
Are shadows, not substantial things,"

as the poet says, and "we are such stuff as dreams are made on;" an Indian philosophy even affirms that this world and all upon it are but the dreams of Brahm, and when he wakes the whole world vanishes. Well, we have given him some glorious dreams of late, though some of them bordered upon the nightmare, at least at the end of the course, when the mind seems to become separated from the body, and only interested in its amusing agonies and contortions, from the unsympathetic standpoint of a spectator as its back gives in and refuses to swing, and the legs will not shove, and the

hands flap powerlessly. But if there is such a thing as substance, surely the glories of our great past, when Henley saw us frequent and sometimes two-fold victors, and the Colquhouns were really a Lady Margaret event though thrown open to the whole University, have after these many years come back to roost in their old haunts, and in earnest of the fact are there not two very substantial cups—things of beauty and a joy for at least one year—together with various oars and medals, emblazoned names, and double photographs?

All of which is the prelude to the tale of two achievements, epoch-making (it is a quarter of a century since a L.M.B.C. boat was last successful at Henley and longer still since the Colquhoun trophy rested in its ancestral halls) and epic in the treatment they merit. As I am unluckily no Homer or Vergil, I must be content with plain prose.

To begin, then, with Henley, as it comes first, it might be remarked that it was only decided that we should go after term had ended. Instead of the eight that would have gone if we had met with greater success in the Mays, a four alone was entered, so that only part of a house was taken, where we were catered for (admirably be it said) by the good lady of the house. Although something might have been lost of the joys that a big crowd brings, yet this arrangement was very comfortable and convenient in more ways than one. Among others it had the advantage of putting no great strain upon the Henley Fund, which has obtained such an auspicious inauguration, with the result that the College was not asked to contribute this year—a threat, delicately veiled, I hope.

To return to the actual business of the practice, it should first be mentioned that we were exceedingly fortunate in getting G. E. Tower, who was himself rowing stroke in the Leander eight, to coach us for the greater part of the time, and when Leander finally robbed us of his help, C. E. V. Buxton took us on till the day of the first race, though he, too, was rowing for "The Goblets."

On the evening of the day of our arrival at Henley (Tuesday, June 17th), we went out for a trial paddle, and found that we still remembered one or two things from our experiences on the Cam. The feel of the lively Thames water was at first strange, even to the three veterans who knew it of old, after the sluggish immobility of the Cam, and the motion of the four rather different from that of the eight, to which we were more accustomed; but a few days' outings soon made us more at home. We soon found the benefit of our coach's expert knowledge of the smallest details of rowing when he found that the oars which we had brought from Cambridge were not of the right proportions. They



were the Second May oars, so a telegram was sent for six of the First May set. These served only as a temporary makeshift until another six, new this time, could be obtained from Ayling's. Encouraged by the possession of three oars apiece we went on with practice on the same scientific lines. Fortune seemed to favour us from the beginning, and in every way both the actual rowing and the careless leisure of the intervals became as enjoyable as they could be. As our coach was himself going out in the Leander boat, our two morning and afternoon outings were, as a rule, at times when there were few other boats about, so that we found great use for the punt which we hired till the days of the races in lying lazily by the piles at the finish watching the labours of others. The punt also contributed not a little to the enjoyment of the evenings, when, after dinner, the five of us would drift gently along under the soft light of a sentimental moon, passing like a rippling shadow to the tuneful piping of the tin-whistle, until the fifth member of the party—he was always the brightest and most active of us all, up and dressed in the morning before anyone else, and the life and soul of every gathering, the deadliest enemy of "the needle"—would plunge over the side in hopeless longing for the reflected moon or a water rat.

So the time passed pleasantly and profitably. The weather was good and we managed to escape its occasional lapses from good taste. We also escaped almost all notice from the papers, as we were not going out with the crowd, and the reporters failed to get our times; when they did get them they generally, by some lucky chance, got them wrongly. In a certain measure we too were kept ignorant of our times through a series of mistakes on the part of various people, including the horse and the stop-watch. At any rate, if we except a few off days during the last week, they improved steadily, our best time for the whole course being 8.4, which was reproduced by the reporters as 8.14.

The opportunity may here be taken of thanking those well-wishers who helped by visiting us or writing to enliven our stay. At one time or another we received visits from past and present Johnians, most of them rowing men, such as Carpenter, Evans, Watson, Fison, Edwards, Dunlop, and Woodmansey; several of them came again during the races, and we were particularly glad to see among them Mr and Mrs Bushe-Fox, Mr Russell Smith, and Mr P. J. Lewis, who had to perform miracles in the way of travelling to get to Henley for the first heat and return to Malvern on the same day. Many thanks also to Mr and Mrs Boyton, with whom we spent our second Sunday in a very enjoyable way at

Marlow, and to Mr and Mrs Bushe-Fox, who entertained the crew to tea after the final victory. And especially to be thanked are our two coaches—G. E. Tower and C. E. V. Buxton, who were on the Umpire's launch following us, whenever their own heats allowed it.

By the draw we were lucky in having no race on the first day of the Regatta, Wednesday, July 2nd, though watching the races did not tend to keep away "the needle." On Thursday we were to meet Kingston Rowing Club in the Wyfolds'; we had not to race in the Visitors'. We had the second Station, generally considered the better, in this race only. At the start Kingston went right away, but not out of sight, and we set out steadily to row them down. By the end of the island we had drawn up within half a length, and at Fawley, half way over, we were about level. In this position we continued for awhile, but, as the mile post got nearer, and was passed, we drew ahead by about a length. The race seemed safely ours, but opposite the Crews' Enclosure the legs of 2 ceased working, and, though his arms still went to and fro, he was for all practical purposes no more than an interested passenger. Kingston immediately came up hand over fist, but their spurt was not soon enough, and when the two boats passed the post there was just a yard to spare. The time was 7 mins. 47 secs., which compared favourably with the other winning times.

On Friday we had to row against Queens', Cambridge, in the Wyfolds', and Pembroke, Cambridge, in the Visitors'. The chances seemed better for us in the first than the second, and we chose to row Queens' in the morning. This crew were the holders and we were rather anxious, particularly after the narrow escape of the day before, but Dutch courage had helped to repair the weakness, and all went well to the end. Queens' had drawn the second station, and at the start went away from us, as Kingston had; we again settled down to the grim stern chase, which this time took longer. They were noted for their "tens," and we had arranged that, when Arden called for an effort, we should wait till they had finished, and then try one of our own. It was before Fawley, when we were still about half a length down, that this was first put into practice. They gained nearly three-quarters of a length, a little conversation and a call from 3, and we answered them and got back nearly half a length. We gained steadily, and though they gave her several more tens, our replies were still more conclusive, and finally we drew away, and in spite of a big lurch, when 2 missed the water completely, again opposite the Crews' Enclosure, rowed in a length and a half to the good. The time, 7 mins. 45 secs., was the best recorded that year at Henley for the

fours, and was only 4 secs. slower than the record time for the Wyfolds'.

Before the race against Pembroke in the afternoon it had been decided that if there appeared no chance of winning, we should save ourselves for the final next day. So it happened that, when they went right away at the beginning, and disappeared from our ken within the first hundred yards, we at first accepted it as the natural order of things and tried to row them down. We did succeed in pulling up, and very nearly got them within sight again, but the morning's race told against big efforts, and we at last let it off to a paddle. Incidentally and accidentally we thus misled certain of our supporters, and made the papers think that we had gone as far as we were likely to.

On Saturday the other finalists were University College, Oxford. As they were also to meet Pembroke in the final of the Visitors', they preferred that our race should come first—presumably because we were the softer proposition. At 12.30, then, we met in the starting cage, even the veterans having fallen a prey to overpowering "needle," which was scarcely alleviated by having to wait another five minutes before we could start. At last the engine of the launch started, the umpire stood up, the word sounded, and we were off. This time we started away well, but apparently we had not been sent off straight, or bow, as had sometimes happened in practice, may have carted 2 in the first few strokes, for we went straight for the piles, just cleared them, and set off across to the other side, and thus took some time to get steady. University, however, with the inside station, had also steered badly, and we soon drew level. From the quarter-mile post all the way to the mile post there was not much in it. We gave her tens and they gave her tens, and occasionally one boat would draw a little ahead, but as we neared the finish the trying races of the last few days seemed to tell upon the others (they had had one race on Wednesday and two on the other two days, while their stroke had rowed for the Goblets in a preliminary heat on Friday). So we went well away and won quite comfortably, for they stopped rowing before the end of the course.

The crew consisted of

		st.	lbs.
bow	G. L. Day .....	10	1
2	D. A. G. B. Ryley .....	12	2
3	R. S. Clarke .....	12	11
str.	*D. I. Day .....	10	9
	* Steerer.		

while P. Corder and A. T. Hedgecock, though not at Henley, were the spare men.

— When it was all over we went back to lunch and did our best to dispose of what remained of the eighteen gallons of magnificent Henley beer. Mr Bushe-Fox invited the crew to tea in the Leander Enclosure, and what a meal it was! After the distribution of the cups and medals we went back and soon after dispersed, caring little for the rain that came on to test the fireworks. Dine and his master went off on a bicycle, I believe, just as if they had never seen a boat, and so that merry company was scattered. The crew of the Oriel College Eight, that had won the Thames Cup, were staying opposite to us, and gave us a kind invitation to come across and celebrate the happy day, but we were called elsewhere. "Sic transit gloria Henley."

*The Light Fours, November 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th.*

After Henley it was thought that an effort must be made to have the Club represented again, after some years' interval. Several of the May Colours, therefore, came up a few days early, and started practice with Mr Russell-Smith coaching. In these first stages J. M. Higginton stroked and steered, D. A. G. B. Ryley was at 3, P. Corder and G. Hoyland rowed 2 and bow respectively. The weights were uncomfortably distributed, and when D. I. Day came in at stroke G. R. Edwards was substituted at bow, while Hoyland stayed in the Trials. The boat then became a little more comfortable, and ran more easily. Mr Bushe-Fox coached for a short time, and on one occasion a change was introduced (this was before the alteration of the crew), when H. J. Boyton, of Jesus, coached. On going into training the boat improved for a week, but there soon followed four or five off days—very off. This culminated in an atrocious course, which was rowed under perfect conditions, but on the Saturday before the races a little of the lost form and ease returned, and when, after drawing a bye in the first round, we met Jesus "B" four (who proved, by the way, distinctly better than their "A" four) we rowed better than we ever had before. As far as Ditton we held them, but we fell off in the Long Reach, and were several lengths down at the Railway Bridge. Unluckily we could not row at a really fast stroke, and though we picked it up here, and again at the Pike and Eel, we were beaten by about fifty yards; the exact distance could scarcely be stated, as the boat seemed to take fright at the noise of the First Station pistol and got beyond control. There is at least this much of comfort that all were completely rowed out, and the winning crew got into the Final, and were only just beaten by Third Trinity after a magnificent race.

*The Pearson-Wright Sculls.*

For this race, which was held at 10.30 on Saturday, November 8th, there were three entries. The draw resulted as follows:—

	st.	lbs.	
First Station: J. M. Higginton.....	9	5	.....1
Second Station: C. W. Smee .....	11	6	} .....2
Third Station: W. Marshall .....	9	4	

The conditions were good on the whole, and the winning time good also. Higginton went away from the beginning and led easily right over. Marshall at first gained on Smee, and was well up round Grassy Corner, but then Smee began a big effort, and, finishing well all down the Long, succeeded in making a dead heat of it. Higginton had not been at all hurried, and won in the good time of 8 mins. 29 secs., upon which, however, he could doubtless have improved had there been any need. As it was, there had been a mistake in placing the starting posts, and the course he rowed was a hundred yards short, which made the time less good than at first appeared.

*The Colquhoun Sculls.*

There was a big entry of 14, though it fell short of last year's. The first day of the races was Monday, November 17th, scarcely more than a week after the Fours. Two men had drawn byes, and this day was almost devoid of anything remarkable except for E. A. S. Oldham's victory over C. E. V. Buxton, who had been favoured by many as the probable winner. He had been unfit during the previous week, and this told against him at the finish. There were two entries from the L.M.B.C.—J. M. Higginton as well as the Boat Captain. The former, whose name had been the first drawn, met G. C. Dobb (Pembroke) in the first heat. There was a big head-wind, especially down the Long, and though he sculled with rare pluck all through the race his opponent's extra three stone and greater experience and the fact that he had the first station, and had more wind-swept water to traverse, were too great a handicap, but he put up a good fight and held Dobb from Ditton Corner, even gaining a few yards of the considerable distance which he had lost down the Post Reach. On the morrow, however, he was amply avenged. In the other heats A. A. Swann (Trinity Hall), R. Gould (Jesus), and D. I. Day had no need to exert themselves much.

The second day brought big winds again, which made rough water over a great part of the course. There was more in most of the races, and again the prophets sustained

a nasty jar. The first heat yielded a fairly easy win for Day, though he had to go more out than on Monday, and the wind up the Long was worse for him, as he had the first station. In the second heat Oldham, on whom his race with Buxton the day before must have told, was in his turn beaten by Gould by an easy three and a half lengths. Of course Gould had had a very easy time on Monday, but he added another nail to the coffin of the tow-path critics. The two other heats gave J. R. Harraton (Trinity) and Swann little trouble to get into the semi-final. The time of the first heat was 8 mins. 50 secs., of the second 8 mins. 51 secs.

On Thursday the wind was less violent, but still powerful down the Long, and Day again had the first station. Rowing a slightly faster stroke he gained a certain amount at the start, and at First Post Corner was a length and a half up. As on the two previous days he was sculling in perfect style and steering faultlessly, and this helped not a little. Gould did not take a good Grassy, but he was coming up steadily. A length down at the Red Grind, he gradually decreased it and went up till, at the Willows, he was nearly a length to the good. Then the wind, which Day had met some time earlier, began to unsteady and delay him, and though he had 12 st. 5 lb. as opposed to 10 st. 8 lbs. he could not rival Day's magnificent spurt and unflinching skill. Yet it was very close, and a finer finish could scarcely be imagined. The station and his weight were both against Day and he had had much harder races on the first two days, but in spite of it he made a spurt at the end which would have done credit to a 14 st. man, few of whom could be found with anything like his leg shove. The time, 8 mins. 27 secs., was remarkably good under such conditions.

But the fact that the time of the other semi-final, in which Swann, 11 st. 12 lb., beat by 45 yards Harraton, 11 st. 9 lb., was only six seconds slower caused some anxiety to Day's many supporters, for the winners had in each case had the first station, and Swann had not found it necessary to let himself go all out. In the heart of more than one there was a feeling that after three such races, each of them harder than the last, it would be rather more than could be expected of human strength and endurance to win yet a fourth against a man heavier by eighteen pounds, who had as yet not had to row a full course in any of the three heats. Three things alone seemed at all to hold out any promise of success—that he had the second station in the Final, that almost all the papers inclined towards Swann (and it had been a bad year for these prophets at Henley and in the early rounds of the Colquhouns), and most of all that D. I.



was D. I., and his superior watermanship and staying power (strained as it had been) might yet bring him out triumphant in the end, as it had last year.

The fateful day dawned, the morning was at last over, and we were back on the towpath again, cursing the whim of Fortune, which had changed the direction of the wind, so that the advantage possessed by Second Station on the first three days had now passed away into the limbo of lost hopes and disappointments. The crowd had been big on Wednesday, but to-day it was no longer a crowd, it was a multitude, of all kinds and of all colleges, but of one mind. To do justice to the race itself words fail miserably, and a new coinage of epithets should be struck.

Starting at much the same rate of stroke, Swann, whose policy it obviously was to get a big lead at the beginning, went up a little, though at the Ditch he had not gained more than half a length. Both took good corners, and at the Red Grind Swann was a length up. Then Day's watermanship began to tell: he had better control of his boat, and had drawn up level by the Willows. Now when the effect of his previous efforts might have been expected to show he seemed to find a whole fund of reserve energy as yet untouched. With a magnificent spurt right up to the post he won by 40 yards. And then the fury of the wind was made as nothing by the shout that went up—surely there never was such a shout, nor so popular a victory since the Colquhouns began, since the Cam was a river and Cambridge men rowed thereon! At last *Margareta Domina* has reason to *vivere laeta* as she did in the good old days, that have returned for a time and should stay. The time was 8.35.

What horrible bathos to mention the dinner and the bonfire that followed. Considering the fact that the shops were shut and the time limited, it was quite a respectable tribute to the hero of the evening, and expressed in picturesque fashion the universal joy.

Finally, we must congratulate Mr Day, who was the keenest of the spectators, and Mr Bushe-Fox for all that he did and has done; A. A. Swann for the fine fight he put up, and Frank, who steered and trained the victor.

#### The Club Trial Eights.

This year has been remarkable for several things in connection with the Crocks (to use the homely Anglo-Saxon of our forefathers)—in quality, quantity, and circumstances. The number of eights, originally five, was reduced to four later in the term, but in compensation for this falling off in the ranks there has been the advantage of a wealth and

variety of coaches, and it must be remembered that, in spite of the fact that this year has brought fewer freshers than usual, they have made up an unusually big part of the eights, while several second and third year men will be returning to their old allegiance for the Lents. As a last word of this preamble it remains to welcome Mr Eves and C. C. Griffiths, who have done much of the most arduous part of the coaching.

The day for the races was at last fixed for Thursday, December 4th, and, as it turned out, a deliberate choice, had that been possible, could scarcely have settled upon a day better fitted to test real quality, and show up prettiness (not that many could be accused of that) not backed up by good hard leg-shove. There was a big wind—almost a gale—making itself felt with special effect as the boats rounded Ditton Corner and went up the Long. This, of course, gave the back station an advantage, apparent in both races but especially in the Seniors.

The two Senior crews had been coached by the Boat Captain and G. R. Edwards respectively (taking them in the order of stations) during the last part of practice, though C. W. Smee had taken the former till the Colquhouns had finished. In the race the first station crew got a better start and went up slightly. At Post Corner, round Grassy, and at Ditton they were level, but when Ditton Corner was rounded and the full force of the wind encountered the front crew lost some yards, and after a fine race up the Long Edwards' crew won by half a length in the good time of 8 mins. 32 secs.

Names of winners:—

	st.	lb.
R. D. Steen ( <i>bow</i> ) .....	10	5
2 R. J. R. Richardson .....	11	4
3 J. S. M. Bisdee .....	11	1
4 R. W. Urie.....	12	1
5 H. C. Bernard .....	11	3
6 C. W. Smee .....	11	8
7 W. A. Macfadyen .....	10	12
J. H. Pullin ( <i>stroke</i> ) .....	9	7
E. W. Bladwell ( <i>cox</i> ).....	8	10

When the Junior Eights came to row the wind had, if anything, increased. The race was not unlike the first, except that it was the front boat that started badly by catching a whole cargo of crabs. When at last they got started they rowed pluckily, but the other boat came up steadily and relentlessly and eventually won by a length, though Badcock, well backed up by Benson and Highfield-Jones at 7 and 6, started a good spurt in the long. The time, 8 mins. 58 secs., was, under these conditions, excellent, and Bellman, who, as coach, finished the work of Mr Eves and Griffiths, is to be complimented.





unfortunately scratched, though of the four played, two have been won and two drawn. Our position in the league is third, which should be improved upon next Term.

The defence has been stronger than the attack, and has shown splendid form. The forwards, however, have not been successful, and the difficulty of obtaining a good centre-forward has led to the experiment of playing our Captain—a full back—in that position, with favourable results. While the wings have been on the whole satisfactory, the inside men have not combined well and have been too erratic in front of goal. Still, there has been considerable improvement in this respect in the more recent matches. It is to be hoped this will be continued next Term.

The following have been awarded colours, W. G. Cassels, R. L. Thomas.

List of Matches :—

Date.	Opponents.	Ground.	Result.	
			For.	Agst.
Oct. 16	Sidney	St John's	4	1
" 20	*Pembroke	"	2	6
" 23	*King's	King's	5	0
" 27	*Jesus	Jesus	5	3
" 29	Trinity	St John's	5	5
Nov. 1	Caius	Caius	7	0
" 3	Queens'	Queens'	2	2
" 5	*Trinity	Trinity	1	2
" 12	*Emmanuel	St John's	4	1
" 14	*Caius	"	7	1
" 17	*Clare	"	7	0
" 20	*Jesus	"	7	0
" 24	*Emmanuel	Emmanuel	9	0

\* Denotes League Matches.

#### THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

*President*—L. N. B. Odgers. *Vice-President*—C. L. Dunkerley. *Secretary*—P. Corder. *Committee*—H. C. N. Taylor, R. H. W. Cobbold, G. Hoyland, (*ex-officio*) Dr Tanner, Mr Pass, Mr Hart, Mr Russell-Smith, B. F. Armitage, A. Russell-Smith. *Hon. Auditor*—Mr Kidd.

The chief feature of the Term was the Inter-Collegiate Debate with Pembroke. Mr C. L. Dunkerley (Vice-President) moved that "This House deplores the modes and manners of matrons, maids, and men." It was satisfactory to see so many Johnians present, and we were by no means outclassed in the humorous debate which followed. In view of the talent for speech that was shown in this debate, the attendances this Term have been disappointing. On several occasions the numbers, which were large at the opening of the evening, have dwindled sadly towards its close. We attribute this more to lack of mental stamina in the audience than to any tediousness on the part of the speakers. In fact,

the speaking has maintained its high level, and the debates have been interesting and lively throughout. Some good speeches were made by members of the first year in the Freshers' Debate.

The following debates were held :—

*First Debate.* "That in the opinion of this House modern sport, as a factor making for the wellbeing of the nation, is decadent." Ayes: W. E. Palmer, H. Shanly, S. Nissim, E. Booth, A. V. Hobbs, G. R. Edwards. Noes: R. H. W. Cobbold, C. L. Dunkerley (Vice-President), F. Kidd (Hon. Auditor), W. Shillito, T. Frederick, C. W. Smee. Neutral: F. Corder (Hon. Sec.). Voting: for, 11 votes; against, 15 votes. The motion was thus lost by 4 votes.

*Second (Freshmen's) Debate.* "That this House believes in ghosts." Ayes: Mr Eves, C. C. Marlow, C. L. Dunkerley (Vice-President), A. T. Westlake, J. A. Willet, G. R. Edwards, P. Highfield-Jones. Noes: A. V. Hobbs, E. Booth, G. Hoyland, V. S. Smith, A. Russell-Smith, H. B. Williams, B. W. Bond. Voting: for, 16 votes; against, 12 votes. The motion was thus carried by 4 votes.

*Third Debate.* "That this House prefers Barbarism to Civilisation." Ayes: A. Russell-Smith, S. Nissim, J. R. Holden, F. O. M. Earp, A. T. Westlake, B. F. Armitage. Noes: H. C. N. Taylor, G. Hoyland, H. L. Harris, W. E. Palmer, L. N. B. Odgers (President). Voting: for, 10 votes; against, 7 votes. The motion was thus carried by 3 votes.

*Fourth Debate.* "That this House would welcome the Disestablishment of the Church in England and Wales." Ayes: L. N. B. Odgers (President), W. E. Palmer, H. L. Harris, E. Booth, P. Highfield-Jones. Noes: H. S. Goodrich, J. A. Willet, A. V. Hobbs, J. K. Dunlop (*ex-President*), J. H. Yeo. Voting: for, 13 votes; against, 7 votes. The motion was thus carried by 6 votes.

*Fifth Debate.* "That this House is opposed to the construction of a Channel Tunnel." Ayes: S. Nissim, D. A. G. B. Ryley, N. W. Shillito, A. V. Hobbs, F. O. M. Earp, C. C. Marlow, H. L. Harris. Noes: P. Corder (Hon. Sec.), F. W. Lawe, E. Booth, G. R. Edwards, H. B. Williams, A. T. Westlake. Neutral: E. W. Bladwell. Voting: for, 6 votes; against, 14 votes. The motion was thus lost by 8 votes.

#### THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—Mr Stewart. *Treasurer*—Prof. Rapson. *Musical Director and Librarian*—Dr Rootham. *Hon. Sec.*—A. S. Hibberd. *Committee*—Mr Campbell, Mr Russell-Smith, A. P. Long, B. F. Armitage, G. R. Edwards, V. Y. Johnson, C. W. Smee, A. J. Beard.

Wednesday, October 22nd, 1913.

## PART I.

1. PIANOFORTE SOLO.....Nocturne in G minor .....*Chopin*  
Op. 37, No. 1.  
W. A. CURZON-SIGGERS.
2. SONG..... "The Children's Home" .....*Cowen*  
T. L. HILLIER.
3. SONATA.....Andante gracioso No. 5.....*Mozart*  
For VIOLIN and PIANOFORTE.  
C. C. MARLOW and J. C. JOHNSON.
4. SONG....."Drake goes West" .....*Sanderson*  
K. E. D. AINLEY.
5. PIANOFORTE SOLO..."Hochzeitstag auf Trothaugen" .....*Grieg*  
H. W. L. PHILLIPS.

## PART II.

6. PIANOFORTE SOLO... { "Watchman's Song"  
National Song } .....*Grieg*  
From Op. 12.  
J. C. JOHNSON.
7. SONG....."Mourn Not".....*Mendelssohn*  
E. LL. LLOYD.
8. ROMANCE..... (For VIOLIN and PIANOFORTE, Op. 4).....*Heitsch*  
C. C. MARLOW and J. C. JOHNSON.
9. SONG....."Two Grenadiers" .....*Schumann*  
J. E. JONES.

Chairman—Dr Rootham.

Tuesday, November 11th, 1913.

## PART I.

1. PIANOFORTE SOLO....."Gigue et Gavotte" .....*Corelli*  
A. J. BEARD.
2. SONG....."When we two parted" .....*Hubert Parry*  
P. V. KEMP.
3. DUET..... { (a) Andante Cantabile"  
(b) Allegro } .....*Mozart*  
From Sonata for VIOLIN and PIANOFORTE, No. 18.  
R. C. HEARN and J. C. JOHNSON.
4. SONGS..... { (a) "Liebestreu" .....*Brahms*  
{ (b) "Verborgenheit" .....*Wolf*  
M. G. DAVIDSON (Trinity).
5. PIANOFORTE SOLO....."An den Frühling" .....*Grieg*  
H. W. L. PHILLIPS.

## PART II.

6. PIANOFORTE SOLO..."Sonnettes de la Rose Croix ;  
Air du Grand Prieur" ...*Erik Satie*  
G. R. EDWARDS.
7. SONG..... "The Poet's Life" .....*Elgar*  
A. E. SCHROEDER.
8. VIOLIN SOLO....."Romanze" .....*Max Bruch*  
R. C. HEARN.
9. SCOTTISH SONGS... { (a) "The Bonnie Earl of Moray"  
(b) "Turn ye to me"  
(c) "Leezie Lindsay"  
M. G. DAVIDSON (Trinity).

Chairman—Mr RUSSELL-SMITH.

Wednesday, November 26th, 1913.

## PART I.

1. PIANOFORTE SOLO..."Andante" (air with variations) .....*Beethoven*  
From PIANOFORTE SONATA, Op. 26.  
J. C. JOHNSON.
2. VIOLIN SOLO....."Romance" .....*Svendson*  
C. W. SMEE.
3. SONG....."Floral Dance" .....*arr. by Moss*  
C. H. VERNON.
4. SONATA for PIANOFORTE and 'CELLO in G minor (Op. 5, No. 2)  
Adagio, Allegro, Rondo-allegro .....*Beethoven*  
J. H. BLISS (Trinity) and W. A. ORTON (Christ's).
5. SONG..... "Who is Sylvia" ? .....*Schubert*  
A. S. HIBBERD.

## PART II.

6. PIANOFORTE SOLO..."Nachtstücke" (Op. 23).....*Schumann*  
F. J. BULLEN.
7. SONG....."The Wind on the Heath" .....*Löhr*  
C. H. VERNON.
8. Variations Symphoniques.....*Boëllmann*  
For 'CELLO and PIANOFORTE.  
J. H. BLISS (Trinity) and W. A. ORTON (Christ's).
9. SONATA for VIOLIN and PIANOFORTE .....*Nardini*  
Adagio, Allegro.  
C. W. SMEE and G. B. BARBOUR.

Chairman—Mr STEWART.

The freshmen this year have *not* been productive of a considerable amount of talent, and, like last year, few instrumentalists were found.

Our thanks are due to our visitors, M. G. Davidson (Trinity), J. H. Bliss (Trinity), and W. A. Orton (Christ's), who provided us with much excellent music, also to our Chairmen, Dr Rootham, Mr Russell-Smith, and Mr Stewart.

#### OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.

##### "G" Company.

*2nd Lieut.*—H. R. E. Clark. *2nd Lieut.*—R. H. W. Cobbold. *Colour Sergt.*—T. Trought.

For the annual training of this year we were for the first time in camp in Mitchelt Park, and the pleasant surroundings and lack of rain both tended to make camp even more enjoyable than usual.

The work, though perhaps less arduous than in former years, was varied and interesting. In addition to work done in the field, great stress was laid upon the importance of musketry, and much time was spent on instruction in fire control.

The number of fixtures for this Term has necessarily been reduced owing to the flooded condition of the fields. Early in the Term a Night Attack was fought beyond the Gogs against the Artists O.T.C., and there have been two Field Days, one round Eversden Wood, and the other in the direction of Shelford. In addition, Regimental Tours have been held nearly every Sunday.

The efficiency of "G" Company shooting is being maintained at its usual high standard. Congratulations are due to C. H. Vernon, H. J. Van Druten, I. H. Stockwood, and J. V. Jacklin on their success at Bisley this year, and to the two former on being awarded half Blues.

With regard to numerical strength, the Company is maintaining the average of the last few Terms, but there are no signs of an increase of numbers. This Term's recruiting, like that of last year, has resulted in the addition of a large number of efficient trained men, the majority of whom have already obtained Certificate A. But it is to be regretted that more men who have not served in the Junior O.T.C. do not join the Senior Division.

#### NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

*President*—C. H. Vernon. *Treasurer*—Dr Marr.  
*Hon. Sec.*—A. Russell-Smith.

There have been two meetings this Term. On 14th November Dr Rivers read a very interesting paper on "Sun-cult and Megaliths," and on December 3rd Mr Lilley gave a Lecture on Antarctic Biology, which was illustrated by excellent slides.

#### THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—C. E. Stuart. *Ex-Presidents in Residence*—Mr Hart, C. G. T. Colson, B.A., G. N. L. Hall, B.A., G. R. Edwards, B.A., C. L. Dunkerley.  
*Hon. Sec.*—A. E. Schroeder. *Hon. Treas.*—A. S. Hibberd. *Committee*—R. W. Cobbold, J. M. Gausson.

The Society, which is in a sound and flourishing condition, has had four meetings during the Term. The first paper was read by the Rev. G. E. Lummis, and was entitled "Worship." Dr Foakes-Jackson of Jesus College chose "Josephus" as the subject for the second meeting, which was held on November 7th. The two remaining papers were by Dr Tanner and the Rev. R. S. Eves. The former gave an interesting account of the causes which led to the "Trial of the Seven Bishops," concluding with a vivid description of the Trial itself. Mr Eves' paper on the "Remission of Sins" was particularly instructive, and led to a prolonged discussion on the subject.

The meetings were well attended throughout the Term. The Corporate Communion took place on St Andrew's Day.

#### THE CHESS CLUB.

*President*—Mr Gunston. *Vice-President*—H. C. Care.  
*Hon. Sec.*—G. E. Smith.

The activities of the Club this Term have been greater than was the case in the corresponding Term last year. Though we have never been able to play our strongest team, yet the results have been on the whole satisfactory. Our record now is:

Nov. 10	<i>v.</i> Pembroke	...	Won	...	7 —4
" 13	Selwyn	...	Won	...	6 —2
" 17	Trinity	...	Lost	...	4½ —5½
" 21	Sidney	...	—	...	3 —2*
" 24	Cambridge Town	...	Lost	...	2 —6

\* To be adjudicated

We have matches still to be played *versus* St Catharine's, Caius, and Emmanuel.

On October 30th our President played eight of us simultaneously, winning seven games and losing one. Our thanks are due to him for a very enjoyable evening.

Next Term the serious work of the Inter-Collegiate Competition will claim our attention. All members of last year's successful team are in residence, and also we have other good players on whom to fall back in case of need. We shall not be taking an unduly optimistic view if we state that there is every prospect of our retaining the trophy for another year.



## THE RIFLE CLUB.

*President*—The Master. *Captain*—I. H. Stockwood. *Vice-President*—H. R. E. Clarke. *Hon. Sec.*—J. V. Jacklin.

The Club was represented at Bisley by H. J. van Druten, C. H. Vernon, I. H. Stockwood, and J. V. Jacklin, and their aggregate winnings amounted to £36.

H. J. van Druten and C. H. Vernon are to be congratulated on gaining their half Blues, and J. V. Jacklin on representing the University in the Snap Shooting Match against Oxford.

This Term there is very little to record. C. H. Vernon is to be congratulated on winning a Open 600 Spoon with a score of 48 out of 50.

A. B. Dumas has won the Freshmen's Spoon and should be heard of again.

We hope to do well in the College Matches next Term as we shall have an exceptionally strong team.

## THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—H. R. Carter. *Hon. Sec.*—R. J. Hilary. *Committee*—Mr Sikes, G. N. L. Hall, J. S. Stephens.

Six new members have been elected to the Society this Term. Two papers have been read, one by R. J. Hilary on "Greek Education" on October 24th, the other by A. G. Patton on "The Early Races of Italy" on November 21st. Both papers were followed by lengthy and varied discussions.

## NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

*Easter Term, 1913.*

*President*—W. F. Eberli. *Treasurer*—Dr Marr.  
*Secretary*—C. H. Vernon.

Three general meetings have been held this Term, and at all the attendance was as good as the examinations during the Term would permit.

There was a Committee Meeting on April 14th, held for the election of new members and officers for the Term.

On April 30th Dr Bonney gave a most interesting lecture in Dr Marr's rooms on "The story of an Alpine peak," illustrated by maps and some of the author's own sketches. Our best thanks are due to the lecturer and to Dr Marr.

The second meeting was held in G. R. Edward's rooms, and a paper was read by T. Troughton on "Dimorphism." The lecture was not only interesting but very instructive and was illustrated by numerous specimens of Lepidoptera and other animals exhibiting the phenomenon.

The third meeting took the form of a photograph of the Club, and was held on May 24th.

## LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

The Long Vacation Cricket Club had a most enjoyable and strenuous season, winning seven matches and losing four out of a total of fourteen matches. We lost to Caius (twice), to Pembroke, and to the United Servants. Both our games with Caius were close; indeed we were very unlucky in losing the second by 10 runs; the feature of it was a fine innings of 81 by H. S. Wooler. Pembroke demoralised our bowling with the aid of Lagden and Cochrane, and although Mr Russell-Smith, L. J. M. Peiris, and A. J. Polack batted well, we lost the match by a large margin. The United Servants got us out for a small score on a tricky wicket, and a thunderstorm during their innings, which nearly flooded the ground, made it impossible for our bowlers to hold the ball, so that they knocked off the runs easily.

Our victories were over Clare (twice), King's, the College Dons, the College Mission, the College Servants, and St Giles'. The first Clare match was notable for a good stand by W. F. Eberli and A. D. Peters; Eberli especially batted very well and scored freely when the game was won. We defeated King's easily, Mr Gregory making 74. Our victory over the Dons by 8 wickets was due chiefly to the excellent batting of L. J. M. Peiris, who made 109 not out, and W. A. C. Darlington, who played in this match only and compiled a comparatively rapid 62. A. D. Peters took seven wickets for 54 runs.

In the Mission match our change bowlers inadvertently took some wickets and had to be taken off. Mr Gregory and H. Goddard saved the situation by bowling some really excellent long-hops on the leg.

In the Servants' match L. J. M. Peiris made 100, and H. C. Care and A. J. Beard 31 each.

Against St Giles' A. L. Gorringer and H. Goddard batted well for scores of 52 and 44 respectively.

The strength of our side lay chiefly in batting. Mr Gregory, H. Goddard, L. J. M. Peiris, H. S. Wooler, and W. F. Eberli were consistently good. Of the others, A. J. Polack and H. C. Care deserve mention.

Most of the bowling was done by Mr Gregory, H. Goddard, and A. D. Peters, all of whom performed well. It is memorable also that H. S. Wooler on one occasion took two wickets and W. F. Eberli took one.

Our fielding was excellent almost all the way through and distinctly above the average for Long Vacation teams.

Many members of the College played for us at one time or another, and though some did not perform great deeds, they all helped to make the season a most pleasant one from every point of view.

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

#### BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Times not out,	Highest score.	Total.	Aver.
L. J. M. Peiris.....	12	1	109*	444	40.36
H. S. Wooler .....	9	0	81	271	30.11
Mr Gregory .....	10	0	74	269	26.90
A. D. Peters.....	6	1	54	122	24.40
W. F. Eberli .....	6	1	49*	114	22.80
H. Goddard.....	8	1	44	133	19.00
A. J. Polack.....	5	1	26	73	18.25
T. A. V. Wood .....	5	0	31	56	11.20
C. H. Vernon .....	3	1	15	21	10.50
H. C. Care .....	5	1	24*	35	8.75
Mr Young .....	6	1	14	35	7.00
F. L. Engledow .....	3	1	5	9	4.50

Also batted:—Mr Russell-Smith, 21, 54\*; A. L. Gorrings, 52, 5; J. W. V. Hobbs, 7; W. A. C. Darlington, 62; T. Trought, 1, 0, 2\*; H. C. N. Taylor, 14; C. H. Sparks, 0, 1; W. G. Edwards, 1, 1\*; N. Grice, 9; E. A. Maccoby, 19\*.

#### BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Aver.
A. D. Peters.....	108	10	419	34	12.32
H. Goddard.....	80	7	349	22	15.87
Mr R. P. Gregory ...	77	2	400	24	16.66
L. J. M. Peiris.....	58	6	184	8	23.00

Also bowled:—Mr Young, 45—1; W. F. Eberli, 12—1; H. S. Wooler, 22—2; A. J. Polack, 32—1; F. L. Engledow, 23—2; W. G. Edwards, 36—1; E. Maccoby, 19—1; A. L. Gorrings, 21—1; J. W. V. Hobbs, 32—0; T. Trought, 21—0.

#### LONG VACATION LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Tennis in the Long Vacation rather suffered from the weather. Partly for this reason, but chiefly because our opponents appeared to find the raising of a VI. a very difficult matter, no less than eight fixtures were scratched. Of the seven which were played, the least enjoyable was the Queens' match, a very one-sided affair played in the intervals of heavy showers, while quite the best was the annual affair with the Dons. On a beautiful afternoon the Dons won by the odd match. Only one other defeat was inflicted on the VI., King's winning by the same narrow margin. The following were the matches played:—

Date.	Opponents.	Ground.	Result	
			For.	Agst.
July 14...	Christ's .....	St John's.....	5	2
" 21...	King's .....	King's.....	4	5
" 22...	Queens' .....	St John's.....	7	0
" 26...	Jesus .....	St John's.....	5	4
" 29...	Christ's .....	Christ's .....	7	2
Aug. 5...	Dons of St John's.	St John's.....	4	5
" 12...	Pembroke .....	St John's.....	7	2

Large numbers of gentlemen represented their College at various times, the most regular being Mr Chapple, Mr Winfield, Dr Rootham, Mr Lees, E. D. Sothers, S. C. Latif, S. Nissim, J. Lindsell, L. N. B. Odgers, and A. S. Hibberd. E. D. Sothers acted as Secretary during July, and L. N. B. Odgers succeeded him when he went down.

Handicap Double and Single tournaments were played, and the handicaps were arranged with such skill that many of the matches were of the most protracted character. In the semi-finals of the Singles, for instance, Mr Chapple (—4) beat A. D. Peters (+ $\frac{1}{2}$ 30) 8—6, 6—8, 7—5, and E. C. Powell (— $\frac{1}{2}$ 15) beat T. A. V. Wood (+ $\frac{1}{2}$ 30) 8—10, 7—5, 6—4. E. C. Powell, however, won the final with ease, and was evidently under handicapped, for, playing with G. M. Kendall from the scratch mark, he also won the Doubles, the runners up being L. N. B. Odgers and J. Lindsell (— $\frac{1}{2}$ 30).

#### HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Tanner.

Hon. Sec.—H. Ll. Gwynne.

The Society has had a most successful session this Term, the meetings have been well attended and the papers have been fruitful of discussion. Ten new members have been elected.

The keynote was struck at the opening meeting when Mr Lowes Dickinson read a paper on "Chinese Civilization." The stock formula "interesting and instructive" would convey a wholly inadequate impression of it. It was far more—it was subversive of old erroneous conceptions and pregnant with new stimulating ideas before whose onslaught the idea of China as a land of immemorial sameness was mercilessly annihilated. The striking feature of China was neither a religious mysticism nor a social rigidity, but a spirit of humanity and almost of pensiveness. An interesting, but not polemical, discussion followed. Professor Giles declared he had heard more truth about China in a single hour than could be extracted from any one learned tome ever published. Dr Rivers had a brilliant eugenic suggestion to make and Dr Tanner provided a feast of gorgeous anecdotes.

The second meeting was held on November 12th, when Mr Taylor read a paper on "The Counter Reformation." He dealt with it from a point of view alien to most of us, but it was provocative of discussion and did not smack too much of the grimy text-book. A gentlemanly discussion followed—conducted on both sides with much propriety, even if at one point there seemed a danger that a valuable historical discussion might degenerate into a valueless theological quibble.

On November 26th Mr Hoyland read a paper on "History in Architecture," greatly aided by a delightful home-made sketch of the Parthenon and a perfectly gorgeous quotation (of great length) from G.K.C. Mr Hoyland gave us a refreshing paper. He scorned the idea that History was a mere dry-as-dust chronicle of sordid facts and events, and maintained that the imaginative was as important as the mechanical side of History. The excellence of the paper (which would perhaps have been more appropriately entitled "Architecture in History") was attested by the excellence of the ensuing discussion.

#### THE COLLEGE MISSION.

*President*—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—Mr Graves, Sir John Sandys, Mr Cox. *Committee*—Mr Bushe-Fox, The Dean, Mr Eves, Mr Hart (*Senior Secretary*), Mr Previté Orton (*Senior Treasurer*), Dr Tanner, Mr Kidd, B. F. Arncliffe, A. F. Bellman, H. R. E. Clark, R. H. W. Cobbold, C. L. Dunkerley, J. M. Gausson (*Junior Secretary*), A. S. Hibberd, G. Hoyland, W. A. Kingdom, J. Lindsell, T. Millyard, A. Russell-Smith, A. E. Schroeder, C. E. Stuart, H. C. N. Taylor (*Junior Treasurer*), G. E. Woodmansey, T. Wright.

The Annual Harvest Thanksgiving was held on Wednesday, October 8th. This was found to be a more convenient date than the previous year, and it is a pity that more present members of the College did not go down to the Mission on that day. There was otherwise a very large attendance of Old Johnians and Cranleighans. The Sermon was preached by the Dean of Salisbury, and the Service was very hearty. The Church was very prettily decorated, and thanks are due to all those who helped in decorating it, and last but not least in "de-decorating" it. After the Service, supper was served in the parish room to a great crowd. The junior members of the gathering were kept in submission by being turned on to do the waiting. In the unavoidable absence of the Master, Dr Tanner took the Chair. In his speech he dealt with the anxious period through which the Mission had just passed, and paid a tribute to Mr Holthouse for the way in which he had kept things going during that time. He also voiced the general regret felt at the retirement of Mr Young from the Treasurership, and wished him all success for his work in India. Dr Tanner was followed by the Vicar, who said that he was ambitious of adding to the Church buildings, and also pointed out the pressing need for more lay work in the parish. Mr Previté Orton made a short speech about the finance of the Mission, and Mr Holthouse gave an interesting report of the Summer Camp, dealing with its bodily and spiritual value among the boys. An excellent innovation was introduced at this year's gathering by allowing ladies to be present at the supper. One

or two undergraduates stayed over the night and helped to distribute bread and fruit in the parish next morning. Any help in this line is always appreciated.

On November 2nd Mr Janvrin preached his first sermon in the College Chapel, as Senior Missioner. He took as his text the words "Lest ye forget," and urged on us the duty of making ourselves acquainted with the sadder side of life. In the evening he gave an informal speech in the Chaplain's rooms, when there was a good gathering to meet him.

On November 25th Mr Holthouse came down and gave a most excellent Lantern Lecture on Camp life. All of us who were there must have been greatly impressed by his words. The slides themselves, made from photographs taken by himself, gave a very life-like representation of what the boys do during their fortnight under canvas. On the following evening Mr Holthouse was "At home" in the Chaplain's rooms, where a most delightful squash was held. The speeches reached a very high level of wit. We hope that Mr Holthouse enjoyed his brief but strenuous return to 'Varsity life.

In conclusion, we would remind everybody that there is always a welcome and accommodation for them at the Mission and always work for them to do. Nothing makes us better able to take a real, living interest in the College's work in South London than a personal visit to those regions. It is hoped that many will be able to come down during the week beginning December 15th till the 20th, when a special visit of undergraduates has been arranged.

August Bank Holiday witnessed the annual invasion of Cambridge by the inhabitants of Walworth, the party this year numbering about 100. Thanks to the exertions of certain energetic members of the committee boats were waiting to take out those who wished for a row as soon as they arrived: this was the most popular form of amusement before lunch, and in spite of numerous shocks and frights no actual disasters occurred. After lunch attention was turned for the most part to the cricket match; this year the Mission was not so successful as last, and was defeated by the L.V.C.C., notwithstanding brilliant play on the part of certain members. Then came tea, followed by Service in the Chapel, and more trips on the "Backs" till it was time to go.

The weather was not all that could be desired, but it seemed in no way to mar the enjoyment of the trippers.

The Boys' Summer Camp was held on the same spot as last year at Bishopstone. The weather was delightful the whole time, and the boys enjoyed themselves to the full. We had 36 boys in Camp. Rev. C. L. Holthouse was, as

usual, "Skipper," and was helped by a large staff of junior officers. Camp opened on August 9th, and everyone was sorry when the 23rd brought the holiday to an end.

We had a very *chic* flagstaff this year, and it was a very imposing moment when Mr Janvrin hoisted it for the first time. Incidentally the only wet day we had was when Mr and Mrs Janvrin paid us their visit.

The officers this year were W. F. Eberli, J. B. P. Adams, A. Russell-Smith, W. A. Kingdom, F. Allen, Mr Kidd, and J. M. Gaussen, though all were not able to stay the whole fortnight.

#### AMALGAMATED CLUBS.

Statement of Accounts, 1912-13.

President—Mr Benians. *Hon. Treas.*—Dr Bromwich.  
*Hon. Sec.*—A. E. Schroeder.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance from 1911-12 ...	56 9 11	L.M.B.C. ....	440 0 0
Subscriptions (240, including 18 Seniors)	911 8 6	Cricket, Football, and Hockey Clubs	357 11 0
Secretaries of Athletic Club (1910-13)	17 9 9	Athletic Club.....	49 13 9
Secretary of L.T.C. ....	1 7 0	Lawn Tennis Club .....	106 14 5
" Swimming C. ....	1 7 0	Fives Club.....	15 14 5
Senior Bursar :		Lacrosse Club .....	5 0 0
College contribution to repairs of Drift Rd..	7 0 0	Swimming Club .....	7 2 0
Deposit Account .....	60 8 5	Bowls Club .....	2 7 9
		Printing, Postage, &c....	9 16 0
		Collector's Commission.	12 14 6
			1006 13 10
		Balance .....	48 16 9
			£1055 10 7
<hr/>			
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.			
Last Account.....	207 18 5		
Interest .....	4 7 6		
	212 5 11		
Transferred to General Account	60 8 5		
	£151 17 6		

#### ORGAN RECITAL.

Dr Rootham gave an Organ Recital in the Chapel on Sunday, November 16th, 1913, at 8.45 p.m. The programme was as follows :—

1. CHORAL PRELUDES—
  - (a & b) Liebster Jesu, wir sind hier (2 Versions) ... } J. S. Bach
  - (c) Von Gott will ich nicht lassen ... .. } .....
  - (d) Ich ruf' zu dir, Herr Jesu Christ ... .. } .....
2. PRELUDE and FUGUE in E minor ... .. J. S. Bach
3. CHORAL PRELUDES—
  - (a) An Wasserflüssen Babylons ... .. } J. S. Bach
  - (b) Schmücke dich, O liebe Seele ... .. } .....
  - (c) Pastoral Symphony from the Christmas Oratorio... } .....
4. FANTASIA in G major... .. J. S. Bach
5. TOCCATA and FUGUE in C major ... .. J. S. Bach

Before each Choral Prelude the tune on which it is founded was played over.

#### CALENDAR, 1913-14.

MICHAELMAS TERM (80 days, 60 to keep).

First year come up .....	Tues. ....	Oct. 7
Other years come up .....	Thurs. ....	Oct. 9
Lectures begin .....	Sat. ....	Oct. 11
[Term kept {	First year .....	Fri. .... Dec. 5
	Other years ...	Mon. .... Dec. 8.]

LENT TERM (79 days, 60 to keep).

All years come up.....	Thurs. ....	Jan. 15
Lectures begin .....	Sat. ....	Jan. 17
College Examinations .....	about.....	March 11—14
[Term kept.....	Mon. ....	March 16]

EASTER TERM (68 days, 51 to keep).

All years come up.....	Thurs. ....	April 23
Lectures begin .....	Sat. ....	April 25
College Examinations .....	about.....	June 1—11
[Term kept.....	Fri. ....	June 12]

Entrance Examinations will be held on Oct. 7, Jan. 15, April 23, and Aug. 1.

Residence for the Michaelmas Term 1914 will begin on Monday, Oct. 12.



## THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Midsummer, 1913.

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

## Donations.

	DONORS.
Alumni Carthusiani. A Record of the Foundation Scholars of Charterhouse, 1614-1872. Edited by B. Marsh and F. A. Crisp. <i>Privately printed.</i> 4to. [Lond.] 1913. 15.40.25.....	The Master.
Proceedings of the Fifth International Congress of Mathematicians (Cambridge, 22-28 Aug. 1912). Edited by E. W. Hobson and A. E. H. Love. 2 vols. 8vo. Camb. 1913. 3.48.35,36.....	The Author.
*Tait (Rev. A. J.), D.D. Lecture Outlines on the Thirty-Nine Articles. 8vo. Lond. 1910. 11.15.49	The Author.
— The Heavenly Session of our Lord: an Introduction to the History of the Doctrine. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 15.14.52 .....	The Author.
The Epistle of St. James. The Greek Text, with Introduction, Notes and Comments by the Rev. J. B. Mayor*. 3rd Edition, with further Studies in the Epistle. 8vo. Lond. 1913. 9.6.4*.....	The Editor.
*Sawyer (Sir James). Insomnia: its Causes and Treatment. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Birmingham, 1912. 3.27.62* .....	The Author.
Fryer (A. C.). The Vision of St. Christopher and other Verse. 8vo. Lond. 1912. 4.29.22 .....	The Author.
Kugler (L.). Der Begriff der Erkenntnis bei Wilhelm von Ockham. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte mittelalterlicher Noëtik. 8vo. Breslau, 1913.....	The Author.
Criticisms on the Rolliad. Part I. 9th Edn. Part II. 4th Edn. 8vo. Lond. 1790-1 .....	Mr. Previtè-Orton.
Probationary Odes for the Laureateship, with preliminary Discourse by Sir John Hawkins. 9th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1791.....	Mr. Hart.
Political Miscellanies. 8vo. Lond. 1790. Dd.9.48.)	Smithsonian Institution.
Babylonian Talmud. 12 vols. fol. Wilna, 1880-6.)	
Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report for the Year ending June 30th, 1911. Washington, 1912. 3.46.....	

## Additions.

Aristophanes. The Peace. The Text revised with Translation, Introduction and Commentary by B. B. Rogers. sm. 4to. Lond. 1913. 7.18.54.
Aristotle. Works. Translated under the editorship of J. A. Smith and Ross. De Coloribus. By T. Loveday and E. S. Forster. 8vo. Oxford, 1913. 8.11.89.

Canterbury and York Society. Lincoln Episcopal Records, 1571-1584. Edited by C. W. Foster. 8vo. Lond. 1913.
— Winchester Diocese. Registrum Johannis de Pontissara. Pars prima. 8vo. Lond. 1913.
Dictionary (Oxford English). Sniggle-Sorrow. By W. A. Craigie. 4to. Oxford, 1913. 12.4.
Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie. Fasc. XXIX. Chrisme-Citeaux. Fasc. XXX. Citeaux-Collegia. roy. 8vo. Paris, 1913.
Egypt Exploration Fund. The XIth Dynasty Temple at Deir El-Bahari. Part III. By E. Naville and H. R. Hall. 4to. Lond. 1913. 15.11.
Examination Papers for Scholarships and Exhibitions in the Colleges of the University of Cambridge. Dec. 1912-Mar. 1913. 4to. Camb. 1913.
Festus (Sextus Pompeius) De Verborum Significatu quae supersunt cum Pauli Epitome. Edidit W. M. Lindsay. Teubner. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1913. 17.
Henry Bradshaw Society. The Colbertine Breviary. Vol. II. Edited by T. R. Gambier-Parry. 8vo. Lond. 1913. 11.16.81.
Hermogenes. Opera. Edidit H. Rabe. (Rhetores Graeci, Vol. VI.). Teubner. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1913. 17.
Herschel (Sir Wm.). Scientific Papers, including early Papers hitherto unpublished. Collected and edited under the direction of a joint Committee of the Royal Society and the Royal Astronomical Society. With biographical Introduction compiled by J. L. E. Dreyer. 2 vols. 4to. Lond. 1912. 3.40.15,16.
Historical MSS. Commission. Report of the MSS. of A. G. Finch, Esq., of Burley-on-the-Hill. roy. 8vo. Hereford, 1913. 6.8.
International Catalogue of Scientific Literature. 11th annual issue. A. Mathematics. 8vo. Lond. 1913. 3.42.
Origines Werke. Band V. (Die griechischen christlichen Schriftsteller der ersten drei Jahrhunderte). roy. 8vo. Leipzig, 1913. 15.13.
Oxford Historical Society. Vol. LXIII. A Subsidy collected in the Diocese of Lincoln in 1526. Edited by the Rev. H. Salter. 8vo. Oxford, 1909 [for 1913]. 5.26.111.
Palaeontographical Society. Vol. LXVI., issued for 1912. 4to. Lond. 1913. 13.2.
Proctor (F.) and Frere (W. H.). A new History of the Book of Common Prayer. [3rd Impression]. 8vo. Lond. 1911. 11.15.48.
Rolls Series. Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Edward III. A.D. 1374-1377. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1913. 15.9.
— Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Henry III. A.D. 1266-1272. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1913. 15.10.
— Edward III. A.D. 1367-1370. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1913.
— Calendar of Treasury Books preserved in the Public Record Office. 1679-1680. 15.5.
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Selden Society Publications. Vols. I.-XXVIII. 4to. Lond. 1888-1913. 5.32.
Shakespeare. A new Variorum Edition edited by H. H. Furness. The Tragedie of Julius Caesar. roy. 8vo. Phila. 1913. 4.3.35.
Smith (C. F.). John Dee* (1527-1608). 8vo. Lond. 1909. 11.44.10.
Soden (H. F. von). Die Schriften des Neuen Testaments. Teil II. Text mit Apparat. 8vo. Göttingen, 1913.
Thesaurus Linguae Latinae. Vol. V. Fasc. 5 (dici-dimico). Vol. VI. Fasc. 1 (f-familia). Supplementum Nomina Propria Latina. Fasc. 4 (Constantius-Cyzistra). fol. Lipsiae, 1913. 12.2.
Thompson (Sir Edward Maunde). Introduction to Greek and Latin Palaeography. roy. 8vo. Oxford, 1912. 7.26.19.
Zahn (T.). Kommentar zum Neuen Testament. Bd. XIV. Der Brief an die Hebräer. Ausgelegt von D. E. Riggenbach. 8vo. Leipzig, 1913.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Michaelmas, 1913.

Donations.

- DONORS.
- \*Abbott (Rev. E. A.), *D.D.* The Fourfold Gospel. Section I. Introduction. (Diatessarica Part X. i.) 8vo. Camb. 1913. 9.8.26.....
- Parker (P. à Morley). The Supply of Water as applied to Irrigation, Power and Town Water Supply purposes. 8vo. Lond. 1913. 3.50.27.....
- The Registers of Staplehurst, 1596-1653, with Introduction by J. S. ff. Chamberlain\*. 8vo. Canterbury, 1913 .....
- Reade (A. L.). Johnsonian Gleanings. Part II. Francis Barber, the Doctor's Negro Servant. sm. 4to. *privately printed*. Lond. 1912. 11.45.16.....
- The Matriculation Albums of the University of Glasgow from 1728 to 1858. Transcribed and annotated by the late W. Innes Addison. 4to. Glasgow, 1913. 5.1.19.....
- English Scholar's Library Reprints. Cooper. Admonition to the People of England. 1589. Decker. Seven Deadly Sins of London. 1606. Marprelate's Epistle. 1588. Introductory Sketch to the Marprelate Controversy. 1588-1590. Return from Parnassus. 1602. 8vo. Lond. 1879-1882. 4.8.6.....
- \*Bonney (T. G.). Geology. sm. 8vo. Lond. 1874. 3.47.36 .....
- \*Hill (J. Spencer). The Indo-Chinese Opium Trade. sm. 8vo. Lond. 1884. ....
- \*Hibbs (Rev. R.). Prussia and the Poor. sm. 8vo. Lond. 1876. 1.37.71.....
- \*Wilson (J. M.). Elementary Geometry. Part I. sm. 8vo. Lond. 1868. 3.31.2.....
- Luckock (H. M.), *D.D.* Spiritual difficulties in the Bible and Prayer Book. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 11.15.50
- School Examination Papers. 2 vols. 8vo. 1861-72.
- Examination Papers of St. John's College, &c. 2 vols. fol. 1851-1869 .....
- (Also a number of pamphlets by Johnians.)
- Anderson (W.). The Pictorial Arts of Japan. fol. Lond. 1886. 15.40.19.....
- James (M. R.). A descriptive Catalogue of the MSS. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 2 vols. roy. 8vo. Camb. 1912. 14.4.39,40
- Sumer is icumen in. By J. B. Hurry,\* M.D. sm. 4to. [Reading], 1913 .....
- Rubenstein (J. S.). The Land Transfer "Scandal." 3rd Edition. 8vo. Lond. [1913] .....
- Who's Who in Science (International) 1913. 8vo. Lond. 1913. *Reference Table* .....
- [Engraving of Thomas Wentworth\*, Earl of Strafford, by S. Freeman from the painting by Van-Dyck. 8vo.].....
- [Engraving of Ben Jonson\*, by S. Freeman. 8vo.].....
- The Author.
- The Author.
- The Editor.
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- The Author.
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- The Publishers.
- J. Charrington, Esq., M.A.

- Greenwich Observatory. Astronomical and Magnetical and Meteorological Observations made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in the year 1911. 4to. Lond. 1913.....
- Results of Measures made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, of Photographs of the Sun taken at Greenwich, at the Cape and in India in 1911. 4to. Edin, 1912.....
- Annals of the Cape Observatory. Vol. VIII. 3. Observations of Major Planets made at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, during the years 1905 to 1910. 4to. Lond. 1912 .....
- The Astronomer Royal.

Additions.

- Acts. Public General Acts passed in the 2nd and 3rd year of George V. 8vo. Lond. 1913. SL.13.
- Canterbury and York Society. Hereford Diocese. Registrum Thome de Charlton. 8vo. Lond. 1913.
- Catalogue général de la Librairie Française. Tome XXIV. (1910-1912). A—Code. 8vo. Paris, 1913.
- Classical Studies. The Year's Work. 1912. Edited by L. Whibley. 8vo. Lond. 1913. 7.49.41.
- Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum. Vol. LXII. S. Ambrosii Opera. Pars V. 8vo. Vindobonae, 1913. 9.35.
- Dictionary (Oxford English). Edited by Sir James A. H. Murray. Several-Shaster. By H. Bradley. 4to. Oxford. 1913. 12.4.
- Erasmus. Opus Epistolarum. Denuo recognitum et auctum per P. S. Allen. Tom. III. 1517-1519. 8vo. Oxonii, 1913. 11.43.3.
- Halsbury (Earl of). The Laws of England. Vol. XXV. Royal Forces—Sheriffs. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1913. 14.3.
- Historical Society (Royal). Official Diary of Lieut.-General Adam Williamson, Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower of London, 1722-1747. Edited by J. C. Fox. 4to. Lond. 1912.
- English Merchants and the Spanish Inquisitions in the Canaries. Edited by L. de Alberti and A. B. Wallis. 4to. Lond. 1912.
- Hutchins (B. L.) and Harrison (A.). A History of Factory Legislation. New Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1907. 1.32.26.
- Inscriptiones Graecae. Vol. V. Fasc. 1 and 2. Inscriptiones Laconiae Messeniae Arcadae. 2 vols. fol. Berolini, 1913. SL.1.
- Voluminis II et III editio minor. Pars 1. Fasc. 1. Inscriptiones Atticae Euclidis anno posteriores. fol. Berolini, 1913. SL.1.
- Monumenta Germaniae Historica. Scriptorum Rerum Merovingicarum. Tomus VI. 4to. Hannoverae, 1913. 17.
- Rolls Series. Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth. Jan.-June 1583 and Addenda. Edited by A. J. Butler and S. C. Lomas. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1913. 15.2.
- Calendar of Inquisitions, post mortem and other analogous Documents preserved in the Public Record Office. Vol. IV. Edward I. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1913. 15.9.
- Selden Society. Vol. XXIX. Year Books of Edward II. Vol. VIII. 4to. Lond. 1913.
- Wyclif Society. Johannis Wyclif Opera minora. Now first edited from the MSS., with Notes, by Dr. J. Loserth. 8vo. Lond 1913. 11.16.